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American exporter

Title:

Exporter's gazetteer of
foreign markets

Place:

New York

Date:

[1920]

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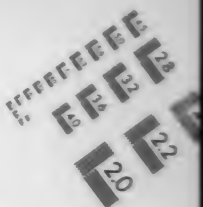
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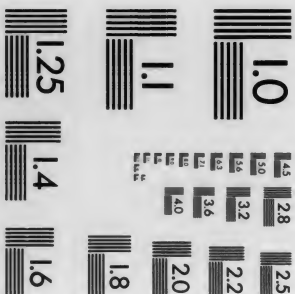
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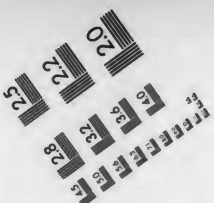
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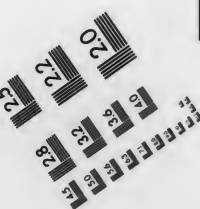
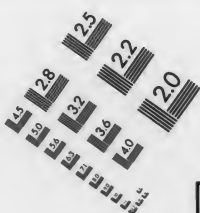
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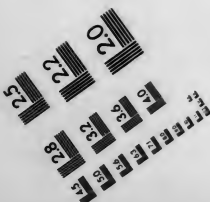
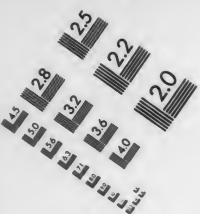
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Exporter's Gazetteer of Foreign Markets

1920 - 21
Edition

AMERICAN
EXPORTER



Johnston Overseas Service

Exclusively Foreign Advertising

This Service

is made necessary by the fact that business today is no longer chiefly a matter of dealings within single nations, but is increasingly world-wide.

The development of transportation and of communications has gone forward to amazing lengths. This development has unified all the markets of the world into a world market. At the present time the United States does business with China and South Africa easier than did the original thirteen states of the Union with each other.

All this represents to the American Manufacturer a demand of enormous potential for his goods, a demand which it is the function of the Johnston Overseas Service to set going in his direction and for his profit.

Unique facilities are at our disposal; and our staff is expert in world economics and the technique of world publicity. This enables the Johnston Overseas Service to give your advertising campaigns abroad the same skilled treatment you would expect from the agency that handles your national campaigns.



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on more than

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5. Efficient selection of Foreign Media, and most advantageous use of space.
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The confidence that over 1400 leading manufacturers have put into the name, AMERICAN EXPORTER, is proof of its dependability.

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EXPORTER'S GAZETTEER OF FOREIGN MARKETS

1920-21

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houses, foreign buyers, manufacturers' export
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cipal United States ports; also foreign Consul-
ates in the United States, American Consulates
abroad, etc.

Printed in the United States of America

EXPORTER'S GAZETTEER OF FOREIGN MARKETS

A CONDENSED SURVEY OF THE WORLD'S MARKETS AND INDUSTRIES PUBLISHED
FOR THE USE OF MANUFACTURERS, EXPORTERS, BANKERS,
SHIPPING AND ALLIED TRADES

COMPILED AND EDITED BY

LLOYD R. MORRIS

Research Editor, THE AMERICAN EXPORTER

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1920-21

AMERICAN EXPORTER

JOHNSTON EXPORT PUBLISHING CO.
17 BATTERY PLACE
NEW YORK CITY
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword.....	vii
A Suggestion Regarding the Interpretation of Statistics.....	ix

PRELIMINARY TABLES

Comparison of the Foreign Trade of the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany, 1869-1919 with Charts.....	x
Foreign Trade of the World's Principal Countries.....	xviii
Per Capita Imports and Exports of the World's Principal Countries.....	xx
Addenda.....	xxi

PART I

NORTH AMERICA

Dominion of Canada.....	1
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	10
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	12
Mexico.....	13
Bermuda.....	22
Greenland.....	23

PART II

CENTRAL AMERICA

British Honduras.....	24
Costa Rica.....	26
Guatemala.....	31
Honduras.....	37
Nicaragua.....	41
Panama.....	48
Salvador.....	53

PART III

WEST INDIES

Bahamas.....	59
Barbados.....	60
Cuba.....	62
Curaçao.....	69
Dominican Republic.....	73
Guadeloupe and Dependencies.....	78
Haiti.....	79
Jamaica.....	83
Leeward Islands.....	88
St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla.....	89
Antigua, Barbuda, Redonda.....	89
Montserrat.....	89
British Virgin Islands.....	89
Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Jost-Van-Dykes, Peters and Salt.....	
Dominica.....	90
Martinique.....	91
Porto Rico.....	93
Trinidad and Tobago.....	100
Virgin Islands of the United States.....	104
Windward Islands.....	104
Grenada and Dependencies.....	104
St. Vincent and Dependencies.....	104
St. Lucia.....	105

PART IV SOUTH AMERICA

	Page
Argentina.....	107
Bolivia.....	121
Brazil.....	127
Chile.....	142
Colombia.....	152
Ecuador.....	160
Falkland Islands.....	167
The Guianas.....	168
British Guiana.....	168
Dutch Guiana.....	179
French Guiana.....	181
Paraguay.....	183
Peru.....	191
Uruguay.....	201
Venezuela.....	208

PART V EUROPE

EUROPE

Map of the New Europe.....	Facing	217
Albania.....		217
Andorra.....		217
Austria.....		218
Azores.....		226
Belgium.....		229
Bulgaria.....		235
Cyprus.....		239
Czecho-Slovakia.....		240
Denmark.....		247
Faroe Islands.....		254
Iceland.....		254
Finland.....		257
France.....		262
Germany.....		274
Gibraltar.....		283
Greece.....		289
Hungary.....		298
Italy.....		304
San Marino.....		313
Jugo-Slavia.....		314
Liechtenstein.....		319
Luxemburg.....		319
Malta.....		320
Monaco.....		320
Netherlands.....		321
Norway.....		327
Poland.....		332
Portugal.....		337
Rumania.....		345
Russia.....		352
New Russian States.....		363
Lithuania.....		364
Latvia.....		365
Esthonia.....		365
Ukraine.....		365
Georgian Republic.....		367
Azerbaijan Tartar Republic.....		368

	Page
Spain.....	369
Sweden.....	384
Switzerland.....	390
Turkey.....	395
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.....	400

PART VI ASIA

Aden, Perim and other Islands.....	423
Afghanistan.....	423
Andaman, Nicobar and other Islands.....	424
Bahrain Islands.....	424
Baluchistan.....	425
British North Borneo.....	426
Brunei.....	426
Sarawak.....	426
China.....	427
Hong Kong.....	444
Weihaiwei.....	445
Macao.....	446
Ceylon.....	446
Maldiv Islands.....	451
French Indo China.....	451
Hedjaz.....	455
India.....	456
French Dependencies.....	467
Portuguese Dependencies.....	468
Japan.....	469
Chosen (Korea).....	486
Taiwan (Formosa).....	488
Karafuto.....	490
Kwantung.....	490
Malay States (Federated).....	493
Malay States, not in Federation.....	495
Kedah.....	495
Perlis.....	495
Kelantan.....	496
Trengganu.....	496
Oman.....	497
Persia.....	498
Siam.....	502
Sikkim.....	508
Straits Settlements.....	509
Labuan.....	513
Cocos Islands.....	513
Christmas Islands.....	513

PART VII AFRICA

Abyssinia.....	514
Belgian Congo.....	521
British Africa (South).....	524
Basutoland.....	524
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....	525
Nyasaland Protectorate.....	526
Rhodesia.....	526
Swaziland Protectorate.....	528
Union of South Africa.....	529

	Page
British Africa (East).....	548
British East African Protectorate.....	548
East Africa (formerly German).....	549
Mauritius.....	550
Seychelles.....	550
Sokotra.....	551
Somaliland Protectorate.....	551
Uganda Protectorate.....	552
Zanzibar Protectorate.....	553
British Africa (West).....	555
Ascension Island.....	555
Ashanti.....	555
Gambia.....	555
Gold Coast.....	556
Kamerun.....	557
Nigeria.....	557
Protectorate of S. W. Africa.....	558
St. Helena.....	559
Sierra Leone.....	559
The Protectorate.....	560
Togo.....	560
Tristan da Cunha.....	560
Egypt.....	561
Anglo Egyptian Sudan.....	561
French Africa.....	565
French West Africa.....	567
Dahomey.....	569
French Guinea.....	570
Ivory Coast.....	571
Mauretania.....	572
Senegal.....	573
Upper Senegal and Niger.....	574
French Equatorial Africa (French Congo).....	575
Algeria.....	577
Madagascar.....	580
Comoro Islands.....	584
Reunion.....	584
Tunis.....	585
Italian Africa.....	590
Eritrea.....	590
Italian Somaliland.....	590
Tripoli and Cyrenaica.....	591
Liberia.....	592
Morocco.....	596
Fernando Po.....	597
Portuguese Africa.....	598
Angola.....	598
Cape Verde Islands.....	598
Portuguese Guinea.....	598
S. Thomé and Principe.....	599
PART VIII	
OCEANIA	
Australia.....	600
Norfolk Island.....	615
British and French Pacific Islands.....	616
Caroline, Marianne and Palau Islands.....	616
Fiji Islands.....	616
Marshall Islands.....	617

	Page
New Hebrides.....	617
New Zealand.....	618
Auckland Islands.....	626
Chatham Islands.....	626
Cook Islands.....	626
Kermadec Islands.....	626
Small British Islands.....	627
Tonga, or Friendly Islands.....	627
Dutch East Indies.....	628
Timor.....	635
French Pacific Islands.....	636
Society Islands.....	636
Marquesas Islands.....	636
Leeward Islands.....	636
Tuamotu Islands.....	636
Gambier Islands.....	636
Tubuai Islands and Rapa.....	636
New Caledonia and Dependencies.....	636
New Guinea.....	637
Territory of Papua.....	637
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land.....	637
Bismarck Archipelago.....	637
Solomon Islands.....	638
United States Islands in Pacific.....	640
Hawaii.....	640
Philippine Islands.....	644

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Foreign Trade of the United States.....	655
Domestic and Foreign Exports of the United States.....	655
Exports from the United States by Principal Classes.....	656
Relation of Exports of Manufactured Goods to Total Exports, with Chart.....	657
Exports from the United States by Grand Divisions.....	658
Exports from the United States by Sea and Land.....	659
Summary of the Foreign Commerce of the United States.....	660
Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver by Countries.....	661
United States Exports and Imports of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise by Customs Districts.....	662
United States Exports and Imports of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise by Countries.....	664
United States Exports of Domestic Merchandise by Articles.....	667
Table of Time Differences.....	686
Railway and Telegraph Lines of Principal Countries.....	687
Distances from New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Port Townsend to Principal Ports and Cities.....	688
Automobile Census of Foreign Countries.....	691
World's Production of Cocoa.....	692
World's Production of Coffee.....	692
World's Production of Tea.....	692
World's Production of Corn.....	693
World's Production of Oats.....	693
World's Production of Rye.....	693
World's Production of Wheat.....	694
World's Production of Potatoes.....	694
World's Production of Wine.....	694
World's Production of Sugar.....	695

	Page
World's Production of Iron and Steel.....	696
World's Production of Coal.....	696
World's Production of Tin.....	696
World's Production of Petroleum.....	697
World's Production of Rubber.....	697
World's Production of Gold.....	698
World's Production of Silver.....	699
World's Production and Consumption of Textiles.....	699
Value of World's Production of Textiles by Countries.....	700
World's Production of Raw Silk.....	700
Per Capita Consumption of Textile Manufactures by Countries.....	701
World's Merchant Tonnage.....	701
World's Shipbuilding.....	702
Tonnage Definitions.....	703
The Principal Economic Provisions of the Treaty of Peace with Germany.....	704
Countries to Which Parcel Post Service Extends.....	709
Index.....	710
Map of the World.....	Facing 766

FOREWORD

This book has been prepared with the object of providing in readily accessible form facts about the world's markets which will be practically useful for purposes of reference to every American business man who is concerned, either actually or prospectively, with foreign trade.

The scope of the book has been determined to a very large extent by the actual experience of the editor in providing data of this nature at the individual request of many manufacturers in almost every known line, export managers, sales managers, advertising managers, forwarding agents and others throughout the United States.

Heretofore detailed information about foreign markets has been obtainable only from numerous primary sources published chiefly in foreign languages and for the most part not readily available to the business man. In addition to these obstacles, the great bulk of foreign statistical data has the further disadvantage of being of little practical service to the American business man, since the units of currency, measurements, capacity, and weight employed are those of the country of publication. In bringing together this statistical material all foreign currencies have been converted into their equivalent in dollars, and all foreign systems of measurement into units of measure commonly understood by Americans.

In order to increase the practical usefulness of the book the countries of the world have been grouped alphabetically by continents and other major geographical divisions. It is believed that this arrangement will enable anyone who consults the book to conveniently survey in detail markets which are geographically related, such as, for example, Cuba and the other islands of the West Indies, the Central American republics, or Australia and New Zealand. Individual maps have been provided for the more important countries of the world, and these have been designed with the intention of recalling to the reader the geographical relation of each country to its neighbors, and providing suggestive illustration of the principal topographical features, the location of the chief towns, and the more important transportation facilities.

The conclusion of the war witnessed the creation of thirteen new independent states in Europe and one in the Near East, as well as territorial changes in nine other European nations. Separate sections are devoted to the new states of Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Poland, Finland, Austria, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Esthonia, Ukrainia, the Georgian and Azerbaijan Republics and the Kingdom of the Hedjaz. It is believed that the most complete as well as the most recent information has been included. The territorial changes in Germany, France, Italy, Greece, Russia, Rumania, Turkey and Bulgaria are indicated in the maps, and consideration is given in the text to their economic significance. In addition to the individual maps of the more important new states, a general map of the "New Europe" has been included to indicate the geographical relation of the new states to the rest of Europe and the relation of the new boundaries to those obtaining before the war.

There will be found under each country detailed information upon the following topics: (1) Area, population, and population of the principal cities and towns; (2) Commerce;

(3) Production and industry; (4) Railroads, telegraphs, telephones; (5) Money, weights and measures, and commercial language; (6) Principal shipping routes, customs tariff, consular regulations and consular representation; (7) Cable rates, mail time, postal rates, and regulations with respect to parcel post, money orders and reply coupons.

In the sections devoted to the principal markets of the world there will be found material on local advertising media, summarizing the classes of media available to the American manufacturer who contemplates a consumer campaign.

The section under each country dealing with Commerce includes tables showing:

(1) The total foreign trade of the country for a series of years; (2) The value of its imports and exports of each commodity; (3) The value of its imports from each foreign country; (4) The value of its exports to each foreign country; and (5) The value of its imports from and exports to the United States for ten or more years. In all cases the tables include the most recently published figures.

The section under each country dealing with Production and Industry contains detailed statistical information relating to the various industries of the country, including agriculture, livestock, forest resources, mines and metals, fisheries and manufactures. In the majority of cases there has been included a table showing the number of each kind of manufacturing enterprise together with the number of persons employed, capitalization, value of annual output and raw material consumed.

There are, besides, supplementary tables showing world production and consumption by countries of primary commodities and world equipment by countries of various industrial facilities. The index has been made as complete as the exigencies of space permitted, but because the references to commodities in text and tables are so numerous no attempt has been made to index them. The reader who wishes to find details with respect to any commodity in any markets will find the information desired under the appropriate section in each country.

Attention is especially directed to the pages of addenda containing the latest available information received after the body of the book had gone to press.

In addition to his indebtedness to various government bureaus and to the economic commissions of many foreign countries in the United States, the editor especially wishes to express his cordial appreciation of the kind cooperation of the Pan American Union in furnishing statistical information with respect to Latin American countries, to Mr. Rollin Sawyer of the Economics Department of the New York Public Library, to Mr. H. G. Winne and Mr. J. L. Hutchison of the Johnston Overseas Service for material on local advertising media in foreign countries, to Mr. C. C. Batchelder of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and to many of the consular representatives of foreign countries in New York City.

L. R. M.

A SUGGESTION REGARDING THE INTERPRETATION OF STATISTICS

Since the interchange of commodities between countries is constantly expanding, as is evident from the history of foreign trade, and the normal tendency of a country's imports is not to remain static but to constantly increase, statistics of imports and exports should be interpreted in the light of this increasing growth.

EXPORTER'S GAZETTEER OF FOREIGN MARKETS

COMPARISON OF THE
UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN,
FROM 1869 TO

Year	UNITED STATES			GREAT BRITAIN		
	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	Total	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	Total
1869	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
1870	\$286,118	\$417,506	\$703,624	\$1,153,433	\$1,437,856	\$2,591,289
1871	392,771	435,958	828,729	1,187,515	1,475,800	2,663,315
1872	442,820	520,224	960,044	1,380,018	1,610,884	2,990,902
1873	444,177	626,595	1,070,772	1,530,943	1,726,118	3,257,061
1874	522,479	642,136	1,164,615	1,513,505	1,806,868	3,320,373
1875	586,283	567,406	1,153,689	1,448,514	1,801,069	3,249,583
1876	513,443	533,005	1,046,448	1,370,465	1,819,779	3,190,244
1877	540,384	460,741	1,001,125	1,249,601	1,825,692	3,075,293
1878	602,475	451,323	1,053,798	1,228,042	1,919,445	3,147,487
1879	694,865	437,052	1,131,917	1,194,648	2,999,272	4,193,920
1880	710,440	445,778	1,156,218	1,210,707	1,766,501	2,977,208
1881	835,638	602,665	1,438,303	1,393,833	2,001,251	3,395,084
1882	902,377	637,955	1,540,332	1,445,754	2,009,962	3,455,716
1883	750,542	724,640	1,475,182	1,492,366	2,077,470	3,569,836
1884	823,840	723,181	1,547,021	1,486,409	2,047,298	3,533,707
1885	740,514	667,698	1,408,212	1,440,323	1,998,027	3,438,350
1886	742,190	577,527	1,319,717	1,321,128	1,805,316	3,126,444
1887	679,525	635,436	1,314,961	1,308,889	1,702,608	3,011,497
1888	716,133	692,320	1,408,453	1,368,766	1,886,431	3,255,197
1889	695,954	723,957	1,419,911	1,453,030	2,081,100	3,534,130
1890	742,402	745,132	1,487,534	1,487,534	2,047,298	3,534,832
1891	857,829	789,310	1,647,139	1,535,828	2,047,298	3,583,126
1892	884,481	844,916	1,729,397	1,507,439	2,119,075	3,716,514
1893	1,030,278	827,402	1,857,680	1,504,392	2,062,393	3,566,785
1894	847,665	866,401	1,714,066	1,348,694	1,969,415	3,318,109
1895	892,141	654,995	1,547,136	1,332,378	1,987,210	3,319,588
1896	807,539	731,970	1,539,509	1,389,145	2,025,111	3,414,257
1897	882,006	779,725	1,661,731	1,442,330	2,150,063	3,592,393
1898	1,050,994	764,730	1,815,724	1,431,598	2,194,933	3,626,531
1899	1,231,482	616,050	1,847,532	1,430,819	2,289,906	3,720,725
1900	1,227,023	697,148	1,924,171	1,601,538	2,357,272	3,958,810
1901	1,394,484	849,941	2,244,425	1,722,256	2,542,145	4,264,401
1902	1,487,865	823,172	2,311,037	1,690,620	2,536,872	4,227,492
1903	1,381,720	903,321	2,285,041	1,697,300	2,567,981	4,265,281
1904	1,420,141	1,025,719	2,445,860	1,751,416	2,637,038	4,388,454
1905	1,460,827	991,087	2,451,914	1,803,134	2,676,047	4,479,181
1906	1,518,562	1,117,513	2,636,075	1,980,919	2,745,996	4,726,915
1907	1,743,864	1,226,562	2,970,426	2,238,894	2,934,348	5,173,242
1908	1,880,851	1,434,421	3,315,272	2,517,369	3,035,626	5,552,995
1909	1,860,773	1,194,342	3,055,115	2,219,695	2,681,754	4,901,449
1910	1,663,011	1,311,920	2,974,931	2,281,892	3,036,066	5,317,958
1911	1,744,984	1,556,947	3,301,931	2,595,948	3,296,329	5,892,277
1912	2,049,320	1,527,226	3,576,546	2,706,429	3,305,565	6,011,994
1913	2,204,322	1,653,265	3,857,587	2,810,951	3,618,953	6,429,904
1914	2,465,884	1,813,008	4,278,892	3,085,226	3,736,050	6,821,276
1915	2,364,579	1,893,925	4,258,504	2,557,310	3,385,646	5,942,956
1916	2,768,589	1,674,169	4,442,758	2,351,902	4,140,201	6,492,103
1917	4,333,482	2,197,883	6,531,365	2,934,691	4,609,741	7,544,432
1918	6,290,048	2,659,355	8,949,403	2,900,240	5,171,840	8,072,080
1919	5,919,711	2,945,655	8,865,366	2,573,025	6,396,493	8,969,518
1919(A)	7,225,084	3,095,876	10,320,960	4,678,697	7,960,203	12,638,900
1919(A)	7,922,150	3,904,406	11,826,556			

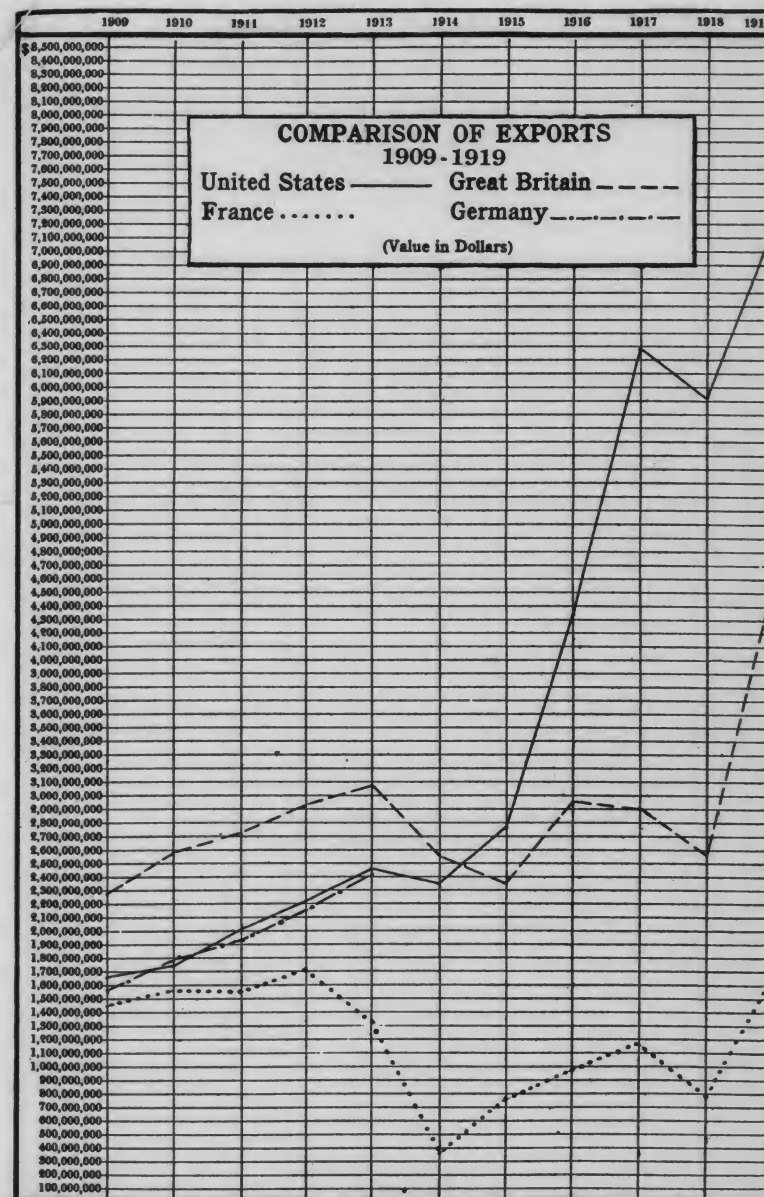
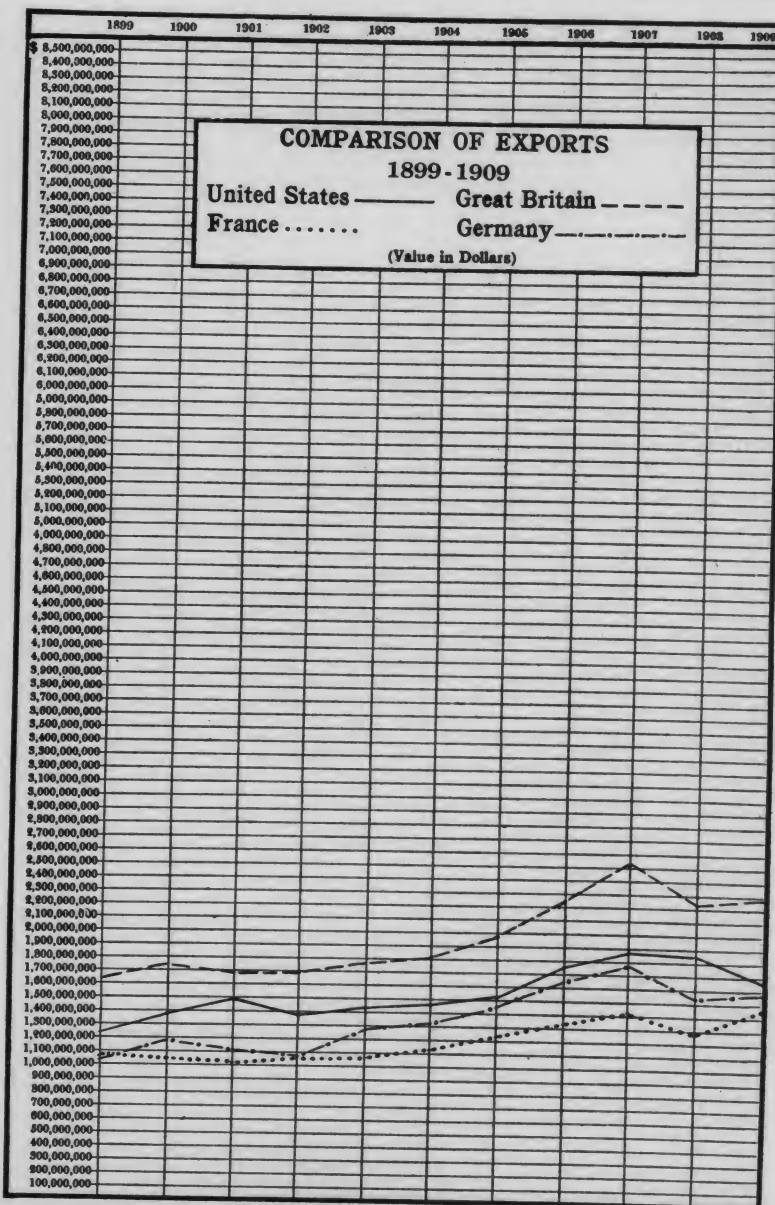
NOTE (A) Calendar year. The statistics given for Great Britain, France and Germany are for the calendar

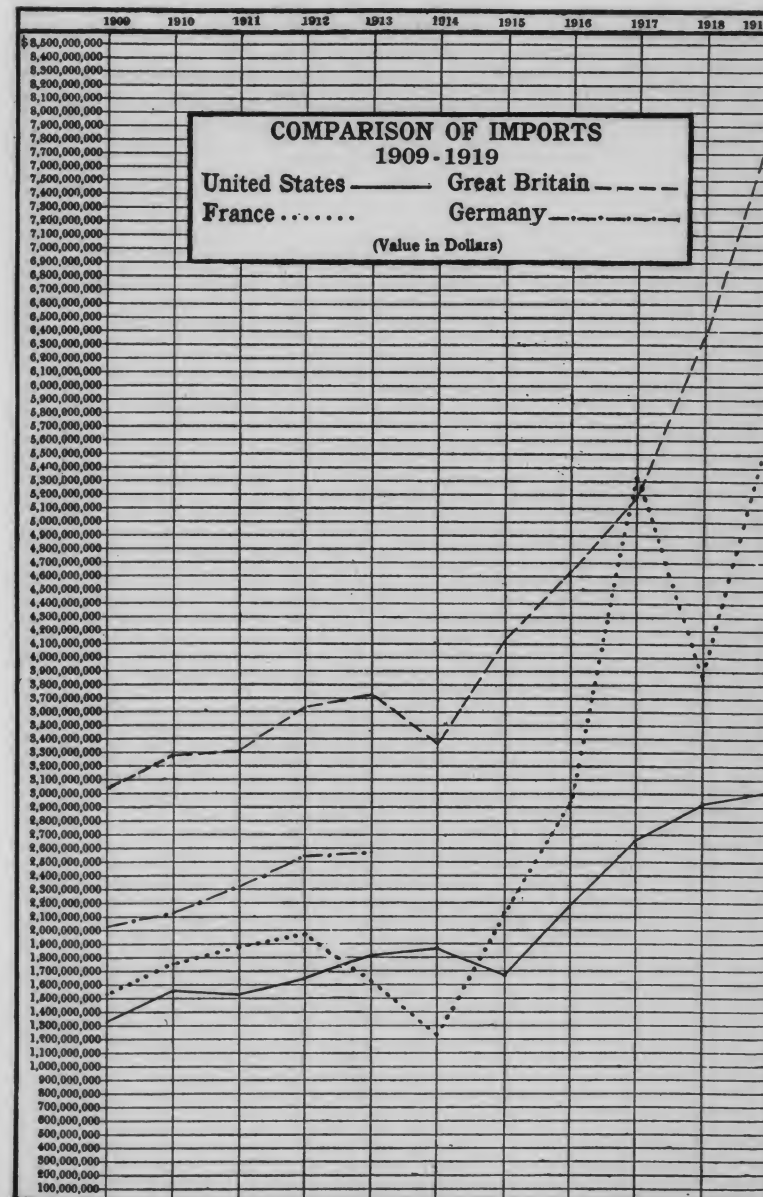
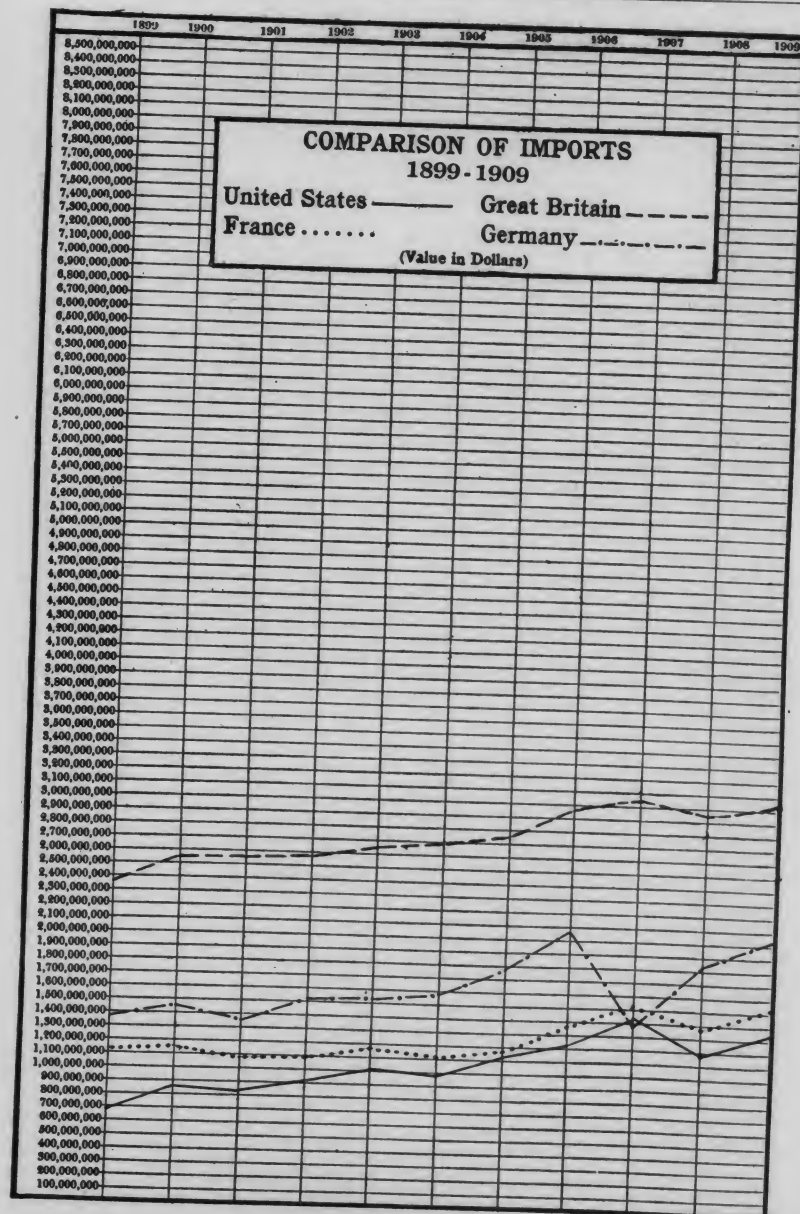
PRELIMINARY TABLES

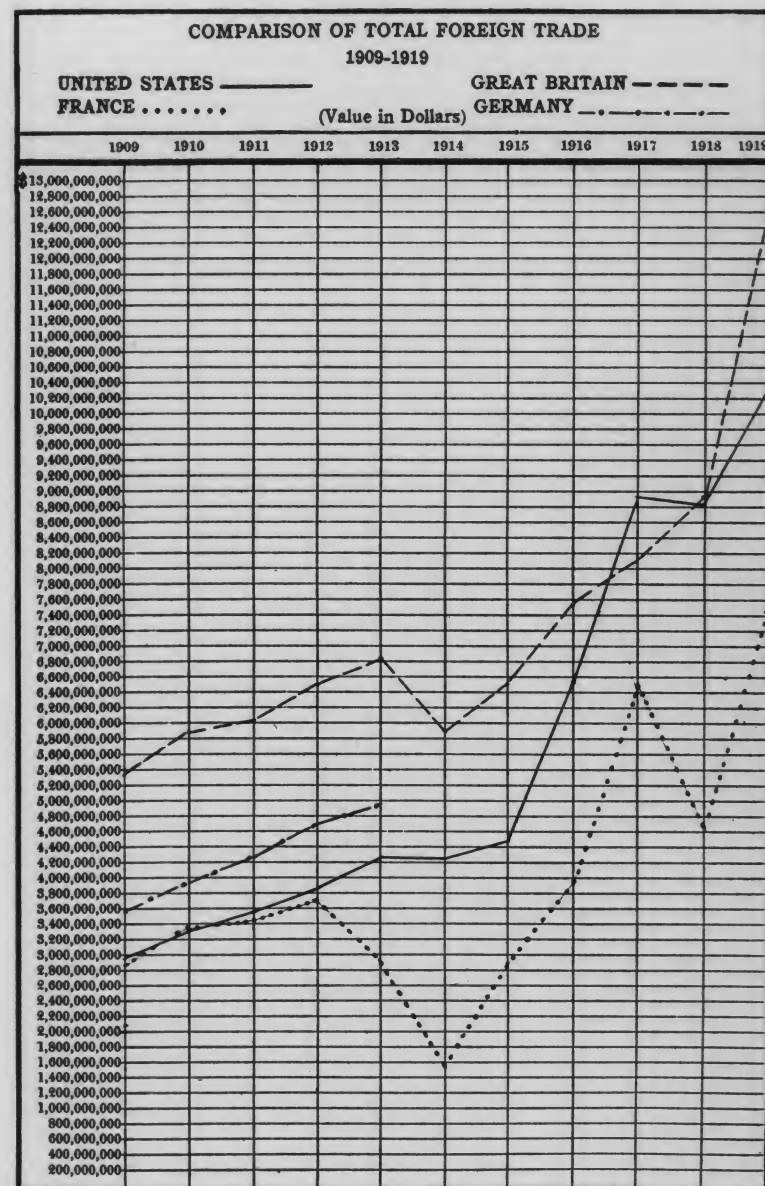
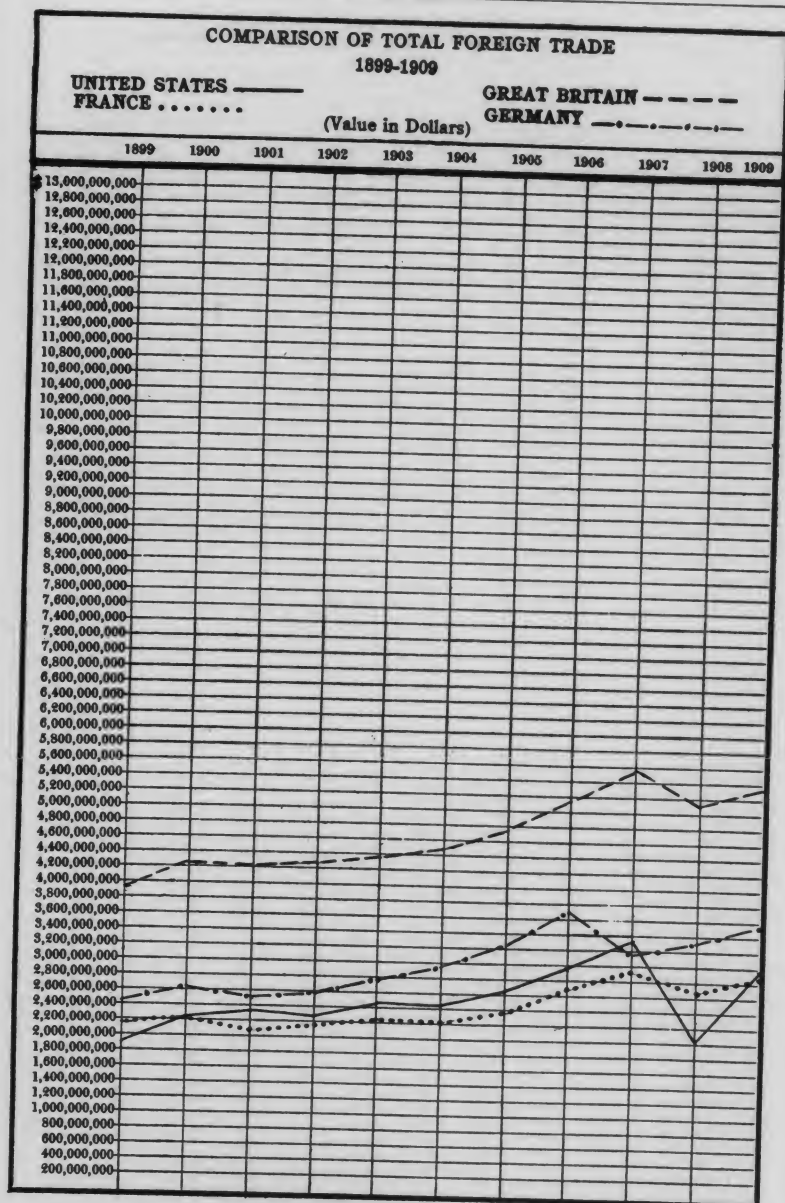
FOREIGN TRADE OF
FRANCE AND GERMANY
1919, INCLUSIVE:

Year	FRANCE			GERMANY		
	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	Total	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	Total
1869	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
1870	\$770,842	\$773,737	\$1,544,579			
1871	667,008	675,114	1,342,122			
1872	636,514	762,929	1,399,443			
1873	916,101	868,886	1,784,987	\$510,938	\$1,042,176	\$1,553,114
1874	930,646	883,168	1,813,814	835,473	1,188,602	2,024,075
1875	907,486	853,639	1,761,125	818,751	1,139,560	1,958,311
1876	827,751	861,166	1,788,917	882,785	1,129,169	2,011,954
1877	877,764	947,437	1,825,201	867,084	1,168,159	2,035,243
1878	843,603	883,610	1,727,213	909,837	1,146,053	2,055,890
1879	793,423	982,177	1,775,600	924,316	1,075,162	1,999,478
1880	824,110	1,076,747	1,900,857	916,487	1,137,720	2,054,207
1881	890,116	1,179,809	2,069,925	718,375	719,742	1,438,117
1882	911,732	1,157,228	2,068,960	743,411	747,353	1,490,764
1883	919,452	1,150,665	2,070,118	806,068	799,078	1,605,146
1884	880,466	1,136,191	2,016,657	822,307	799,987	1,622,294
1885	814,074	1,011,127	1,825,201	813,619	820,581	1,634,200
1886	763,508	951,490	1,714,998	734,967	744,463	1,479,430
1887	819,478	987,581	1,807,059	760,063	736,443	1,496,506
1888	913,934	953,999	1,771,933	800,402	788,380	1,588,782
1889	829,514	1,001,091	1,830,605	834,454	882,197	1,716,651
1890	926,979	1,026,760	1,953,739	851,066	1,050,577	1,901,643
1891	934,120	1,052,236	1,986,356	875,185	1,075,295	1,950,480
1892	912,890	1,146,034	2,058,924	842,425	1,087,847	1,930,272
1893	878,343	991,248	1,869,591	780,874	1,013,755	1,794,629
1894	834,118	955,736	1,790,854	809,545	1,026,002	1,835,547
1895	796,125	925,435	1,721,560	775,850	1,000,795	1,776,645
1896	885,677	949,560	1,835,237	871,626	1,055,045	1,926,671
1897	886,642	951,297	1,837,939	931,336	1,103,811	2,035,147
1898	926,979	991,634	1,918,613	941,446	1,187,977	2,129,423
1899	902,082	1,077,519	1,979,601	965,821	1,281,857	2,247,678
1900	1,068,255	1,128,664	2,196,919	1,073,995	1,383,517	2,457,512
1901	1,067,746	1,155,877	2,223,623	1,170,533	1,458,620	2,629,153
1902	1,007,460	1,081,958	2,089,418	1,129,073	1,363,049	2,492,122
1903	1,080,221	1,099,907	2,180,128	1,088,006	1,504,505	2,592,511
1904	1,076,554	1,173,440	2,249,994	1,271,372	1,513,966	2,785,338
1905	1,108,592	1,104,346	2,212,938	1,324,565	1,597,241	2,921,806
1906	1,216,286	1,169,966	2,386,252	1,446,506	1,777,860	3,224,366
1907	1,317,804	1,368,563	2,686,367	1,634,941	1,875,208	3,510,149
1908	1,400,408	1,519,875	2,920,283	1,792,866	1,822,650	3,615,516
1909	1,277,853	1,385,933	2,663,786	1,523,019	1,569,412	3,092,431
1910	1,444,219	1,516,401	2,960,620	1,569,412	2,029,399	3,598,811
1911	1,564,265	1,756,879	3,321,144	1,778,969	2,126,322	3,905,291
1912	1,546,509	1,893,330	3,439,839	1,929,243	2,306,947	4,236,190
1913	1,703,032	1,986,742	3,689,774	2,151,718	2,544,636	4,696,354
1914	1,327,881	1,625,317	2,953,198	2,403,311	2,563,354	4,966,665
1915	360,678	1,235,624	1,596,303			
1916	759,918	2,129,909	2,889,827			
1917	987,330	2,925,764	3,913,094			
1918	1,160,450	5,317,932	6,478,383			
1919	799,657	3,843,552	4,643,210			
1919	1,681,641	5,747,254	7,428,895			

year while those of the United States are for the fiscal year ending June 30.







FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
OF THE WORLD

Country	Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Total Trade
NORTH AMERICA:				
Canada.....	1919	\$916,443,432	\$1,207,613,806	\$2,124,057,238
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	1917	21,318,310	22,381,762	43,700,072
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1917	77,494	416,055	493,549
Mexico.....	1918	82,235,019	183,652,725	265,887,744
Bermuda.....	1917	3,278,033	231,229	3,509,262
CENTRAL AMERICA:				
British Honduras.....	1917	2,793,773	2,802,967	5,596,740
Costa Rica.....	1918	3,735,023	9,623,874	13,358,997
Guatemala.....	1918	6,634,000	11,319,000	17,953,000
Honduras.....	1918	6,100,000	9,000,000	15,100,000
Nicaragua.....	1918	5,929,802	7,754,940	13,684,742
Panama.....	1918	7,821,660	8,900,000	16,721,660
Salvador.....	1918	5,970,700	12,052,605	18,023,305
WEST INDIES:				
Bahama Islands.....	1917	2,398,818	1,956,038	4,354,856
Barbados.....	1917	11,106,451	10,643,954	21,750,405
Cuba.....	1919	315,587,175	477,221,863	792,809,038
Curacao.....	1917	2,744,135	1,106,190	3,850,325
Dominican Republic.....	1918	19,736,152	22,372,344	42,108,496
GaudeLoupe.....	1917	7,625,662	9,454,550	17,080,212
Haiti.....	1917	11,000,000	13,000,000	24,000,000
Jamaica.....	1918	15,100,000	13,711,197	28,811,197
Leward Islands.....	1917	4,373,628	5,308,960	9,682,588
Martinique.....	1918	10,917,872	15,708,711	26,626,583
Porto Rico.....	1918	63,389,282	74,294,022	137,683,304
Trinidad and Tobago.....	1917	20,104,427	23,050,228	43,154,655
Virgin Islands of the United States.....	1918	1,807,344	1,542,222	3,349,566
SOUTH AMERICA:				
Argentina.....	1919(est)	404,145,860	429,116,220	833,262,080
Bolivia.....	1918	13,649,956	71,219,012	84,868,968
Brazil.....	1919(est)	337,493,500	521,184,000	858,677,500
Chile.....	1918	139,167,034	291,863,277	431,030,311
Colombia.....	1918(est)	22,000,000	35,000,000	57,000,000
Ecuador.....	1917	9,800,000	18,000,000	27,800,000
Falkland Islands.....	1918	6,108,563	9,092,588	15,201,151
Guiana, British.....	1918	16,242,249	16,914,029	33,156,278
Guiana, Dutch.....	1915	2,362,526	1,304,222	3,666,748
Guiana, French.....	1918	1,657,970	1,853,620	3,511,590
Paraguay.....	1918(est)	10,720,073	11,057,721	21,777,794
Peru.....	1918	62,000,000	92,000,000	154,000,000
Uruguay.....	1918(est)	37,000,000	105,000,000	142,000,000
Venezuela.....	1918(est)	21,200,000	24,200,000	45,400,000
EUROPE:				
Austria.....	1910	585,946,800	517,528,000	1,103,474,800
Azores.....	1916	4,082,062	1,561,269	5,643,331
Belgium.....	1919	979,571,500	443,224,500	1,422,796,000
Bulgaria.....	1914	47,008,443	30,060,370	77,068,813
Cyprus.....	1916	47,024,410	3,443,047	50,467,457
Czechoslovakia.....	1912(est)	354,285,440	407,784,818	762,070,258
Denmark.....	1917	272,556,000	250,424,000	521,980,000
Iceland.....	1915	7,027,749	10,606,668	17,634,417
Finland.....	1919(est)	418,107,480	130,645,560	548,753,040
France.....	1913	5,747,254,167	1,681,641,424	7,428,895,591
Germany.....	1917	2,563,354,000	2,403,311,000	4,966,665,000
Greece.....	1912	39,440,692	21,191,911	60,632,603
Hungary.....	1912	449,065,000	398,452,000	847,517,000
Italy.....	1919(est)	3,389,910,126	691,005,290	4,080,915,416
Malta.....	1918	13,969,681	2,965,630	16,935,311
Netherlands.....	1919(est)	1,050,975,996	468,463,992	1,519,439,988
Norway.....	1912(est)	362,752,192	265,878,067	628,630,259
Poland.....	1916	312,000,000	300,000,000	612,000,000
Portugal.....	1911	45,768,800	37,796,400	83,565,200
Rumania.....	1916	110,060,784	123,482,031	233,542,815
Russia.....	1918	1,405,250,000	293,825,000	1,699,075,000
Spain.....	1917	109,773,375	170,626,895	280,400,270
Sweden.....	1916	203,307,480	361,679,400	564,986,880
Switzerland.....	1914	459,051,465	472,408,808	931,460,273
Turkey.....	1919	7,933,398,977	1,171,507,091	9,104,906,068
United Kingdom.....	1919	7,933,398,977	4,678,700,076	12,612,099,053

Table continued on page xix

Table Continued:

Country	Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Total Trade
ASIA:				
Aden.....	1918	\$22,000,150	\$17,519,089	\$39,519,239
Afghanistan.....	1918	6,559,840	5,529,000	12,088,840
Bahrain Island.....	1918	7,810,258	3,971,800	11,782,058
British North Borneo.....	1917	3,035,006	5,229,714	8,264,720
China.....	1918	4,875,631	631,021,429	1,405,897,060
Hong Kong.....	1918	296,136,751	325,895,375	622,032,126
Ceylon.....	1917	59,735,959	96,679,791	156,415,750
French Indo-China.....	1917	72,096,223	83,028,606	155,124,829
India, British.....	1919	548,389,663	823,574,016	1,371,963,679
India, French.....	1917	2,552,465	3,930,700	6,483,165
India, Portuguese.....	1916	3,838,062	1,305,729	5,143,791
Japan.....	1919	1,148,642,976	1,109,722,782	2,258,365,758
Chosen.....	1917	51,287,228	41,724,930	92,957,178
Federated Malay States.....	1917	41,598,007	154,454,631	196,052,638
Oman.....	1918	741,120	764,308	1,505,428
Persia.....	1917	70,723,206	62,018,460	132,741,666
Siam.....	1918	38,144,009	59,951,629	98,095,638
Straits Settlements.....	1917	367,143,000	354,023,000	721,166,000
AFRICA:				
Abyssinia.....	1916	4,927,094	4,775,320	9,702,410
Belgian Congo.....	1916	13,363,012	28,662,860	42,025,872
Basutoland.....	1909	1,266,000	1,715,748	2,981,748
Nyasaland Protectorate.....	1917	1,873,855	1,407,626	3,281,481
Rhodesia, Southern.....	1917	1,222,408	9,610,888	10,833,296
Rhodesia, Northern.....	1918	1,728,954	1,668,622	3,397,576
Union of South Africa.....	1918	240,829,000	172,286,000	413,115,000
British East African Protectorate.....	1918	13,665,049	8,465,823	22,130,872
East Africa.....	1918	5,332,296	2,889,984	8,222,280
Mauritius.....	1917	12,662,540	20,063,931	32,726,471
Seychelles.....	1917	412,296	436,408	848,704
Somaliland Protectorate.....	1918	1,373,994	1,003,473	2,377,467
Uganda Protectorate.....	1917	4,611,629	22,412,516	27,024,145
Zanzibar Protectorate.....	1917	8,554,056	8,985,129	17,539,185
Gambia.....	1917	4,819,302	5,086,009	9,905,311
Gold Coast.....	1917	16,458,292	30,933,535	47,391,827
Nigeria.....	1917	36,609,092	42,427,448	79,036,540
Protectorate of South West Africa.....	1913	10,552,177	17,083,585	27,635,762
St. Helena.....	1917	249,322	266,473	515,795
Sierra Leone.....	1917	48,600,000	54,466,340	103,066,340
Togo.....	1917	1,680,908	2,302,541	3,983,449
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	1918	232,195,658	223,674,198	455,869,856
Senegal.....	1917	15,208,436	17,208,458	32,516,894
Upper Senegal and Niger.....	1917	23,814,126	25,522,834	49,336,960
French Guinea.....	1917	924,615	546,089	1,470,704
Ivory Coast.....	1917	4,159,100	3,678,281	7,837,381
Dahomey.....	1917	2,491,357	2,083,219	4,574,576
Military Territory of the Niger.....	1917	5,470,957	5,787,456	11,258,413
Algeria.....	1917	344,025	299,998	644,023
Madagascar.....	1918	119,351,880	137,717,820	257,069,700
Reunion.....	1917	26,399,809	16,758,825	43,158,634
Tunis.....	1917	4,246,353	5,169,108	9,415,461
Eritrea.....	1918	40,038,096	25,399,692	65,437,788
Italian Somaliland.....	1916	4,062,220	2,180,756	6,242,976
Liberia.....	1917	748,378	1,170,662	1,919,040
Morocco.....	1913	902,063	1,288,915	2,190,978
Angola.....	1917	62,313,014	24,048,991	86,362,005
Cape Verde Islands.....	1916	9,503,502	7,250,315	16,753,817
Portuguese Guinea.....	1916	5,310,502	358,408	5,668,910
S. Thome and Principe.....	1917	2,222,813	3,111,675	5,334,488
Oceania.....	1916	6,608,094	8,121,938	14,730,032
OCEANIA:				
Australia.....	1918	295,595,696	364,671,178	660,266,874
Guam Island.....	1918	358,146	131,757	489,903
Fiji Islands.....	1917	4,035,442	10,532,428	14,567,870
New Zealand.....	1918	117,934,488	138,566,273	256,500,761
Cook Islands.....	1917	452,660	298,767	751,427
Tonga Islands.....	1917	555,449	601,473	1,156,922
Dutch East Indies.....	1918	223,500,000	217,800,000	441,300,000
Timor.....	1916	459,536	523,738	983,274
Tahiti.....	1917	1,638,199	1,655,889	3,294,088
New Caledonia.....	1917	3,488,480	3,858,640	7,347,120
Territory of Papua.....	1918	1,379,229	1,070,121	2,449,350
Samoa Islands.....	1917	1,463,700	1,557,367	3,021,067
Hawaii.....	1918	50,453,563	80,946,626	131,400,189
Philippine Islands.....	1919	107,774,263	122,729,238	230,503,501

PER CAPITA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Total
North America:				
Canada.....	1919	\$127.16	\$161.08	\$288.24
Mexico.....	1918	5.30	11.85	17.15
Central America:				
Costa Rica.....	1918	8.46	21.17	30.17
Honduras.....	1918	9.38	13.84	23.22
Nicaragua.....	1918	8.43	11.02	19.45
Panama.....	1918	17.38	19.77	37.15
Salvador.....	1918	4.68	9.36	14.04
West Indies:				
Cuba.....	1918	113.27	157.30	270.57
Dominican Republic.....	1918	27.87	31.68	59.55
Guatemala.....	1918	3.31	5.65	8.96
Haiti.....	1918	4.20	4.40	8.60
Porto Rico.....	1918	52.82	61.90	114.72
South America:				
Argentina.....	1918	61.20	97.97	159.17
Bolivia.....	1918	6.50	34.00	40.50
Brazil.....	1918	10.52	13.11	23.63
Chile.....	1918	41.12	75.42	116.54
Colombia.....	1918	4.33	6.90	11.23
Ecuador.....	1918	4.40	9.50	13.90
British Guiana.....	1918	54.80	57.17	111.97
Dutch Guiana.....	1918	25.77	14.12	39.89
Paraguay.....	1918	10.20	10.54	20.74
Peru.....	1918	13.77	20.45	33.22
Uruguay.....	1918	26.81	76.09	102.90
Venezuela.....	1918	7.49	8.56	16.05
Europe:				
Austria.....	1910	90.16	79.61	169.77
Belgium.....	1913	120.20	93.67	213.87
Bulgaria.....	1914	10.60	8.53	19.13
Czechoslovakia.....	1919	6.56	8.72	15.28
Denmark.....	1919	73.04	79.63	152.67
Finland.....	1919	88.10	9.67	97.77
France.....	1918	97.05	18.38	115.43
Germany.....	1913	37.04	35.42	72.46
Greece.....	1917	14.92	8.93	23.85
Hungary.....	1912	24.75	21.96	46.71
Italy.....	1917	97.73	19.40	117.13
Norway.....	1916	48.75	31.26	80.01
The Netherlands.....	1919	137.83	99.32	237.15
Portugal.....	1916	7.68	6.34	14.02
Rumania.....	1911	14.65	16.44	31.09
Russia.....	1913	4.81	5.25	10.06
Spain.....	1917	11.47	11.93	23.41
Sweden.....	1917	53.03	72.44	125.47
Switzerland.....	1916	116.59	120.97	237.56
United Kingdom.....	1919	172.13	101.51	273.64
Africa:				
Algeria.....	1918	21.52	20.79	42.31
Egypt.....	1918	20.31	17.08	37.39
Union of South Africa.....	1918	40.31	12.76	53.07
Asia:				
Japan.....	1919	20.20	19.51	39.71
China.....	1918	2.20	2.21	4.41
India (British).....	1919	1.73	2.61	4.34
Indo-China, French.....	1917	4.30	4.88	9.18
Persia.....	1917	7.44	6.53	13.97
Oceania:				
Australia.....	1919	90.64	103.36	194.00
Dutch East Indies.....	1918	4.73	4.63	9.38
Malay States, Federated.....	1917	40.10	139.30	179.40
New Zealand.....	1918	106.81	126.02	232.83
Philippines.....	1919	11.34	12.81	24.15
Siam.....	1919	4.32	6.78	11.10

Note.—*Estimated

ADDENDA

The following information was received after the text of the book had gone to press:

FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE

(Calendar Year 1919)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Food products.....	\$1,665,485,973	\$187,144,959
Raw materials.....	2,551,794,855	373,804,909
Manufactured articles.....	1,529,973,339	1,019,767,906
Postal packages.....	.....	100,923,560
Total.....	\$5,747,254,167	\$1,681,641,424

These statistics include the trade of Alsace Lorraine.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BELGIUM

(Calendar Year 1919)

Belgian imports during the calendar year 1919 amounted to \$979,571,500, excluding all imports made for national aid and reconstruction. Exports during the same period amounted to \$443,224,500. Total trade amounted to \$1,422,796,000.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE NETHERLANDS

During the first nine months of the calendar year 1919 the imports of the Netherlands amounted to \$788,322,000, while exports amounted to \$351,348,000.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN

(Calendar Year 1919)

The total foreign trade of Japan during the calendar year 1919 amounted to \$2,258,365,758. Of this amount imports were valued at \$1,148,642,976 and exports at \$1,109,722,782.

Some of the principal imports and exports of Japan for the calendar year 1919:

IMPORTS	1919	EXPORTS	1919
Rice.....	\$79,841,850	Beans.....	\$15,892,674
Beans.....	17,258,888	Waste silk.....	9,911,694
Sugar.....	29,057,802	Raw silk.....	310,512,462
Raw cotton.....	332,190,900	Cotton yarns.....	57,046,298
Oil cakes.....	66,272,346	Copper.....	9,769,266
Pulp.....	5,254,896	Zinc.....	1,459,638
Iron bars, rods and plates.....	78,064,986	Silk tissues.....	81,882,156
Petroleum.....	10,701,024	Cotton tissues.....	139,566,492
Paper.....	90,093,480	Knit goods.....	19,351,284
Machinery.....	44,311,542	Toys.....	6,393,324

TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA BY COUNTRIES FOR 1918-1919

The following tables show the value of imports and exports (sea-borne trade) of British India for the fiscal year from April 1, 1918, to March 31, 1919. The total value of the foreign trade of India during that period was \$1,324,796,708.

IMPORTS FROM	1918-19	EXPORTS TO	1918-19
BRITISH EMPIRE		BRITISH EMPIRE	
United Kingdom.....	\$249,801,377	United Kingdom.....	\$226,931,421
Aden and dependencies.....	2,893,746	Gibraltar.....	144,500
Ceylon.....	9,506,342	Aden and dependencies.....	5,734,756
Straights Settlements (including Labuan).....	18,189,940	Ceylon.....	32,808,543
Hongkong.....	5,783,113	Straights Settlements (including Labuan).....	22,782,724
Egypt.....	5,307,601	Hongkong.....	15,850,352
Mauritius and dependencies (including Seychelles).....	8,311,434	Egypt.....	47,847,025
Zanzibar and Pemba.....	2,535,365	Cape Colony.....	3,436,326
East African Protectorate.....	3,461,256	Natal.....	7,295,967
Canada.....	166,590	Mauritius and dependencies (including Seychelles).....	4,129,979
Australia.....	7,039,419	Zanzibar and Pemba.....	1,418,343
Other British possessions.....	1,660,643	East African Protectorate.....	2,332,236
Total.....	\$314,656,826	Canada.....	7,841,579
		British West India Islands.....	1,318,218
		Australia (including New Zealand).....	23,631,438
		Other British possessions.....	6,696,129
		Total.....	\$410,098,536
FOREIGN COUNTRIES		FOREIGN COUNTRIES	
Russia.....	\$15,724	Russia.....	\$458,363
Sweden.....	1,668,410	Sweden.....	1,021,057
Norway.....	2,927,823	Norway.....	301,032
Germany.....	745	Germany.....	35,117
Holland.....	822,529	Holland.....	28,771,496
Belgium.....	20,415	Belgium.....	1,869,590
France.....	5,990,527	Switzerland.....	494,802
Spain.....	1,001,759	Italy.....	30,922,194
Switzerland.....	1,488,080	Austria-Hungary.....	479,930
Italy.....	2,975,826	Turkey, Asiatic.....	12,977,860
Austria-Hungary.....	49	Arabia.....	5,028,400
Turkey, Asiatic.....	1,463,232	Persia.....	10,231,773
Arabia.....	1,291,452	Sumatra.....	1,122,814
Persia.....	3,626,753	Borneo and Java.....	11,256,227
Sumatra.....	186,338	Siam.....	3,480,226
Java.....	36,204,361	Indo-China, etc.....	8,111,981
Borneo (Dutch).....	1,331,544	China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao).....	9,092,685
Siam.....	1,148,027	Japan.....	94,550,181
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao).....	8,017,554	Portuguese East Africa.....	3,922,951
Japan.....	108,759,008	Italian East Africa.....	187,789
Portuguese East Africa.....	328,906	Other East African ports.....	1,350,097
Italian East Africa.....	783,121	United States.....	107,282,561
United States.....	52,391,522	West Indies.....	6,003,625
Other foreign countries.....	1,302,480	South America.....	22,220,843
Total.....	\$233,746,275	Oceania.....	1,390,078
Grand total.....	\$548,403,101	Other foreign countries.....	3,731,399
		Total.....	\$366,295,071
		Grand total.....	\$776,393,607

FOREIGN TRADE OF DAHOMEY

The total foreign trade of Dahomey in 1918 amounted to \$11,258,413. Imports were valued at \$5,470,957, and exports at \$5,787,456.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CHILE 1918

Chilian imports in 1918 classified by groups of industries:

ARTICLES	1918	ARTICLES	1918
Extractive industries:		Tobacco, manufactured.....	\$496,153
Mineral products.....	\$9,369,014	Textiles.....	46,396,006
Lumber, fish, game.....	1,438,965	Drugs and chemicals.....	14,210,580
Animals and animal products.....	4,599,115	Iron, steel and other metal mfrs.....	13,893,291
Agricultural products.....	7,485,368	Machinery, tools, etc.....	11,891,021
Total.....	\$22,892,462	Miscellaneous goods.....	12,823,253
Manufacturing industries:		Total.....	\$121,296,539
Transportation supplies.....	\$7,817,559	Coins and precious metals.....	14,978,647
Foodstuffs.....	12,461,831	Grand total.....	\$159,167,648
Liquors and beverages.....	1,307,295		

Principal Chilian exports for 1918, classified by groups of industries:

ARTICLES	1918	ARTICLES	1918
Extractive industries:		Metal goods.....	\$841
Mineral products.....	\$235,176,734	Industrial machinery.....	5,376
Lumber, fish and game.....	702,539	Transportation supplies.....	174,567
Animals and animal products.....	15,971,689	Miscellaneous goods.....	771,456
Agricultural products.....	12,240,638	Total.....	\$14,475,237
Total.....	\$264,091,600	Coins and precious metals.....	155,370
Manufacturing industries:		Total domestic products.....	\$278,722,270
Foodstuffs.....	\$12,447,899	Reexports.....	13,141,060
Liquors and beverages.....	167,813	Total domestic and foreign exports.....	\$291,863,267
Tobacco, manufactured.....	4,981		
Textiles.....	237,728		
Drugs and chemicals.....	664,576		

Share of each of the ports of Chile in the export trade of 1918:

PORTS	1918	PORTS	1918
Arica.....	\$2,600,730	Coquimbo.....	\$742,398
Pisagua.....	7,921,069	Guayacan.....	202,099
Junin.....	5,636,419	Los Andes.....	7,454,833
Iquique.....	50,560,336	Valparaiso.....	35,590,170
Calita Buena.....	18,411,012	Talcahuano.....	6,434,621
Tecopilla.....	12,381,433	Tome.....	2,045,737
Gatico.....	1,467,849	Penco.....	1,154,661
Antofagasta.....	52,819,266	Coronel.....	528,726
Mejillones.....	37,998,517	Lota.....	155,479
Cotoco.....	13,630,203	Lebu.....	9,552
Taital.....	16,094,147	Valdivia.....	129,021
Caldera.....	2,318,556	Puerto Montt.....	54,654
Chanaral.....	97,226	Punta Arenas.....	15,075,207
Carrizal Bajo.....	365,562	Frontiers.....	83,842

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON AND STEEL IN GERMANY

Statistics for the first seven months of 1919, compared with the corresponding period in 1918:

Pig Iron			Steel		
Tons 1919	Tons 1918	Decrease Per Cent	Tons 1919	Tons 1918	Decrease Per Cent
3,974,065	6,228,940	36.2	4,647,323	8,943,135	47

NORTH AMERICA

DOMINION OF CANADA

The dominion comprises nine provinces: Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan; and the territory of Yukon and Northwestern Territories, districts formerly known as Keewatin, Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory. The total area of Canada is 3,603,910 square miles; the total population, 7,206,643.

Population of principal cities and towns in 1911:

Cities and Towns	Provinces	Population
Montreal	Quebec	470,480
Toronto	Ontario	476,538
Winnipeg	Manitoba	136,035
Vancouver	British Columbia	100,401
Ottawa	Ontario	87,062
Hamilton	Ontario	81,969
Quebec	Quebec	78,710
Halifax	Nova Scotia	46,619
London	Ontario	46,300
Calgary	Alberta	43,704
St. John	New Brunswick	42,511
Victoria	British Columbia	31,660
Regina	Saskatchewan	30,213
Edmonton	Alberta	24,900
Brantford	Ontario	23,132
Kingston	Ontario	18,874
Maisonneuve	Quebec	18,684
Peterborough	Ontario	18,360
Hull	Quebec	18,222
Windsor	Ontario	17,829
Sydney	Nova Scotia	17,723
Glace Bay	Nova Scotia	16,562
Fort William	Ontario	16,499
Sherbrooke	Quebec	16,405
Kitchener	Ontario	15,196
Guelph	Ontario	15,175
Westmount	Quebec	14,579
St. Thomas	Ontario	14,054
Brandon	Manitoba	13,839
Moosejaw	Saskatchewan	13,823
Three Rivers	Quebec	13,691
New Westminster	British Columbia	13,199
Stratford	Ontario	12,946
Owen Sound	Ontario	12,658
St. Catharines	Ontario	12,484
Saskatoon	Saskatchewan	12,004
Verdun	Quebec	11,629
Moncton	New Brunswick	11,345
Port Arthur	Ontario	11,220
Charlottetown	Prince Edward Island	11,198
Sault Ste. Marie	Ontario	10,984
Chatham	Ontario	10,770
Lachine	Quebec	10,699
Galt	Ontario	10,299

Commerce

Trade of Canada for twelve months ending December 31, 1919 (calendar year 1919), compared with twelve months ending December 31, 1918:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Total Trade
1919.....	\$940,567,781	\$1,232,255,606	\$2,172,823,387
1918.....	906,670,404	1,229,204,244	2,135,874,648

Eleven year table of the total foreign trade of the United States with Canada:

Year ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS			Per cent. free	Excess of exports (*) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909..	\$153,608,991	\$9,839,665	\$163,448,656	\$33,309,672	\$46,007,383	\$79,317,055	42.00	*\$84,131,601
1910..	202,548,023	13,441,998	215,990,021	43,024,372	52,103,938	95,128,310	45.23	*120,861,711
1911..	256,371,775	13,434,238	269,806,013	46,991,271	53,872,147	100,863,418	46.59	*168,942,595
1912..	314,895,910	14,361,284	329,257,194	50,214,329	58,599,039	108,813,368	46.15	*220,433,826
1913..	397,426,817	18,022,640	415,449,457	64,006,573	56,564,607	120,571,180	53.09	*294,878,277
1914..	329,791,348	14,925,633	344,716,981	115,040,442	45,649,267	160,689,709	71.60	*184,027,272
1915..	283,913,453	16,773,359	300,686,812	136,784,408	22,787,304	159,571,712	85.72	*141,115,100
1916..	445,913,463	22,871,330	468,784,793	172,964,669	31,053,558	204,018,227	84.78	*264,766,566
1917..	758,596,251	28,580,848	787,177,099	252,671,581	68,277,911	320,949,492	78.72	*466,227,607
1918..	744,084,425	34,405,597	778,490,022	363,464,267	70,790,300	434,254,567	83.70	*344,235,455
1919..	.....	.....	813,723,031	.....	.....	468,954,818	.....	*344,768,213

Value of imports and exports showing principal countries of origin and destination during years ending October, 1918 and 1919:

Countries	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
United Kingdom.....	\$69,656,921	\$81,496,784	\$693,895,712	\$524,158,948
Australia.....	3,967,701	2,975,021	11,150,641	13,079,704
British East Indies.....	17,292,461	12,011,067	2,470,580	5,783,053
British Guiana.....	5,507,911	7,869,588	2,275,881	2,678,335
British South Africa.....	784,592	948,734	8,912,025	10,612,343
British West Indies.....	8,163,475	10,104,021	8,370,319	10,727,588
Hongkong.....	2,334,571	1,649,900	594,415	1,240,816
Newfoundland.....	3,123,041	2,298,669	11,109,432	14,627,201
New Zealand.....	6,034,807	5,198,725	4,783,336	6,689,116
Other British Empire.....	1,831,137	801,225	2,341,496	7,250,624
Argentina.....	1,088,323	1,981,629	2,137,266	6,942,533
Brazil.....	783,960	1,597,478	3,885,370	1,871,646
China.....	1,795,163	1,289,570	2,825,024	3,196,885
Cuba.....	1,699,647	9,430,216	4,321,151	6,154,571
France.....	3,981,135	5,562,934	115,231,069	66,484,362
Italy.....	653,360	575,694	6,440,901	19,548,962
Japan.....	13,093,926	12,443,476	9,113,776	9,005,454
Netherlands.....	675,460	1,105,276	1,172,499	2,588,712
United States.....	736,106,162	714,274,832	424,179,972	439,341,339
Other foreign countries.....	17,523,698	28,738,686	10,760,355	45,458,615
Total.....	\$896,097,451	\$902,453,525	\$1,325,971,231	\$1,197,440,607

Ten-year table of foreign trade, 1910-1919, for fiscal years ending March 31:

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS		IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1910.....	\$369,815,427	\$298,763,993	1916.....	\$507,817,159	\$779,300,070
1911.....	451,745,108	290,000,210	1917.....	845,356,306	1,179,211,100
1912.....	521,448,309	307,716,151	1918.....	962,543,746	1,586,169,792
1913.....	670,089,066	377,068,355	1919.....	916,443,432	1,207,613,806
1914.....	618,457,144	455,437,224	1919*.....	940,567,781	1,232,255,606
1915.....	445,446,312	461,442,509			

Note (*) Figures for the calendar year.

Value of principal articles of import during years ending October 1918 and 1919:

Articles	1918	1919
Animals, living.....	\$1,836,547	\$2,251,479
Articles for army and navy.....	65,003,364	11,315,558
Asphaltum and asphalt.....	394,273	411,961
Books and printed matter.....	6,748,935	9,933,509
Breadstuffs.....	24,335,341	20,361,731
Bricks, clays and tiles.....	4,690,016	2,572,382
Butter.....	146,564	706,333
Cheese.....	103,204	64,363
Chemicals.....	31,015,999	22,038,282
Clocks and watches.....	2,359,727	2,736,710
Coal, anthracite.....	25,680,108	30,929,928
Coal, bituminous.....	45,029,212	33,283,016
Cocoa and chocolate.....	3,764,212	5,083,387
Coffee.....	1,892,447	3,036,312
Cotton.....	66,290,572	69,293,555
Curtains and shams.....	328,362	397,436
Earthenware and chinaware.....	2,087,930	2,872,974
Eggs.....	1,086,080	961,064
Fish.....	2,741,161	2,730,806
Flax, hemp and jute.....	14,072,374	12,189,027
Furs.....	4,646,529	5,899,065
Hides and skins.....	5,592,815	14,342,769
Jewelry.....	826,154	1,008,172
Lard.....	628,487	631,065
Leather.....	11,083,992	13,248,589
Mats.....	7,812,297	19,109,466
Metals:		
Brass.....	4,903,218	4,546,371
Copper.....	6,251,066	6,610,848
Gold and silver.....	255,601	455,390
Iron and steel.....	150,431,690	152,576,431
Lead.....	1,201,192	749,059
Tin.....	14,900,870	11,433,089
Zinc.....	1,447,244	855,029
Musical instruments.....	3,436,476	3,355,044
Paints, colors and varnish.....	3,313,428	3,578,389
Paper.....	7,587,264	9,056,774
Pickles and sauces.....	476,879	445,521
Ribbons.....	1,766,531	1,897,426
Rubber.....	12,234,767	11,653,687
Seeds.....	2,114,972	2,107,780
Settlers' effects.....	6,008,987	8,768,654
Silk.....	19,245,061	23,636,355
Soap.....	1,315,260	1,174,234
Stone, marble and slate.....	2,046,999	2,537,308
Sugar and molasses.....	35,700,901	59,260,240
Tea.....	8,315,701	5,143,916
Tobacco.....	10,072,644	13,204,886
Tobacco pipes, etc.....	712,578	903,012
Vegetables.....	4,274,288	5,125,927
Vehicles.....	19,435,946	25,634,601
Vessels.....	2,924,176	6,308,749
Wood.....	16,248,072	19,637,957
Wool.....	36,347,340	42,775,314

Value of principal articles of export during years ending October 1918 and 1919:

Articles	1918	1919
Animals, living.....	\$21,224,857	\$48,603,362
Butter.....	2,922,088	8,859,374
Cheese.....	40,078,058	29,862,286
Clothing.....	15,207,845	7,103,791
Coal.....	9,573,414	10,264,656
Cartridges.....	257,748,932	55,199,908
Other explosives.....	35,571,923	16,715,168
Fish.....	32,515,725	42,783,247
Furs.....	9,904,940	18,344,408
Grain:		
Oats.....	16,487,528	10,261,151
Wheat.....	229,955,129	130,656,692
Other grain.....	12,433,735	20,484,007
Hides and skins.....	6,613,650	14,660,764
Leather.....	14,143,624	13,580,413
Meats:		
Bacon and ham.....	39,561,691	70,234,400
Beef.....	19,723,346	26,360,581
Canned meats.....	2,146,631	5,027,458
Pork.....	7,518,706	5,458,985
Other meats.....	1,039,723	2,696,366
Metals:		
Aluminum.....	7,366,659	3,676,108
Asbestos.....	7,458,497	9,332,824
Brass, old and scrap.....	1,877,018	1,184,816
Copper.....	20,742,821	15,801,603
Gold.....	10,907,869	5,601,683
Iron and steel.....	46,236,177	66,748,571
Nickel.....	10,546,035	8,962,355
Silver.....	17,746,373	17,288,142
Milk and cream.....	8,166,651	8,459,859
Paper, printing.....	36,916,852	46,959,687
Paper, other.....	5,574,527	9,741,389
Rubber.....	3,814,925	8,204,699
Seeds, flax.....	11,660,631	5,280,826
Textiles.....	18,404,591	17,658,482
Vegetables.....	11,985,313	12,700,883
Vehicles:		
Automobiles.....	3,692,524	11,291,104
Automobile parts.....	1,202,055	3,526,202
Wheat flour.....	108,637,798	104,796,593
Wood, unmanufactured.....	63,822,510	85,602,681
Wood pulp.....	31,366,990	35,516,440
Wood, other manufactured.....	821,441	2,576,720
Total exports.....	\$1,325,971,230	\$1,197,432,807

Production and Industry

Agriculture:

The prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta form the granary of Canada. The following table shows the grain yield in bushels of four principal crops in the three provinces in 1917 and 1918:

Grains	1917	1918
Wheat.....	211,953,100	164,436,100
Oats.....	254,877,200	222,049,500
Barley.....	40,834,100	47,607,400
Flax.....	8,538,800	5,776,000

Total yield and acreage of the Dominion for principal crops in 1917 and 1918:

Crop	1917		1918	
	Yield in Bushels	Area in Acres	Yield in Bushels	Area in Acres
Wheat.....	233,742,850	14,755,850	189,301,350	17,353,902
Oats.....	403,009,300	12,313,400	380,273,500	14,795,336
Barley.....	55,058,000	2,392,200	77,290,240	3,153,711
Flax.....	5,935,000	919,500	5,972,200	1,068,120
Peas.....	13,026,000	198,881	3,099,400	235,826
Mixed Grains.....	16,157,000	497,236	35,662,300	921,826
Hay and clover.....	13,684,700(tons)	8,225,634	14,772,300(tons)	10,544,625
Alfalfa.....	262,400(tons)	109,825	446,400(tons)	196,420
Potatoes.....	78,892,000	656,950	104,364,200	735,192
Rye.....	3,557,000	211,888	8,504,400	555,294

Number of farms of various sizes in the Dominion in 1911:

Size of Holdings	All Canada	Manitoba	Saskatchewan
Under 1 acre.....	Number 29,967	Number 1,280	Number 317
1 to under 5 acres.....	43,710	1,773	246
5 to 10 acres.....	24,347	791	214
11 to 50 acres.....	88,964	1,575	729
51 to 100 acres.....	162,537	2,103	941
101 to 200 acres.....	228,236	18,327	48,366
201 acres and over.....	132,920	20,498	45,558
Total.....	710,681	46,347	96,371

The principal characteristics of the agricultural industries of the Provinces may be summed up as follows:

Alberta: wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye. Until 1900 was center of largest ranching industry on the continent; this has given way to farming, but is still important. Hog raising has resulted in the establishment of packing plants at Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge. Creameries and dairies are important.

British Columbia: Agriculture undeveloped. There are about 25,000,000 acres of tented farm land, nine-tenths of which is unoccupied.

Manitoba: Grain production, creameries and dairies.

New Brunswick: wheat, barley, potatoes. Dairying extensive.

Nova Scotia: hay and clover. The livestock industry is most important, as pasturage excellent.

Ontario: Wheat, barley, beans, potatoes, etc. Produces about one-half the dairy products of Canada. Fruit is grown near Hamilton, which is the garden spot of Canada, and tobacco is raised.

Prince Edward Island: Wheat, barley, oats, etc. Center of fur trade, silver fox being raised on about 350 ranches.

Quebec: Wheat, oats, etc. Center for raising French-Canadian cattle. Extensive dairy industry.

Saskatchewan: wheat, oats and barley. Has a well developed dairy industry.

Livestock:

Census of 1919: Horses, 3,412,749. Cows, 3,202,283. Other cattle, 4,718,657. Sheep, 2,369,358. Swine, 3,619,382. There were 4,060 ranches, with a total of 5,689,464 acres; 2,724,368 acres in Saskatchewan, 2,507,527 acres in Alberta, 391,170 acres in British Columbia, and 64,899 acres in Manitoba.

Mineral Production:

Asphalt and coal are mined in Alberta; magnetite and hematite iron deposits, largely undeveloped, are located in British Columbia, which also produces, besides gold and silver, lead, copper, coke and coal. New Brunswick is rich in iron, building stone, copper, gypsum and manganese. Gold, silver, copper, iron, petroleum and natural gas are extensively worked in Ontario. Asbestos, magnesite, silver, chrome iron, graphite, gold, copper, sulphur and various kinds of stone constitute the principal mineral products of Quebec. Coal, iron, gold, copper, gypsum, manganese, tungsten, and stones and clays are worked in Nova Scotia.

Mineral products of Canada in the calendar years 1916-1917:

Minerals		1916		1917	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Actinolite.....	ton	250	\$2,750	120	\$1,320
Antimony, Refined.....	lb.	107,185	41,823		
Antimony, Ore.....	ton	885	94,537	774	50,176
Arsenic, White, and Arsenic in Ore.....	"	2,186	262,349		709,937
Asbestos.....	"	133,439	5,199,797	144,185	7,215,389
Barytes.....	"	20,710	26,072	9,595	18,688
Bricks, Common.....	No.	1,368	19,393	958	16,000
Bricks, Pressed.....	"	237,034,675	1,826,844		2,017,046
Bricks, Paving.....	"	44,947,089	492,355		
Bricks, other.....	"	1,589,893	30,144		589,406
Cement, Portland.....	Bbls.		21,102		
Chromite.....	ton	5,369,560	6,547,728	4,768,488	7,699,521
Coal.....	ton	27,517	311,460	36,352	490,001
Cobalt, Metallic contained in Oxide, etc.....	lb.	14,483,395	38,817,481	14,015,588	47,643,646
Copper.....	lb.	840,536	924,590	1,089,134	1,742,614
Corundum.....	ton	117,150,028	31,867,150	108,860,358	29,588,254
Feldspar.....	ton	67	10,307	188	32,153
Fire Clay and Products.....	\$	19,458	71,407	11,493	54,555
Fire-proofing and Architectural Terra-Cotta.....	"		234,562		210,838
Fluorspar.....	ton		361,555		441,369
Gold.....	oz.	1,284	10,238	4,249	68,756
Graphite.....	ton	930,492	19,234,976	747,366	15,449,426
Grindstones.....	"	3,955	325,362	3,714	402,892
Gypsum.....	"	3,478	52,782	2,279	44,037
Iron Ore (Exports).....	"	342,915	738,593	339,418	887,170
Kaolin.....	"	140,608	393,689	169,192	590,336
Lead.....	lb.	1,750	17,500	533	9,594
Lime.....	bush.	41,497,615	3,532,692	32,072,269	3,571,889
Manganese.....	ton	5,493,250	1,091,463	6,338,212	1,517,918
Magnesite.....	ton	957	89,544	158	14,836
Mica.....	"	55,413	563,829	58,090	728,275
Mineral Water.....	\$	1,208	255,239		350,732
Molybdenite.....	lb.		127,806		145,276
Natural Gas.....	M cu.ft.	156,461	156,461	271,530	271,530
Nickel.....	lb.	25,467,458	3,958,029	26,465,586	5,003,342
Oxides.....	ton	82,958,564	29,035,498	84,470,970	33,778,388
Peat.....	"	8,811	58,711	9,372	81,685
Petroleum.....	Bbls.	300	1,500		
Phosphate.....	ton	198,123	392,284	205,332	478,937
Pig Iron, from Canadian Ore.....	ton	203	2,514		
Platinum.....	oz.	115,691	1,328,605	46,022	768,783
Pottery.....	\$	15	600	49	5,090
Pyrites.....	ton		61,069		122,878
Quartz.....	"	309,251	1,084,095	403,243	1,586,091
Salt.....	"	136,745	251,226	205,851	440,444
Sand and Gravel.....	"	132,903	717,653	138,909	1,047,792
Sand-Lime Brick.....	No.	8,156,207	1,838,320	7,157,279	1,908,773
Sewer Pipes.....	\$	16,540,747	126,235		143,393
Silver.....	oz.		716,287		778,159
Slate.....	Squares	25,459,741	16,717,121	22,150,680	18,034,419
Stone, Granite.....	\$	1,262	6,223	1,422	7,759
Stone, Limestone.....	\$		1,247,267		613,588
Stone, Marble.....	\$		2,224,091		2,291,692
Stone, Sandstone.....	\$		118,810		55,820
Talc.....	ton		146,244		260,322
Tiles, Drain.....	\$	13,104	49,423	15,812	76,539
Tripolite.....	ton		359,387		434,465
Zinc.....	lb.	620	12,139		
Total.....		23,364,760	2,991,623	31,227,351	2,776,547
			\$177,201,534		\$193,271,816

Fisheries:

The Atlantic coast line of the Dominion is over 5,000 miles long, while the British Columbia, or Pacific coast, is over 7,000 miles long. Salmon and halibut fishing are important industries of the west coast; and the lobster fisheries of the Atlantic coast are in the aggregate the most important in the world. Oyster beds are located in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Fresh water fishing is extensively practised. The provinces engaged in the fish industry in the order of their importance are British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the territory of Yukon. Details of the fisheries are given in the following table:

Description	Sea Fisheries		Inland Fisheries		Total	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Steam fishing vessels.....	46	\$815,874	125	\$654,530	171	\$1,470,404
Sailing and gasoline vessels.....	1,277	3,490,939			1,227	3,490,939
Boats, sail and row.....	22,900	1,017,141	4,377	136,570	27,277	1,153,711
Boats, gasoline.....	11,936	3,359,767	892	316,315	12,828	3,676,082
Carrying smacks.....	567	306,381			567	306,381
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc.....	153,381	3,334,727		1,150,542		4,485,269
Weirs.....	777	562,570	304	52,970	1,081	615,540
Trawls.....	21,930	251,959			21,930	251,959
Spears.....			210	616	210	616
Skates of gear.....	3,000	47,500			3,000	47,500
Hand lines.....	74,310	65,408	7,720	12,961	82,030	78,369
Lobster traps.....	1,493,157	1,602,980			1,493,157	1,602,980
Lobster canneries.....	644	653,275			644	653,275
Salmon canneries.....	86	3,301,648			86	3,301,648
Clam canneries.....	20	30,100			20	30,100
Sardine canneries.....	7	399,000			7	399,000
Freezers and ice-houses.....	885	2,680,523	613	280,533	1,478	2,961,056
Smoke and fish-houses.....	8,966	1,584,710	212	15,728	9,178	1,600,438
Fishing piers and wharves.....	2,677	2,179,797	252	73,995	2,929	2,253,792
Whaling stations.....	4	175,855			4	175,855
Oil factories.....	1	43,500			1	43,500
Fishing huts and cottages, etc.....			58	62,000	58	62,000
Scows, pile drivers, etc.....	617	53,010			617	53,010
Bel traps.....			234	538	234	538
Crab traps.....	440	4,400			440	4,400
Salmon traps.....	2	6,000			2	6,000
Halibut dories.....	46	4,600			46	4,600
Total, 1916-17.....		25,971,664		2,757,298		28,728,962
Total, 1915-16 was.....		23,260,456		2,595,119		25,855,575

Number of persons employed in the industry:

Number of men employed on vessels.....	7,669	710	8,379
Number of men employed on boats.....	51,591	8,106	59,697
Number of men employed on carrying smacks.....	813		813
Number of persons employed in fish houses, freezers, canneries, etc.....	25,234	386	735
Number men fishing (not in boats).....		735	
Total.....	85,367	9,937	95,304

Forest Resources:

British Columbia has an estimated forest area of 50,000,000 acres and produces all merchantable woods and pulp woods. Quebec with 100,000,000 acres of forest, has the largest timber area in Canada, and is the largest producer of pulpwood. Alberta has 11,800,000 acres of forests producing pruce, pine, cottonwood, and poplar. Manitoba has about 10,000 square miles, producing principally spruce. Nova Scotia produces spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, oak, maple and birch on about 8,000 square miles. Ontario, with 70,000,000 acres of forest area, produces spruce, pine and poplar. The Yukon has large tracts of both white and black spruce, balsam, poplar and birch. The forest area of Prince Edward Island is about 316,000 acres.

Wood pulp production of Canada in 1916:

Province	Cords used	Value	Avg. Val. Per Cord	Pulp Prod. Tons	Kinds of Wood	Quantity Cords	Value
Quebec	924,272	\$6,840,489	\$7.40	686,694	Spruce	1,203,557	\$9,219,414
Ontario	637,612	5,016,425	7.87	473,014	Balsam Fir	433,154	3,167,311
New Brunswick	79,594	591,705	7.43	43,374	Hemlock	82,307	483,633
Nova Scotia	14,437	76,040	5.27	14,437	Poplar	6,177	41,099
British Columbia	108,997	579,799	5.32	78,655	Jack Pine	39,717	192,405
Total	1,764,912	\$13,104,458	\$7.42	1,296,084		1,764,912	\$13,104,458

Manufactures:

The following table, indicating the development of manufacturing industries in Canada in two years, compares the returns of the census of manufactures for 1917 with that of 1915. In 1917 there were 34,380 establishments which returned data to the Bureau of Statistics:

Details	1915	1917	Increase
Capital invested	\$1,994,103,272	\$2,772,517,680	\$778,414,408
Employees on salaries (number)	52,683	73,698	20,915
Salaries paid	60,308,293	95,983,506	35,675,213
Employees on wages (including piece workers) (number)	462,200	619,473	157,273
Wages paid	229,456,210	457,245,456	227,789,246
Cost of materials	802,133,862	1,602,820,631	800,686,769
Value of products	1,407,137,140	3,015,506,869	1,608,369,729

The gross value of goods made in Canada in 1917 amounted to \$3,015,506,869, and the cost of materials was \$1,602,820,631, leaving a net value added by the process of manufacture of \$1,412,686,239, or \$5,449,098 more than the gross value of production in 1915. The twenty leading industries with the gross and net values of their production are here given in order of precedence:

Articles	Gross Value	Net Value
Flour and Grist mill products	\$224,191,735	\$40,604,799
Steel furnaces and rolling mills	170,679,000	62,040,044
Slaughtering and meat packing	153,279,252	36,082,497
Log products	115,884,905	75,159,877
Munitions	112,866,838	70,240,235
Pulp and paper	96,340,324	61,627,462
Butter and cheese	85,731,339	13,719,662
Cars and car works	78,594,527	39,884,077
Bread, biscuits, and confectionery	77,223,581	33,022,111
Sugar, refined	73,329,260	20,149,349
Smelting	69,262,673	33,591,253
Foundry and machine-shop products	66,945,483	43,322,382
Iron and Steel products	58,797,766	26,777,534
Building and contracting	54,608,255	32,927,335
Automobiles	54,466,273	18,880,453
Slaughtering, not including meat packing	53,441,466	14,771,901
Boots and shoes	49,170,062	22,389,519
Electric light and power	44,536,848	44,536,848
Leather, tanned, curried and finished	41,117,128	14,492,651
Electric apparatus and supplies	40,204,245	20,046,238

The totals of the twenty leading industries in gross and net value of production were \$1,720,700,960 and \$724,266,227, and represent respectively 57 per cent. and 51 per cent of the grand total for the Dominion.

Number, capital, amount expended in materials and value of products of the groups of industries of Canada according to the Census of 1916:

Group of Industries	No. of Establishments	Capital	Employees	Cost of Materials	Value of Products
Food products	6,472	\$199,205,254	62,335	\$301,618,217	\$388,815,362
Textiles	2,671	126,490,509	74,451	81,429,429	144,686,605
Iron and steel products	851	195,877,015	59,361	59,207,670	120,422,420
Timber, lumber, etc.	3,187	263,588,882	68,370	59,212,349	123,396,686
Leather and products	524	60,269,498	22,586	45,201,497	71,063,644
Paper and printing	1,306	138,544,786	37,064	29,324,966	74,038,398
Liquors and beverages	341	52,283,857	5,392	10,129,252	34,859,927
Chemicals and allied products	255	52,248,588	12,429	24,930,308	45,410,486
Clay, glass, and stone products	772	96,376,573	15,767	10,971,641	27,244,813
Metals and products not otherwise specified	1,173	174,621,994	29,792	45,931,080	90,943,278
Tobacco and manufactures	166	23,066,898	9,613	16,017,707	28,987,250
Vehicles	464	125,965,499	36,825	40,741,113	73,878,212
Vessels	103	12,351,341	5,531	3,035,857	8,419,648
Hand trades	1,584	32,099,855	19,099	18,254,178	40,729,150
Other	1,437	441,132,723	56,268	56,324,658	134,288,231
Totals for 1915	21,306	\$1,994,103,272	514,883	\$802,135,862	\$1,407,137,140

Distribution of industrial establishments employing more than five persons, by provinces, according to the latest available statistics:

Total 1915	Establishments	Capital	Salaries and Wages	Raw and Partly Mfg. Materials	Value of Products
Canada	15,593	\$1,958,705,230	\$283,311,505	\$791,943,433	\$1,381,547,225
P. E. Island	261	1,841,690	543,954	1,499,066	2,586,823
Nova Scotia	781	125,754,562	17,175,818	36,194,004	69,345,819
New Brunswick	630	45,970,488	8,767,230	21,314,043	37,303,900
Quebec	5,743	530,312,464	80,324,171	213,754,115	381,203,999
Ontario	6,538	946,619,114	140,609,691	410,670,537	715,531,839
Manitoba	499	94,690,750	13,389,509	38,529,386	60,481,446
Saskatchewan	238	14,736,860	2,440,062	7,417,166	13,355,206
Alberta	282	41,198,897	4,791,281	20,699,967	29,416,221
British Columbia	621	157,580,405	15,269,729	41,864,549	72,321,972

Railroads:

All railroads in the Dominion are of standard gauge (4 feet, 8½ inches), the total length being 38,604 miles, of which 3,944 miles are State owned.

Post Offices: There were in 1916, 13,057 post offices, of which 4,690 issued money orders.

Telegraphs:

In 1916 there were 55,316 miles of telegraph lines, of which 11,843 were owned by the government. Telegraph offices numbered 4,621.

Telephones:

The number of telephone instruments in use (1916) was 548,421, with 1,600,564 miles of line.

Radio:

In 1916 there were 47 stations. Long distance stations were located at Glace Bay, New Briton, Nova Scotia, and at New Castle, New Brunswick.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The unit of currency is the dollar of 100 cents. The government issues notes of \$5, \$2 and \$1. Banks can issue notes only of \$5 or more. The value of English sovereign is legally established as \$4.8666, the crown at \$1.20. The English system of weights and measures prevails, with the exception that, as in the United States, the hundredweight is equal to 100 (and not 112) pounds; the ton in Canada is of 2,000 pounds.

Parcels Post: Service extends to Canada. Limit of weight 4 pounds, 6 ounces. Domestic rates.

Money orders: Issued on domestic form.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Newfoundland (area, 42,734 square miles) is a colony of Great Britain; Labrador, the most eastern part of the North American continent (area, 120,000 square miles), is a dependency of Newfoundland. Population of Newfoundland, 252,836; of Labrador, 4,073. Chief towns of Newfoundland are St. Johns (capital), population, 32,292; Harbour Grace, 4,279; Bonavista, 3,911; Carbonear, 3,540; Twillingate, 3,348.

The principal agricultural products of Newfoundland are hay, potatoes, cabbage, etc. There are extensive pine forests, and large saw mills and paper and pulp mills have been built, the latter centering at Grand Falls and Bishop's Falls.

Iron and copper are mined successfully, and coal, gold and silver have been located. The census of 1911 reported livestock as follows: Horses, 13,288; cattle, 40,427; sheep, 100,447; swine, 27,575. Fishing is the most important industry; in 1911, 67,040 persons were engaged in it. In the same year there were enumerated 2,915 farmers, 2,260 miners and 5,376 mechanics.

Commerce

Eleven year table of the total foreign trade of the United States with Newfoundland and Labrador:

Year Ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS				Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1909..	\$3,936,449	\$3,194	\$3,939,643	\$524,422	\$623,653	\$1,148,075	45.68	+\$2,791,568
1910..	4,063,494	11,308	4,074,802	385,185	844,503	1,229,688	31.32	+2,845,114
1911..	4,590,458	13,924	4,604,382	527,960	952,975	1,380,935	38.23	+3,223,447
1912..	4,567,734	18,088	4,585,822	420,771	860,451	1,281,222	32.84	+3,305,200
1913..	4,846,623	41,995	4,888,618	465,709	686,166	1,151,875	40.43	+3,736,743
1914..	5,697,128	37,898	5,735,026	1,022,947	292,332	1,315,279	77.77	+4,419,747
1915..	5,328,629	23,999	5,352,628	1,216,005	175,663	1,391,668	87.38	+3,960,960
1916..	6,994,884	128,957	7,123,841	1,586,503	280,185	1,866,688	84.99	+5,257,153
1917..	9,814,274	112,779	9,927,053	2,588,098	405,332	2,993,430	86.46	+6,933,623
1918..	9,428,467	227,077	9,655,544	6,059,080	159,224	6,218,304	97.44	+3,437,240
1919..			14,545,065			6,032,781		+\$8,512,284

Principal articles of import for years 1914-15 to 1916-17:

Articles	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Beef (salted).....			
Butter.....			
Coal.....	\$465,940	\$354,099	\$895,532
Flour.....	168,145	172,373	158,645
Cottons, woollens, silks, linens and apparel.....	849,189	935,734	990,431
Leather and leatherware.....	2,168,579	2,474,891	2,939,599
Hardware (iron, railway material).....	1,079,967	2,014,662	2,920,146
Molasses.....	368,688	596,664	714,029
Pork.....	885,033	1,113,191	2,270,658
Salt.....	642,911	339,502	466,356
Sugar.....	112,485	609,245	1,106,774
Tea.....	373,085	497,261	274,663
Tobacco.....	205,731	353,153	316,183
Wines and spirits.....	115,999	177,245	210,539
	60,635	89,871	64,499

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Value of imports from principal countries of origin from 1912-13 to 1916-17:

Country	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Austria.....	\$2,417	\$4,650	\$1,517		
Argentina.....			15,412	1,109	
Belgium.....	15,156	26,542	4,735	252	
Brazil.....	177	31	397		5
British West Indies.....	308,351	222,801	214,202	350,139	508,885
Canada.....	5,218,577	4,861,047	4,509,827	5,870,456	7,412,300
Ceylon.....	140,251	99,421	132,011	201,962	221,029
China.....	219	3			16
Denmark.....	5,983	3,953	26		58
France.....	14,206	16,636	4,645	5,062	2,679
Foreign West Indies.....	2,399	2,999	1,387	1,415	2,233
Germany.....	33,842	59,345	10,343		
Greece.....	43,801	35,484	22,505	38,231	20,983
Holland.....	46,581	47,320	24,269	16,949	2,736
India.....	17,072	9,066	12,576	23,666	8,421
Italy.....	744	839	5,344	2,626	1,739
Japan.....	337	737	407		2,962
Malta.....	462	127	36	103	
Norway.....	15,623	6,948	9,842	15,575	20,755
Portugal.....	18,064	19,970	9,295	12,186	38,996
Russia.....			870	77	
Spain.....	123,858	113,541	83,215	175,570	168,925
St. Pierre.....	10,510	10,535	20,101	19,902	19,286
Sweden.....	9,484	10,593	11,042	11,595	29,026
Switzerland.....	1,380	5,608	1,385	2,566	3,324
United Kingdom.....	4,405,103	3,826,529	2,311,945	2,579,614	2,620,033
United States.....	5,573,733	5,796,906	4,943,752	7,097,779	10,233,899
Total.....	\$16,012,365	\$15,193,726	\$12,350,786	\$16,427,336	\$21,318,310

Values of exports to various countries, 1912-13 to 1916-17:

Country	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Algeria.....	\$450	\$620	\$996	\$2,458	\$650
Argentina.....		102,161			
Australia.....	4,145	6,476	5,755	6,310	12,899
Brazil.....	3,150	3,250			
British West Indies.....	2,589,605	3,240,487	2,819,811	3,189,746	2,591,127
Canada.....	504,963	526,331	533,468	682,925	987,201
South Africa.....	2,260,348	1,971,809	1,394,663	2,021,972	2,042,117
China.....	151	206	86	784	2,748
Columbia.....	100				
Costa Rica.....		4,023	19,809	3,505	
Denmark.....	486	975	739		250
France.....	6,357	7,348	1,500	4,314	
Foreign West Indies.....	536	1,972	3,381	28,924	
Germany.....	88,674	71,232	13,922	43,366	127,772
Greece.....	305,224	293,573	264		
Holland.....	284,216	403,662	346,799	265,437	174,053
Italy.....	148,671	176,991	45,430		
Madeira.....	1,158,861	1,087,858	897,929	1,169,484	2,098,580
Malta.....	34,713	18,028	5,755		23,733
Norway.....	16,585	16,405	9,169	15,346	6,005
Panama.....		362	155	21	
Portugal.....	3,550	2,482			
Spain.....	1,251,160	988,930	1,023,798	2,279,769	2,919,928
St. Pierre.....	1,240,394	1,260,649	1,269,030	2,021,496	2,575,069
Sweden.....	10,071	8,868	10,684	3,789	13,296
United Kingdom.....	2,700	3,125			
United States.....	3,427,026	3,256,446	3,196,353	4,582,379	4,836,074
	1,330,667	1,679,302	1,537,385	2,540,606	4,047,842
Total.....	\$14,672,899	\$15,134,543	\$13,136,830	\$18,969,493	\$22,381,762

Principal articles of export for the years 1914-15 to 1916-17:

Articles	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Dry codfish.....	\$7,332,287	\$10,394,041	\$12,876,847
Herring, pickled.....	414,275	853,085	993,741
Herring, bulk.....	96,425	133,053	79,937
Herring, frozen.....	40,306	90,006	49,784
Salmon, pickled.....	74,910	47,182	41,297
Lobsters, preserved.....	92,228	148,303	107,293
Cod oil.....	434,709	682,334	910,079
Refined cod oil.....	35,837	254,562	471,529
Seal oil.....	292,513	403,640	619,819
Seal skins.....	376,343	206,449	433,791
Whale oil.....	53,327	57,669	46,233
Copper.....	39,000	111,440	204,307
Iron Pyrites.....	18,625		
Iron ores.....	563,189	917,741	992,018
Lumber.....	1,166	31,008	147,495
Pulp and Paper.....	2,196,413	2,999,377	2,148,205

Money, Weights and Measures: As in Canada.

Railroads:

In 1915 there were 828 miles of government lines, gauge $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and forty-seven miles of private lines.

Post Offices: Seven hundred and thirty-eight.

Telegraph and Telephone:

There are 4,524 miles of telegraph line; and 926 miles of telephone line.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to Newfoundland and Labrador. Limit of weight 11 pounds. Rate 12 cents per pound or fraction thereof. Parcels for Labrador can only be forwarded during the months of July, August and September.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON

St. Pierre is the largest island of two small groups close to the south coast of Newfoundland. The area of St. Pierre is ten square miles; population, 1911, 4,209. The area of Miquelon Group is eighty-three square miles; population, 1911, 443; total area ninety-three square miles, total population 4,652. The islands are possessions of France. The chief town is St. Pierre, which has regular steamer connections with New Sidney and Halifax. The islands being principally barren rock are unsuited to agriculture, and the principal industry is cod fishing, which has declined steadily, owing to the lack of labor. In 1917 only one boat was engaged in this industry, the catch being 493,315 pounds.

Imports, 1917, \$77,494; exports, \$416,055. Principal imports are textiles, salt, provisions, wine, and meat. Principal exports are fresh and dried cod, and fish products.

**MEXICO**

A republic in North America, lying immediately south of the United States.

The area of Mexico is about equal to that of the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. Mexico City, the capital, has a population nearly equal to that of Buffalo.

There are only two seasons in Mexico, the rainy, or summer, and the dry, or winter. The temperature varies very little. The warmest months are April and May, which precede the rainy season extending from June to November. The central plateau has greater variations of temperature than the lowlands, and the nights are always cool.

The principal industries of Mexico are mining, the exploitation of the oil fields, and agriculture. Petroleum, gold, silver, copper and iron and coal are the principal mineral products. The principal agricultural products are corn, cotton, henequen (sisal hemp), wheat, tobacco and coffee. The principal manufacturing industries consist of the metallurgical plants, cotton mills, breweries, paper mills and packing houses.

In natural resources Mexico is one of the richest countries on earth and is destined to reach a high state of development.

For many years prior to 1913, the republic grew steadily in population, industry, wealth and importance, and was one of the most important of our foreign markets.

Political troubles overtook the country in 1913, and since then its development has been greatly interfered with.

Nevertheless, the importance of this market, despite the political uncertainties, is very great. Our exports to Mexico in 1919 were greater in value than those to any other Latin-American country, with the exception of Cuba and Argentina.

Of Mexico's total imports in 1918 the United States supplied 87 per cent., and took 95 per cent. of the total exports. Mexico's per capita foreign trade amounted to \$17.15; imports to \$5.30; exports to \$11.85.

Area and Population

The area and population of the States, Territories and Federal District, according to the Census of 1910, follow:

	Square Miles	Population		Square Miles	Population
Chihuahua.....	89,974	405,265	Michoacán.....	22,636	991,649
Sonora.....	76,619	262,545	Campeche.....	18,086	85,795
Coahuila.....	63,728	367,652	Puebla.....	12,203	1,092,456
Lower California.....	58,328	52,244	Tepic.....	10,951	171,837
Durango.....	42,265	436,147	Guanajuato.....	10,948	1,075,270
Oaxaca.....	35,382	1,041,035	Tabasco.....	10,072	183,708
Yucatán.....	35,203	337,020	México.....	8,849	975,019
Jalisco.....	33,496	1,202,802	Hidalgo.....	8,575	641,895
Tamaulipas.....	31,758	249,253	Querétaro.....	4,492	243,515
Vera Cruz.....	29,283	1,124,368	Aguascalientes.....	2,969	118,978
Sinaloa.....	27,552	323,409	Morelos.....	2,733	77,704
Chiapas.....	27,222	436,817	Colima.....	2,172	179,814
Zacatecas.....	24,995	605,437	Tlaxcala.....	1,594	183,805
San Luis Potosí.....	24,457	475,863	Federal District.....	579	719,052
Nuevo León.....	24,000	624,748			
	23,678	368,929		467,097	15,063,207

The population of the chief cities in the same year was as follows: México (capital), 471,066; Puebla, 96,121; Guadalajara, 119,468; San Luis Potosí, 68,022; Leon, 57,722; Monterey, 73,528; Pachuca, 39,009; Zacatecas, 25,900; Guanajuato, 35,682; Mérida, 62,447; Querétaro, 33,062; Morelia, 40,042; Oaxaca, 38,011; Orizaba, 35,263; Aguascalientes, 45,198; Saltillo, 35,414; Durango, 32,263; Chihuahua, 39,706; Vera Cruz, 48,633; Toluca, 31,023; Celaya, 23,062.

The population of Mexico is chiefly Indian and Mestizo, a mixture of Indian and European. The census of 1910 showed a pure white population of 20 per cent., but this estimate does not take into account the fact that much of the white population has a large amount of Indian blood.

Commerce

Statistics of Mexican foreign trade are lacking between 1913 and 1918. The value of the total foreign trade of Mexico in 1918 was \$265,887,744. Of this total, imports amounted to \$82,235,019 and exports to \$183,652,725.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Mexico for eleven years:

Year ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS			Per cent free	Excess of exports (*) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	\$49,117,067	\$676,256	\$49,793,323	\$37,517,986	\$10,194,228	\$47,712,214	78.64	*\$2,081,109
1910	57,345,549	848,155	58,193,704	48,441,499	10,354,444	58,795,943	82.39	-602,239
1911	60,247,097	1,034,618	61,281,715	47,713,167	9,736,944	57,450,111	83.04	+3,831,604
1912	51,961,408	885,721	52,847,129	43,985,903	12,829,410	65,915,313	80.54	-13,063,184
1913	52,952,421	1,431,003	54,383,424	43,922,151	13,621,691	77,543,842	82.43	-23,160,418
1914	37,080,568	1,667,925	38,748,493	33,770,616	8,919,950	92,690,566	90.38	-53,941,773
1915	32,219,923	1,944,524	34,164,447	26,479,605	11,133,086	77,612,691	85.66	-43,448,244
1916	46,366,035	1,579,484	47,945,519	33,075,356	14,601,188	97,678,544	85.05	-49,731,025
1917	77,336,643	1,667,954	79,004,597	98,560,865	13,577,812	112,138,677	87.90	-33,134,080
1918	105,168,145	1,908,888	107,077,033	121,967,230	18,692,312	140,659,542	86.71	-33,582,509
1919	.....	.....	119,962,982	.....	.....	157,693,457	.....	-37,730,475

Imports from principal countries in 1918 (values in United States currency):

Country		Country	
United States.....	\$70,576,314	Honduras.....	\$94,112
United Kingdom.....	4,787,725	Argentina.....	93,665
Cuba.....	1,377,351	Peru.....	86,935
Hindustan.....	994,577	Salvador.....	69,063
Guatemala.....	652,533	Java.....	58,243
Italy.....	510,053	Ecuador.....	47,917
Switzerland.....	332,323	Dominican Republic.....	42,969
Japan.....	223,923	Venezuela.....	29,249
China.....	166,335	Costa Rica.....	26,157
Nicaragua.....	164,744	Other countries.....	25,863
	129,603		1,736,366

Imports by major classifications during 1918 (values in United States currency):

Classes		Classes	
Animal products.....	\$9,990,936	Paper, all kinds.....	1,535,236
Vegetable products.....	18,992,998	Machinery and accessories.....	5,625,905
Mineral products.....	14,404,460	Vehicles.....	3,299,730
Textiles.....	14,326,997	Arms and explosives.....	1,111,098
Chemical products.....	5,319,312	Miscellaneous.....	7,009,731
Alcoholic beverages.....	618,616	Total.....	\$82,235,019

The total value of imports in 1918 amounted to 164,470,000 pesos (\$82,235,019 United States currency).

The total export business of Mexico in 1918 amounted to \$199,544,943 United States currency, of which the United States took \$189,040,122; Great Britain, \$2,361,204; Spain, \$893,916; France, \$3,240. The chief exports were minerals, \$115,523,280, of which petroleum amounted to \$78,030,000, agricultural products \$69,626,142, livestock, \$10,567,638, and manufactured products, \$2,627,640.

Imports for fiscal years ending June 30 by principal countries and by world divisions for the years 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13:

Principal Countries	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913
United States.....	\$56,573,492	\$49,212,836	\$48,643,778
Germany.....	12,781,095	11,922,609	12,610,384
United Kingdom.....	11,984,485	10,753,154	12,950,046
France.....	9,336,642	7,809,138	9,168,977
Spain.....	2,839,288	2,950,217	5,265,320
Belgium.....	2,155,837	1,639,630	1,401,718
Italy.....	1,188,452	974,731	942,080
India.....	1,049,411	871,490	1,430,519
Austria-Hungary.....	1,093,390	1,045,399	950,580
Canada.....	725,788	782,278	946,083
Switzerland.....	384,861	482,289	151,722
Chile.....	281,580	204,337	168,827
Netherlands.....	282,993	272,762	334,746
Japan.....	230,451	279,700	448,684
Norway.....	269,198	217,631	254,525
China.....	213,355	207,819	194,969
Sweden.....	188,863	363,143	375,712
Argentina.....	358,978	409,891	611,244

World Divisions	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913
North America.....			
Europe.....	\$56,958,354	\$49,695,126	\$48,795,501
Asia.....	43,234,655	39,035,729	45,617,186
South America.....	1,571,330	1,523,969	2,138,616
West Indies.....	746,462	788,007	959,106
Africa.....	101,639	81,955	123,664
Oceania.....	153,906	55,861	90,245
Central America.....	73,078	51,272	94,419
Total.....	\$102,937,136	\$91,331,155	\$97,886,169

Imports by major classifications for the same period:

Articles	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913
Mineral substances.....	\$26,015,294	\$23,355,989	\$23,723,453
Vegetable substances.....	19,300,111	15,642,782	15,784,772
Machinery and apparatus.....	12,905,588	11,691,906	12,249,341
Textiles and manufactures thereof.....	12,320,135	10,640,786	12,943,176
Animal substances.....	8,716,625	8,233,156	9,025,709
Chemical and pharmaceutical products.....	6,495,125	6,037,044	6,308,513
Cars, carriages, wagons, etc.....	4,547,603	2,300,445	2,553,314
Wines, spirits, etc.....	3,406,673	3,372,042	3,425,892
Paper and manufactures.....	2,804,470	2,560,385	2,643,876
Arms and explosives.....	1,606,284	2,694,172	3,868,784
Miscellaneous.....	4,819,228	4,802,448	5,359,339
Total.....	\$102,937,136	\$91,331,115	\$97,886,169

Exports for the same period by world divisions and principal countries:

World Divisions	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913
North America.....	\$113,167,055	\$112,729,956	\$116,761,622
Europe.....	31,648,271	34,079,550	31,214,968
West Indies.....	1,108,415	979,005	886,066
Central America.....	901,385	1,078,827	1,227,552
Oceania.....		84,909	
South America.....		33,221	103,640
Asia.....	34,687	9,096	8,960
Total.....	\$146,876,819	\$148,994,564	\$150,202,808

Principal Countries	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913
United States.....	\$113,167,055	\$112,729,956	\$116,017,854
United Kingdom.....	17,941,176	20,099,328	15,573,551
Germany.....	4,354,171	5,158,365	8,219,009
France.....	4,654,939	4,164,911	3,575,509
Belgium.....	3,680,792	3,177,322	2,575,624
Spain.....	792,150	1,180,286	1,091,413
Cuba.....	1,102,185	968,713	863,938
Canada.....	917,862	678,345	743,768
British Honduras.....	412,159	412,457	588,685
Guatemala.....	413,677	398,555	413,154

Exports by major classifications for the same period:

Articles	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
Mineral products.....	\$90,002,983	\$93,103,401	\$94,824,305
Vegetable products.....	45,633,601	41,793,475	42,971,477
Animal products.....	8,401,070	9,930,598	9,918,916
Manufactured products.....	1,804,835	3,301,789	1,672,633
Miscellaneous.....	1,034,331	865,301	815,477
Total.....	\$146,876,820	\$148,994,564	\$150,202,808

Production and Industry

Mexico's greatest natural source of wealth lies in her mineral lands. Coal is mined at Coahuila, copper in Lower California, Michoacan, Coahuila, Sonora, and Puebla; petroleum near Tampico, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Tuxpam, Minititlan and the Papantla District, and in the gulf coast district from Matamoros to Campeche; gold and silver are mined in large territories.

Petroleum production for fifteen years:

Year	Barrels	Year	Barrels
1905.....	300,000	1913.....	24,574,500
1906.....	500,000	1914.....	25,725,403
1907.....	1,000,000	1915.....	32,910,508
1908.....	3,481,000	1916.....	40,000,000
1909.....	2,765,000	1917.....	55,000,000
1910.....	4,099,000	1918.....	63,828,836
1911.....	13,655,488	1919 (estimate).....	80,000,000
1912.....	16,844,066		

The Republic of Mexico now ranks second in the world in the production of petroleum.

The oil fields in Mexico are located in the states of Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, and Vera Cruz, in a strip of territory varying from fifty to one hundred miles wide along the Gulf of Mexico. Among the most important producing areas in the coastal fields are those of Ebano, Panuco, Topila, Tepetate-Casiana, Los Naranjos, Cerro Azul, Alazan, Potrero del Llano, and Alamo. Water has begun to encroach on the fields of Alazan, Potrero del Llano and Tepetate, and while these fields may yet produce a large amount of oil, the end of their productivity may be said to be in sight.

There are, in Mexico, 155 operating companies, of which only 27 produced petroleum in commercial quantities during the year of 1918. The estimated potential daily production of all the wells in Mexico was 1,592,740 barrels, while actual daily production was 174,872 barrels, this representing 10.98 per cent. of the potential production. There have been completed, located, or are now drilling in the Republic, a total of 1,056 wells as follows:

Number of Locations.....	131	Wells Abandoned (Exhausted).....	64
Wells Drilling.....	114	Wells Abandoned (Dry Holes).....	421
Productive Wells.....	299		
Wells Abandoned (Unproductive).....	27	Total.....	1,056

Of the 299 productive wells in Mexico, it is estimated that 95 per cent. of the annual production is produced from 62 wells.

From 1901 to 1918, inclusive, there was produced in Mexico a total of 285,910,798 barrels.

In 1918 Mexico exported a total of 56,765,396 barrels, which shows an increase over the previous year of 10,711,168 barrels.

There are at present in operation in Mexico eleven refineries. The five refineries in Tampico have a combined daily capacity of approximately 110,000 barrels. Two refineries are operated on the Gulf coast at Port Lobos and two others at Tuxpam. There is also one plant each at Vera Cruz and Minititlan. In addition to the above refineries, there are in project four new plants, three of which may be located in Tampico, while the fourth will probably be built at Port Lobos. It is interesting to note that of the 56,765,396 barrels of oil exported from Mexico in 1918, 17,470,950 barrels were refined oil.

Mining is prosecuted in 24 out of 31 states and territories, and a recent estimate gives the amount of capital invested in the industry as \$647,200,000, of which amount \$499,000,000 is from the United States, \$87,200,000 is British, \$10,000,000 is French, and \$29,400,000 is Mexican. The total number of mining properties held at the beginning of 1918 was 31,087, with a total area of 1,092,271 acres. The production of gold and silver from 1887 to 1918 was as follows:

Year	Gold, Troy Oz.	Value	Silver, Troy Oz.	Value
1877-78	35,510	\$736,956.16	19,500,051	\$12,418,451.51
1878-79	41,915	869,882.49	19,734,302	12,567,532.00
1879-80	44,800	928,753.49	21,634,587	13,777,813.49
1880-81	48,164	999,576.17	22,952,631	14,617,199.00
1881-82	44,527	924,093.02	22,956,305	14,619,538.99
1882-83	45,450	943,256.97	23,215,003	14,784,288.49
1883-84	50,185	1,041,512.73	24,885,169	15,847,920.50
1884-85	43,477	902,334.41	26,086,699	16,613,105.51
1885-86	31,295	649,494.37	26,857,694	17,104,107.01
1886-87	32,491	674,306.65	29,468,930	18,767,051.99
1887-88	31,507	655,757.02	30,908,753	19,683,991.49
1888-89	32,554	675,611.64	32,463,018	20,873,813.00
1889-90	33,335	691,827.60	30,742,859	19,578,343.50
1890-91	43,789	908,773.06	32,876,610	20,937,205.61
1891-92	51,110	1,060,723.35	36,978,328	23,548,078.00
1892-93	60,397	1,253,453.53	43,374,523	27,622,717.00
1893-94	59,195	1,228,494.93	45,702,193	29,105,074.99
1894-95	225,654	4,633,069.62	45,697,431	31,844,556.00
1895-96	259,409	6,006,197.65	47,895,454	35,074,802.97
1896-97	326,320	6,772,230.40	50,003,858	36,249,361.49
1897-98	300,710	7,485,917.95	55,076,148	37,163,203.00
1898-99	444,529	9,225,442.93	56,920,496	38,538,048.58
1899-00	382,101	7,722,333.36	55,120,563	38,185,942.07
1900-01	443,625	9,206,690.31	58,387,578	40,439,364.86
1901-02	472,406	9,903,983.49	58,945,824	44,514,217.60
1902-03	548,728	11,357,907.53	65,015,173	42,817,792.31
1903-04	684,405	14,203,656.49	64,676,598	45,000,000.00
1904-05	877,195	18,204,684.03	62,061,823	45,000,000.00
1905-06	850,918	18,281,949.12	59,426,785	45,000,000.00
1906-07	976,403	20,263,592.63	56,491,232	45,000,000.00
1907-08	1,081,312	22,440,810.46	69,097,790	45,000,000.00
1908-09	1,163,563	24,147,754.19	73,602,973	45,000,000.00
1909-10	1,192,147	24,740,977.96	72,514,069	45,000,000.00
1910-11	1,169,782	24,276,816.06	74,047,341	45,000,000.00
1911-12	930,174	19,304,166.53	80,106,994	45,000,000.00
1912-13	.....	18,000,000.00	67,824,693	45,000,000.00
1913	.....	14,000,000.00	27,546,752	45,000,000.00
1914	.....	7,690,700.00	39,570,000	45,000,000.00
1915	.....	9,000,000.00	22,838,400	45,000,000.00
1916	.....	10,000,000.00	31,214,000	45,000,000.00
1917	.....	.....	40,000,000	45,000,000.00
1918	.....	.....	.....	45,000,000.00

Copper production from 1912 to 1918 in short tons:

1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
80,978	64,155	39,970	34,065	60,640	52,253	83,081

Lead production for ten years:

Year	Short Tons	Year	Short Tons
1909	130,071	1914	Not available
1910	133,048	1915	Not available
1911	137,347	1916	24,200
1912	132,276	1917	58,230
1913	68,343	1918	97,537

Ranking next to mineral wealth in point of importance, but with an annual production of greater value, is agriculture. Ten per cent. of the land is capable of cultivation without irrigation, 20 per cent. requires irrigation, and 70 per cent. is incapable of cultivation. There are about 120,000,000 acres of land devoted to grazing, 30,000,000 acres devoted to cultivation, and 44,000,000 acres of forest. The methods of agriculture in vogue throughout Mexico are antiquated. The principal products are corn, cotton, henequen (sisal hemp), sugar, wheat, coffee, tobacco, guayule and beans.

Cotton flourishes principally in the central states of Durango, Coahuila and Chihuahua in the states of Tamaulipas and Vera Cruz on the gulf coast, Oaxaca, Guerrero, Sinaloa, Sonora and Lower California on the Pacific. The average crop has been estimated at 10,000,000 pounds. In normal times almost the entire crop is consumed within the country. The latest statistics report 139 cotton mills in Mexico containing 762,149 spindles and 27,019 looms, employing 34,500 operatives and consuming about 162,000 bales of cotton.

Henequen is grown principally in the state of Yucatan; sugar is grown principally in the state of Morelos. India rubber is being cultivated in the states of Vera Cruz, Chiapas, and Oaxaca, guayule in the state of Durango. The sap of the agave or maguey tree is drawn for the production of a native drink known as "pulque."

Stock raising is extensively practised in the central region of the republic. The last cattle census, which was made in 1913, was as follows:

	Head		Head
Cattle	5,304,165	Sheep	3,458,124
Horses	872,544	Goats	4,240,916
Mules	340,016	Hogs	641,074
Donkeys	298,416		

The chief manufacturing industries are iron and steel foundries, guayule rubber factories, cigar and cigarette factories, cotton, wool and other textile mills, breweries and distilleries, factories which manufacture soap, candles and chemical products, paper mills, flour mills, explosive manufactories and packing houses.

The industrial census of Mexico begun in 1917 has not as yet been completed, the returns covering only nineteen states. These returns show, for states covered, a total of 3,804 establishments of varying importance, classified as follows: Production of foodstuffs, 698 establishments; textile industry, 213; mining industries, 614; electric industry, 40, and miscellaneous industries, 2,245. The approximate total paid up capital of all these industrial enterprises is \$135,000,000, and the number of workmen employed is 85,000.

The principal shoe factories are located in Mexico City, León, Guanajuato and Guadalajara, but small factories exist in all the states, owing to the large supply of raw material. The brewing of beer is an important industry the principal breweries being located in Monterey, Mexico City, Orizaba and Toluca. The largest textile mills are located in

Mexico City, Puebla, Jalisco, Orizaba, Querétaro and San Luis Potosi. The manufacture of cigars and cigarettes is carried on in Mexico City, Puebla and Orizaba with the most modern methods and machinery. There are several large sugar mills in Mexico, the more important ones being for the most part owned by American interests.

Money and Banks:

Until the revolution the Mexican Government issued no national paper currency, the paper currency in circulation having been issued by certain banks to which concessions had been granted. During the revolution, however, the Constitutionalist party issued paper money to the amount of 700,000,000 pesos, back of which there was no assurance of redemption. The other contending parties likewise issued large quantities of paper currency. In June, 1916, the Carranza Government decreed that paper currency previously issued was no longer compulsory tender, and established a redemption rate of \$0.10 Mexican silver (0.05 United States currency) to the peso.

In the meanwhile a new issue of paper to the amount of 500,000,000 pesos was made at the rate of \$0.20 Mexican silver (\$0.10 United States currency) known as the *infalsificable*, or non-counterfeitable issue. The monetary unit is, legally, the silver peso of 100 centavos. There are 20, 10 and 5 peso gold pieces, and a subsidiary coinage of 50, 20 and 10 centavo pieces (silver), 2 and 1 centavo pieces (bronze) and 5 centavo pieces (nickel). The gold peso is worth approximately \$0.54.

According to a statement issued by the Mexican Treasury Department, there are outstanding obligations normally equivalent to \$264,786,042 United States currency, made up of an external debt of 286,944,251 pesos, an internal debt of 138,795,550 pesos, and the interest due on both debts.

Railroads:

In 1918 Mexico had 15,942 miles of railroad. The principal system of the country, the National Railways of Mexico, is a corporation owned and controlled by the government, which operates the main trunk lines. The total length of standard gauge railroad in Mexico approximates 9,000 miles.

Telegraphs, Post Offices, etc.:

In 1913 Mexico had 58,727 miles of telegraph line, 24 wireless stations, 2,911 post offices, and 51,679 miles of postal routes.

Weights and Measures: The metric system has been enforced since 1895.

Consular and Diplomatic Representatives:

United States consular officials are stationed at Acapulco (Guerrero), Aguascalientes (Aguascalientes), Chihuahua (Chihuahua), Ciudad Juárez (Chihuahua), Durango (Durango), Ensenada (Lower California), Frontera (Tabasco), Guadalajara (Jalisco), Guaymas (Sonora), Mexicali (Lower California), México (México), Monterey (Nuevo Leon), Nogales (Sonora), Nuevo Laredo (Tamaulipas), Piedras Negras (Coahuila), Progreso (Yucatán), Salina Cruz (Oaxaca), Saltillo (Coahuila), San Luis Potosi (San Luis Potosi), Tampico (Tamaulipas), Torreón (Coahuila), Vera Cruz (Vera Cruz), Manzanillo (Colima), Matamoros (Tamaulipas), and Mazatlan (Sinaloa).

Mexican consular officials are stationed at Clifton, Douglas, Globe, Jerome, Naco, Nogales, Phoenix, Tucson, Yuma, Mobile, Calexico, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Stockton, Denver, Jacksonville, Honolulu, Chicago, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, Kansas City, St. Louis, Columbus, Santa Fe, Buffalo, New York, Cincinnati, Portland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Manila, San Juan, Brownsville, Corpus Christi, Del Rio, Eagle Pass, El Paso, Fort Worth, Galveston, Hidalgo, Laredo, Port Arthur, Presidio, Rio Grande, San Antonio, Zapata, Salt Lake City, Newport News, St. Thomas and Seattle.

Language: Spanish.

Local Advertising Media:

Among the local advertising media in Mexico City are two large daily newspapers of a progressive character. There are also a number of smaller daily newspapers and eight general weekly papers, one of which is published in English, and four Spanish magazines. There are three monthly magazines, a monthly automobile review, an agricultural journal, a medical journal, an aviation review and a sugar, tobacco and coffee paper.

There are three dailies published in Guadalajara, two in Chihuahua, two in Mazatlan, four in Merida, six in Monterey, which also has a commercial magazine, two in Puebla, three in Tampico, which also has a weekly magazine, four in Vera Cruz, one in Orizaba and one in San Luis Potosi. There are numerous other papers.

Shipping Routes:

New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co. (Ward Line).

American and Cuban S. S. Line.

Rail routes via Laredo, Eagle Pass, El Paso or Nogales.

Customs Tariff:

Most articles are subject to specific duties based usually upon weight. Gross weight, legal weight and net weight of shipments must be given.

Consular Regulations:

Consular invoices are required in quadruplicate for steamer shipment. In the case of rail shipment the railroad company takes out the invoice at the border. Packages may be marked with either stencil or brush; weights need not be marked. Consular blanks cost \$0.15 per set. Certification of each set of invoices costs 3 per cent. of the value declared; the minimum charge is \$0.50.

Postal Rates:

United States domestic letter rate.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Mexico. Limit of weight, 20 pounds. Rate, 12 cents per pound or fraction thereof. A delivery fee of 5 cents is collected on all parcels. A surtax of 25 per cent. of the import duties is imposed upon all goods imported by parcel post.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

BERMUDA

A British colony consisting of a group of 360 islands, with a total area of 19 square miles, of which about 20 are inhabited. They are 580 miles east of Cape Hatteras and 677 miles from New York. The area of the largest island is 16 square miles. Population, 20,215, of whom 4,282 are white. Principal town Hamilton; population, 2,627.

Bermuda is a British naval base, but owes its importance to its popularity as a winter tourist resort with Americans. One-third of the total area, or 4,000 acres, is under cultivation. Principal products are lily-bulbs, onions, and early vegetables. Bermuda imports its supplies principally from the United States and Canada; its exports are taken chiefly by the United States.

There are two banks; the Bank of Bermuda, Ltd., and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield & Son, Ltd., both local. Bills of exchange are issued by the government, which is also authorized to issue paper currency. Money, weights and measures are as in Great Britain. Bermuda is connected with both Halifax and Jamaica by cable. There is adequate telephone service on the island. The language of Bermuda is English. Parcel post service extends to the Bermudas. Limit of weight 11 pounds. Rate 12 cents per pound or fraction thereof.

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Bermuda for 11 years:

Year ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS				Excess of exports (*) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent. free	
1909	\$1,064,917	\$98,709	\$1,163,626	\$46,279	\$431,426	\$477,705	9.69	\$*685,921
1910	1,186,750	137,209	1,323,959	59,374	532,149	591,523	10.04	*732,436
1911	1,280,736	76,875	1,357,631	71,103	528,413	599,516	11.86	*758,115
1912	1,419,367	47,353	1,466,720	73,579	549,288	622,867	11.81	*843,853
1913	1,400,012	66,400	1,466,412	71,775	411,461	483,236	14.85	*983,176
1914	1,427,719	186,097	1,613,816	239,484	455,935	695,419	34.44	*918,397
1915	1,460,690	25,260	1,485,950	274,766	226,146	500,912	54.85	*985,038
1916	2,103,958	123,273	2,227,231	390,701	317,979	708,680	55.13	*1,516,551
1917	2,704,611	24,626	2,729,237	632,992	314,997	947,989	66.78	*1,781,268
1918	2,230,115	49,491	2,279,606	550,215	154,325	704,540	78.10	*1,575,066
1919	.....	.....	1,977,179	.....	.....	1,475,954	.....	*501,225

Value of imports from the principal countries trading with Bermuda in 1916 and 1917:

Country	1916	1917	Country	1916	1917
United Kingdom.....	\$556,892	\$232,288	Other Countries.....	\$3,830	\$3,372
Canada.....	397,620	700,437	Total.....	\$3,571,120	\$3,278,033
Other British Possessions....	50,772	70,353			
United States.....	2,557,006	2,271,583			

The principal articles imported from Canada are barrels, cheese, fodder, preserved fish, fruits and flour.

The exports, with the exception of potatoes and onions, are unimportant. There are practically no manufactures.

The potato and onion exports were as follows in 1916 and 1917:

	1916		1917	
Potatoes (bbls.).....	55,165	\$283,892	74,470	\$528,223
Onions (crates).....	.....	162,547	132,000	231,229

GREENLAND

Denmark's sole remaining colonial possession is Greenland. It has an area of 46,740 square miles, and, in 1911, a population of 13,459, of whom 6,425 were men and 7,034 women. The largest town, Sydproven, has a population of 789. The trade of Greenland is a government monopoly of Denmark. Statistics of commerce in 1917:

EXPORTS TO DENMARK, 1917			IMPORTS FROM DENMARK, 1917		
	Kroner	Dollars		Kroner	Dollars
Seal and fish oil.....	620,145	\$166,198	Agricultural products.....	411,666	\$110,326
Seal and fish skins.....	21,670	5,807	Fire arms.....	59,071	15,831
Blue fox skins.....	1,830	487	Textiles.....	128,355	8,528
White fox skins.....	1,330	356	Cordage.....	49,328	13,219
Bear skins.....	114	30	Tobacco.....	37,773	10,123
Shark skins.....	7,286	1,952	Edge tools.....	33,333	8,933
Eiderdown.....	31,141	8,345	Wood, construction material, etc.....	47,019	10,601
Feathers.....	19,923	5,339	Soap and candles.....	3,525	944
Salt fish.....	157,160	42,118	Other products.....	33,707	9,033
Other products.....	6,463	1,832			
Total.....	905,098	242,566	Total.....	801,777	214,876



CENTRAL AMERICA

BRITISH HONDURAS

A British colony in Central America, on the Caribbean Sea. Area, 8,598 square miles. Population (census of 1911) 40,458. Chief town, Belize, population (census of 1911) 10,478, largely Negro. Principal products are forest woods; chicle, rubber, cohune oil, mangrove bark, logwood, mahogany. Bananas, plantains and coconuts are likewise grown.

Railroad; 25 miles (Stann Creek Railway).

Belize is connected by telephone and telegraph with Corozal and Consejo in the north, El Cayo in the west, and Punta Gorda in the south. Wireless communication is had with New Orleans and Jamaica. Cables are sent by telegraph to Payo Obispo, Yucatan (Mexico) and thence by Mexican lines.

United States gold is the standard currency, British sovereigns and $\frac{1}{2}$ sovereigns being legal tender at \$4.86 and \$2.43. There is a paper issue of dollar bills. Silver dollars are current, as are bronze cent and five-cent pieces.

Commerce

The total value of the trade of the colony in 1917 (the last figures available) amounted to \$5,596,740.

Eleven year table of the total foreign trade of British Honduras with the United States:

Year ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS			Per cent. free	Excess of exports (*) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	\$1,078,233	\$3,665	\$1,081,898	\$670,357	\$178,568	\$848,925	78.97	*\$232,973
1910	1,206,962	4,890	1,211,852	800,124	266,285	1,066,409	75.03	*145,443
1911	1,559,257	3,326	1,562,583	868,029	316,344	1,184,373	73.23	*378,210
1912	1,467,476	1,190	1,468,666	1,058,008	202,565	1,260,573	83.93	*208,093
1913	1,464,166	2,059	1,466,225	1,231,856	331,346	1,563,202	78.80	-96,977
1914	1,696,794	2,644	1,699,438	682,942	2,099,275	2,099,275	67.46	-399,837
1915	1,380,941	1,655	1,382,596	912,991	430,309	1,343,300	67.87	*39,296
1916	1,594,108	1,605	1,595,714	995,745	251,212	1,246,957	79.85	*348,757
1917	1,902,071	4,804	1,906,875	966,775	416,304	1,383,079	69.96	*520,796
1918	2,383,065	37,129	2,420,194	1,541,775	819,583	2,361,358	65.29	*58,836
1919	.....	.....	2,307,804	.....	.....	2,729,655	.....	-421,851

Distribution of imports and exports, 1917:

Countries	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Total
United Kingdom.....	\$390,369	\$179,827	\$570,196
British Possessions.....	14,690	.....	14,690
Total British Empire.....	405,059	179,827	584,886
United States.....	2,038,885	2,340,073	4,378,958
Guatemala.....	102,585	70,448	173,033
Mexico.....	120,014	161,838	281,852
Honduras.....	96,359	45,956	142,315
Other foreign countries.....	30,871	4,825	35,696
Foreign Countries.....	2,388,714	2,623,140	5,011,854
Grand Total.....	\$2,793,773	\$2,802,967	\$5,596,740

Chief imports, 1917: gum, \$161,838; apparel, \$86,994; flour, \$235,224; boots and shoes, \$125,874; hardware and cutlery, \$80,676; machinery, \$33,534; rice, \$118,098.

Chief exports, 1917: mahogany, \$862,164; logwood, \$122,958; bananas, \$219,672; cedar, \$69,012; coconuts, \$157,464; chicle, \$878,202.

Value of imports from United States, 1918, \$2,420,184.

Value of exports to United States, 1918, \$2,361,358.

Language: English.

Shipping Routes: United Fruit Company.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff enumerates about 50 articles upon which specific duty is assessed principally upon the basis of weight; some articles are assessed on the basis of value. There is a large free list.

Consular Representatives: United States consular officials are stationed at Belize.

Consular Regulations: No documents required; no restrictions as to marks.

Cable Rates: Thirty-five cents a word from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: Same as to Great Britain. United States domestic letter rate.

Mail Time: To Belize via New Orleans, 7 days.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to British Honduras. Limit of weight 22 pounds. Rate 12 cents per pound or fraction thereof. Prohibitions: Bullion; coins; tobacco packed with other merchandise; tobacco sweetened with leaves of plants other than tobacco; saccharine.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

COSTA RICA

A republic of Central America, bounded on the north by Nicaragua, on the east by the Caribbean Sea, on the southeast and south by Panama, and on the southwest, west and northwest by the Pacific Ocean. Its area is approximately equivalent to that of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont combined.

The climate of Costa Rica is tropical. There are two seasons, the wet from April to December, and the dry from December to April. The wet season is interrupted by a fortnight of dry weather, known as the "veranillo de San Juan," or St. John's summer, in the month of June. The so-called winter season lasts from December to February.

The principal products of Costa Rica are bananas and coffee. The extensive banana plantations are, with few exceptions, controlled by American interests, and the large investment of American capital in Costa Rica has been almost exclusively responsible for the development of the country. About 60 per cent. of Costa Rica's annual imports are supplied by the United States.

Of the total imports in 1918 the United States supplied 57 per cent. and took 90 per cent. of the total exports. The per capita foreign trade of Costa Rica amounted to \$30.24; imports to \$8.46, exports to \$21.71.

Area and Population

The republic is divided into seven provinces, which are subdivided into cantons. The total estimated area is 23,000 square miles. The political subdivisions with their population are shown in the following table:

Provinces	Population	Capital	Population of the Canton in which the Capital is situated
San José.....	136,936	San José.....	49,781
Alajuela.....	109,063	Alajuela.....	28,766
Cartago.....	72,217	Cartago.....	32,586
Heredia.....	47,859	Heredia.....	15,553
Guanacaste.....	42,120	Liberia.....	6,650
Limon.....	23,916	Port Limon.....	13,285
Puntarenas.....	22,884	Puntarenas.....	11,706
Total.....	454,995		

The population of the chief cities is as follows: San José (capital), 47,495; Cartago, 12,905; Port Limon, 6,742; Alajuela, 6,481; Puntarenas, 5,029; Heredia, 8,200.

Commerce

The value of the total foreign trade of Costa Rica in 1918 was \$13,358,997. Of this total, imports amounted to \$3,735,023 and exports to \$9,623,874.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Costa Rica for 11 years:

Year ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS			Per Cent.	Excess of exports (*) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	\$2,288,890	\$18,206	\$2,307,096	\$2,654,431	\$55,563	\$2,709,994	97.95	-\$402,898
1910	3,031,369	19,141	3,050,510	3,628,047	13,251	3,641,298	99.64	-590,788
1911	3,434,844	38,532	3,473,376	4,834,213	4,203	4,838,416	99.92	-1,365,040
1912	3,595,149	52,038	3,647,187	3,813,432	4,419	3,817,851	99.88	-170,664
1913	3,434,753	80,155	3,514,908	3,092,878	5,857	3,098,735	99.81	*416,173
1914	3,450,938	50,448	3,501,386	3,565,628	4,736	3,570,364	99.87	-68,978
1915	2,351,005	62,313	2,413,318	3,498,530	46,637	3,545,167	98.68	-1,131,849
1916	3,483,728	84,475	3,568,203	4,161,303	174,112	4,335,415	95.98	-767,209
1917	3,859,870	124,984	3,984,854	5,101,719	518,426	5,620,145	90.78	-1,635,291
1918	1,874,622	28,602	1,903,224	7,540,995	74,487	7,615,482	99.02	-5,712,258
1919	.....	.....	4,175,646	.....	.....	8,222,108	.....	-4,046,962

Value of foreign trade during eleven years:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Total
1908	\$5,629,405	\$7,757,525	\$13,386,930
1909	6,109,938	8,176,257	14,286,195
1910	7,897,736	8,374,364	16,272,100
1911	8,824,191	8,924,191	17,748,382
1912	10,079,306	9,964,005	20,043,311
1913	8,685,108	10,321,568	19,006,676
1914	7,551,679	10,861,748	18,413,427
1915	4,478,782	9,971,582	14,450,364
1916	6,603,925	11,121,172	17,725,097
1917	5,595,240	11,382,166	16,977,406
1918	3,735,023	9,623,874	13,358,997

Principal imports during 4 years and the principal countries of origin:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916
Automobiles.....	\$69,606	\$29,860	\$23,282	\$68,218
United States.....	65,678	26,740	18,164	68,218
Cattle.....	323,067	221,885	95,964	184,235
Nicaragua.....	323,067	221,885	95,964	171,457
Coffee sacks.....	88,958	77,389	98,531	131,118
United Kingdom.....	69,424	65,710	83,919	90,614
United States.....	11,161	8,104	13,220	38,153
Cotton Goods.....	828,948	800,291	466,699	657,447
United States.....	243,802	285,041	266,333	416,758
United Kingdom.....	355,042	302,333	129,345	155,014
Germany.....	124,699	112,613	4,491	109
France.....	39,009	34,247	10,907	28,128
Italy.....	51,463	37,997	30,749	25,302
Drugs and chemicals.....	150,142	162,898	115,903	73,485
United States.....	76,173	90,547	85,194	51,901
United Kingdom.....	23,378	23,847	11,196	10,238
France.....	24,039	19,924	4,977	3,482
Germany.....	29,690	28,063	4,065	.....
Electrical material.....	150,339	174,341	95,176	112,746
United States.....	121,416	159,432	86,773	101,716
Flour.....	258,407	189,329	224,480	488,660
United States.....	257,457	183,542	209,662	470,670
Lard.....	200,362	204,927	144,181	174,304
United States.....	194,968	202,485	142,270	172,610
Railway Material.....	296,772	241,139	62,387	29,014
United States.....	272,942	140,981	59,225	5,737
Rice.....	143,393	160,311	108,640	142,859
United States.....	31,621	59,383	93,283	122,076
Germany.....	82,088	76,405	.....	.....
Wheat.....	219,487	366,641	323,567	262
United States.....	219,487	366,624	323,567	262
Coal.....	261,975	250,226	106,953	①
United States.....	258,329	228,224	92,039	.....

Note: ① Not available.

Imports by countries during 5 years:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States.....	\$4,467,829	\$4,022,147	\$3,031,907	\$4,677,407	\$3,887,603
United Kingdom.....	1,289,324	1,088,576	548,810	790,851	706,257
Spanish America.....	303,683	330,262	254,856	310,866	355,027
Central America.....	349,717	270,942	131,584	223,820	216,809
France.....	387,514	300,771	84,132	180,228	137,973
Spain.....	153,974	136,689	117,849	162,578	112,785
Italy.....	170,958	177,293	137,615	124,923	83,527
Germany.....	1,340,998	1,065,468	42,969	1,340	559
Belgium.....	46,958	34,903	833	.....	.....
Other countries.....	169,513	124,628	128,027	131,912	94,700
Total.....	\$8,685,108	\$7,551,679	\$4,478,782	\$6,603,925	\$5,595,240

Exports by principal countries of destination for 5 years:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States.....	\$5,240,793	\$4,893,566	\$4,864,803	\$6,830,977	\$8,119,295
United Kingdom.....	4,318,006	5,192,253	4,438,233	3,668,408	2,496,191
Spanish America.....	59,721	72,539	324,616	324,616	628,188
Central America.....	38,618	40,264	90,217	131,652	79,159
France.....	95,636	123,697	62,975	93,418	31,886
Germany.....	504,381	471,907	13,225	72,101	27,447
Other countries.....	64,413	67,522	227,107	.....	.....
Total.....	\$10,321,568	\$10,861,748	\$9,971,582	\$11,382,166	\$11,382,166

Principal exports for 5 years with principal countries of destination (statistics for 1917 incomplete):

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Bananas.....	\$5,194,428	\$4,725,754	\$4,427,566	\$4,677,313	\$4,040,625
United States.....	3,584,946	3,281,012	3,087,826	3,394,529	.....
United Kingdom.....	1,284,847	1,444,742	1,339,741	1,282,784	.....
Coffee.....	3,605,029	4,663,360	3,730,307	4,242,338	3,779,747
United States.....	2,956,123	3,533,895	2,877,932	2,129,654	.....
United Kingdom.....	216,302	467,269	547,982	1,789,842	.....
Germany.....	288,402	483,124	55,955	.....	.....
Gold and Silver.....	1,021,473	888,599	805,897	1,006,949	996,243
United States.....	1,021,473	888,599	805,897	1,006,949	.....
Cacao.....	105,084	84,507	174,809	223,360	.....
United Kingdom.....	61,741	39,192	101,674	149,226	.....
United States.....	9,644	9,898	66,897	65,041	.....
Cattle hides.....	132,883	110,780	151,064	161,755	.....
United States.....	52,825	50,207	99,069	132,494	.....
Spain.....	.....	5,123	38,332	11,677	.....
Germany.....	.....	39,584	.....	.....	.....
Rubber.....	65,517	12,134	49,488	65,149	.....
United States.....	44,482	11,148	48,192	65,149	.....
Woods.....	38,202	123,814	49,372	51,213	.....
United States.....	141,361	32,204	25,581	38,825	.....
Germany.....	3,750	16,461	.....	.....	.....
Sugar.....	100,244	19,216	69,686	241,058	.....
United States.....	.....	4,300	69,686	241,058	.....
United Kingdom.....	.....	13,985	.....	.....	.....

Production and Industry

The chief industry of Costa Rica is agriculture, the principal crops being bananas and coffee, the statistics of exports being given above under Commerce. The mineral resources

of the republic are large, especially on the Pacific Coast. Gold is the principal mineral mined, and the chief mining fields are located in Abangarez, La Union, Aguacate and Montezuma. A manganese field has recently been discovered, and oil lands in San José, Guanacaste, and Alajuela are being developed by an American corporation. Sugar is cultivated, and is an industry of growing importance in the western and central provinces. Large forest areas exist, producing mahogany, rosewood and cedar.

The largest single interest in Costa Rica is held by the United Fruit Company, which in 1917 held properties valued at \$12,851,798. It then owned 240,500 acres of land, 38,196 acres of which were improved, and 203,304 acres unimproved. It leased 5,281 acres, 921 of which were improved, and 4,630 of which were unimproved. There were 29,914 acres cultivated in bananas, 7,495 in cacao, 652 in coconuts, 107 in pineapples and the rest in pasturage. The company owned in 1917, 2,737 cattle and 1,650 other animals.

Manufacturing is not extensive in Costa Rica. There are 4,678 commercial and manufacturing establishments, 2,692 of which are controlled by Costa Ricans, 518 by Chinese, 439 by Spaniards, 254 by British, 168 by Italians, and 105 by citizens of the United States. They comprise coffee-drying establishments, sugar mills, a national liquor distillery, (distilling is a government monopoly), several tobacco factories, 29 iron foundries and shops, 8 ice factories, 62 steam saw mills, and a brewery.

Money and Banks.

The gold standard was adopted in 1896. The unit is the colon of 100 centimos, equivalent to \$0.465 United States currency. Gold pieces of 20, 10, 5 and 2 colones are coined, and there is a subsidiary coinage of 50, 25, 10 and 5 centimos in silver and 1 centimo in copper. Paper currency is widely in circulation. Following the outbreak of the world war, the government created as a bank of issue the International Bank of Costa Rica, which is to have existence only during the war. There are three public banks in Costa Rica, the Bank of Costa Rica, the Anglo-Costa Rican Bank, and the Mercantile Bank. An agency of the Royal Bank of Canada is established there, and there are three private banks.

There have been two external loans as follows: In 1911 there was an issue of 4% to 5% gold refunding bonds to the amount of £2,000,000, secured by a first charge on all customs duties. In 1911 another loan amounting to 35,000,000 francs at 5% was arranged for with bankers of France, Germany and the United States.

Weights and Measures:

The metric system of weights and measures prevails.

Railways:

There are 338 miles of railway in actual operation, all 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, 82 miles of which belong to the government and 256 to the Northern Railway Co. This line runs from Port Limon on the Atlantic coast to San José, and is extended to Alajuela. The Pacific Railway, owned by the government, runs from Puntarenas, on the Pacific coast, to San José, a distance of 69 miles, with a branch into Alajuela. Branches of the Northern Railway extend into the banana producing country. Thirty-four cities and towns in Costa Rica have electric lighting facilities, power being furnished by the waterfalls in the highlands, and 88 cities, towns, and villages have water supply. There is a tramway at San José.

Post Offices and Telegraphs:

There are 147 telegraph offices and about 1,535 miles of line, also 1514 telephones.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives:

There are at date of writing no officially recognized consular officials of Costa Rica in the United States. A few of those representing a previous political regime still perform consular functions.

The United States maintains a consul in San José, and Port Limon; vice-consuls in San José and Port Limon, and a consular agent in Puntarenas.

Customs Tariff:

There are 10 classes set forth in the Costa Rican tariff, and all articles enumerated pay duty on the basis of weight. There are two surtaxes; of 50 and 2 per cent. respectively, of the normal rate. Prohibited imports include war arms and materials, silver in powder, ingots or bars, and coin of any metal except gold, as well as liquors testing more than 60 centigrade and alcohol of current quality.

Duties on advertising matter:

Article	Per pound
Printed or lithographed advertisements, unframed and common calendars.....	\$0.01
Framed advertisements on paper or cardboard.....	.21
Advertisements without commercial value on glass.....	.01
Advertisements on iron plate.....	.008

Consular Regulations

Consular invoices are not required at present. Two copies of commercial invoice in Spanish showing date of shipment, name of steamer and master, weights of each package and total weights in kilograms, origin and cost of merchandise, etc., should be sent to the consignee, who must present it with bill of lading or be subject to a fine. Packages may be marked with either stencil or brush.

Language: Spanish.

Local Advertising Media:

There are two daily newspapers in San José carrying advertising and one daily in Port Limon.

Shipping Routes:

United Fruit Company.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, \$0.49 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Seven days to Port Limon via New Orleans.

Parcel Post: Service extends to Costa Rica.

International Reply Coupons: Redeemed.

Money Orders: Issued.

GUATEMALA

A republic of Central America bounded on the west and north by Mexico, on the northeast by British Honduras, on the east by the Gulf of Honduras and the republic of Honduras, on the southeast by Salvador and on the south by the Pacific Ocean. In area it is approximately equal to Pennsylvania and Delaware.

The climate of Guatemala is tropical. There are two seasons, the rainy and dry. The rainy season in the interior lasts from May to October, but on the coast sometimes continues until December. The coolest month is January and the hottest is May. The average rainfall is very heavy, especially on the Atlantic Coast.

The principal products of Guatemala are coffee and bananas. Coffee is grown on some 2,000 plantations, and the development of the banana plantations is being carried on by American interests. Sugar growing and the livestock industry are being developed, and mining is important. Normally, Guatemala purchases more than 50 per cent. of her total annual imports from the United States. In 1917 the share of the United States in the total imports of Guatemala was 80 per cent., while the annual average share of the United States during the five years ending in 1917 was 66 per cent. Of the total imports in 1918 the United States supplied 68 per cent. and took 71 per cent. of the total exports. The per capita foreign trade of Guatemala amounted to \$8.96; imports to \$3.31; exports to \$5.65.

Area and Population

The total area of the republic is estimated at 48,290 square miles. The population in 1903 was 1,842,134; and is at present estimated at 2,119,165. For purpose of administration the country is divided into 23 provinces. About 60 per cent. of the population are pure Indian, the rest being principally Mestizo. The capital is Guatemala City, with an estimated population of 125,000. The city was totally destroyed by earthquake in 1917. Other important cities are Quezaltenango (population estimated, 28,940), Totonicapam (population estimated, 28,310), Coban (population estimated, 30,770), Puerto Barrios (population, 2000). The Departments, with their capitals and the population of the capitals are shown, in the following table:

Department	Capital	Population
Alta Verapaz	Cobán	30,770
Amatitlán	Amatitlán	8,408
Baja Verapaz	Salamá	10,608
Chimaltenango	Chimaltenango	3,749
Chiquimula	Chiquimula	12,562
El Petén	Flores	1,671
El Quiché	Santa Cruz	11,914
Esquintla	Esquintla	12,343
Guatemala	Guatemala City	125,000
Huehuetenango	Huehuetenango	10,279
Izabal	Livingston	1,573
Jalapa	Jalapa	12,246
Jutiapa	Jutiapa	11,023
Quezaltenango	Quezaltenango	28,940
Retalhuleu	Retalhuleu	6,327
Sacatepéquez	Antigua	10,150
San Marcos	San Marcos	6,036
Santa Rosa	Cusajiniquila	3,062
Sololá	Sololá	7,627
Suchitepéquez	Maratenango	6,970
Totonicapam	Totonicapam	28,310
Zacapa	Zacapa	11,964

Guatemala City is situated on a plateau 5,000 feet above sea level, with a perpetually spring-like climate, and is connected by railway with Puerto Barrios, 194 miles away on the Caribbean coast, and San José, 85 miles away on the Pacific coast. Quezaltenango is 7,351 feet above sea level, and by rail is 120 miles west of Guatemala City. It is 75 miles by rail from the Pacific port of Champerico.

Commerce

The value of the total foreign trade of Guatemala in 1918 was \$17,953,000. Of this total, imports amounted to \$6,634,000 and exports to \$11,319,000.

Total foreign trade of the United States with Guatemala for eleven years:

Year Ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS			Per Cent. Free	Excess of Exports (*) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909...	\$1,688,432	\$17,724	\$1,706,156	\$3,007,314	\$51,175	\$3,148,489	98.38	-\$1,442,333
1910...	1,939,495	19,751	1,959,246	1,779,387	52,937	1,832,324	97.11	*126,922
1911...	2,409,383	22,386	2,431,769	2,517,536	44,952	2,562,488	98.25	-130,719
1912...	2,495,789	23,263	2,519,052	2,613,957	30,060	2,644,037	98.86	-124,985
1913...	3,620,988	37,689	3,658,677	3,021,657	85,324	3,106,981	97.25	*551,606
1914...	3,579,988	21,825	3,601,813	4,038,215	40,397	4,078,612	99.01	-476,799
1915...	2,729,999	39,271	2,769,270	6,470,763	87,783	6,558,546	98.66	-3,789,276
1916...	3,774,206	73,824	3,848,030	8,579,049	145,679	8,724,728	98.33	-4,876,698
1917...	5,336,073	50,204	5,386,277	9,785,579	271,751	10,057,330	97.30	-4,671,053
1918...	5,470,024	93,469	5,563,493	7,664,523	158,437	7,822,960	97.97	-2,259,467
1919...			5,946,331			11,115,721		-5,168,390

Imports by principal countries of origin for 5 years:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States	\$5,053,060	\$4,879,200	\$3,751,761	\$6,535,407	\$7,200,000
United Kingdom	1,650,387	1,389,645	577,206	1,320,994	1,000,000
France	402,025	317,631	124,492	186,893	160,000
Mexico	113,578	104,207	107,349	162,673	
Spain	111,475	131,234	77,528	94,206	90,000
China and Japan	305,151	221,463	78,786	47,953	
Netherlands	1,713		87,825	47,410	
Sweden			32,170	45,611	
Italy	125,316	123,005	55,964	42,763	
Central America	29,768	35,176	2,931	13,309	
Cuba	2,094	2,525	5,318	12,086	
Germany	2,043,329	1,842,738	146,053	6,211	
Jamaica	75	955	1,114	5,941	
Belgium	121,543	171,508	10,578	1,235	
South America	98,599	28,525	4,119	100	
Other countries	4,215	56,975	9,282	16,502	
Total	\$10,062,238	\$9,331,115	\$5,072,476	\$8,539,294	\$8,991,573

The customs valuations of imports for 1916 and 1917 amounted to only \$6,725,601 and \$7,193,259, respectively. The Statistical Bureau of Guatemala adds to these figures 25 per cent as above given, to cover ocean freights, insurance, commissions and other like charges.

Principal countries of origin of imports for 3 years:

Countries	1915		1916		1917	
	Tons		Tons		Tons	
Cotton textiles and manufactures		\$758,570		\$1,676,030		\$2,294,425
United Kingdom	241,848		701,449			
United States	455,540		952,086			
Germany	25,884		1,500			
Italy	21,437		10,053			
France	1,970		2,061			
Spain	1,672		6,400			
Iron and steel manufactures		121,198		348,327		399,609
United States	86,769		323,149			
Germany	10,040					
United Kingdom	11,458		22,988			
Food Products		538,236		488,073		437,687
United States	488,350		397,163			
United Kingdom	17,787		39,521			
Central America	1,528		12,068			
Germany	2,145		766			
South America						
Railway Material		121,844		175,789		128,170
United States		121,844		172,416		
Belgium						
Wheat flour	8,235	506,510	9,911	612,809	10,300	1,008,051
United States	8,235	506,510	9,911	612,809		
Agricultural and industrial machinery		127,433		206,619		157,239
United States		108,823		198,535		
United Kingdom		13,449		7,884		
Germany		5,596				
Wines and liquors		125,583		261,133		77,527
France		42,241		87,636		
United States		39,328		87,480		
United Kingdom		19,699		37,786		
Spain		13,501		29,171		
Italy		5,390		14,012		
Germany		2,916		72		
Drugs and medicines		108,669		213,754		213,263
United States		68,239		157,622		
France		23,215		38,069		
United Kingdom		6,700		14,571		
Germany		5,827		508		
Silk textiles and manufactures		68,525		47,345		112,118
China and Japan		21,216		25,920		
France		6,566		2,804		
Germany		6,886		140		
Woollen textiles and manufactures		52,308		82,897		136,940
United Kingdom		22,973		39,038		
United States		9,307		37,312		
Italy		3,818		1,975		
Germany		11,228		40		
Linen, hemp, and jute textiles and manufactures		252,481		289,952		
United Kingdom		108,777		135,405		
United States		100,854		123,848		
Germany		4,248				
Petroleum	10,946	110,925	26,907	223,201	28,867	
United States	10,946	110,925	20,515	193,929		
Mexico			6,392	29,271		
Lumber		78,666		35,258		
All to the United States						
Paper and stationers' supplies		147,243		182,585		
United States		102,516		147,515		
Spain		29,637		14,391		
Germany		4,073		126		
Manufactures of leather		94,661		179,102		
United States		87,200		173,377		
Germany		596				
Manufactures of glass, china and earthenware		27,859		51,951		
United States		19,863		46,441		
Germany		4,476		567		
Manufactures of wood or of wood and iron		86,727		145,869		
United States		34,473		101,854		
Germany		10,733		1,453		
Sweden		25,686		988		
Coal	15,741	46,398	9,017	30,047	510	
United States	15,741	46,398	9,017	30,047		
Manufactures of lead, tin, copper and alloys		18,416		29,776		
United States		14,798		28,774		
Germany		1,132				

Imports by principal articles for 5 years:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Cotton textiles and manufactures....	\$1,734,833	\$1,289,105	\$ 758,570	\$1,676,030	\$2,294,425
Iron and steel manufactures.....	685,548	615,517	121,198	348,323	399,609
Food products.....	566,856	545,087	538,236	488,077	437,087
Railway material.....	426,827	423,226	121,844	175,789	128,170
Wheat flour.....	394,932	509,280	506,510	612,809	1,008,051
Agricultural machinery.....	350,367	374,594	127,433	206,619	157,239
Wines and liquors.....	347,752	245,876	125,583	261,133	77,527
Drugs and medicines.....	268,522	279,666	108,666	213,753	278,263
Silk textiles and manufactures.....	263,448	221,169	68,526	47,345	112,118
Woolen textiles and manufactures....	253,107	220,620	52,308	82,897	136,940
Linen, hemp and jute textiles and manufactures.....	222,321	224,764	252,481	289,952	232,737
Petroleum.....	184,937	182,117	110,925	223,201	252,826
Lumber.....	179,880	111,797	78,667	35,258	10,632
Paper and stationers' supplies.....	179,798	165,399	147,243	182,586	239,263
Manufactures of leather.....	156,689	143,448	94,661	179,102	206,952
Manufactures of glass, china and earthenware.....	106,826	123,724	27,859	51,951	74,800
Manufactures of wood or of wood and iron.....	88,853	199,143	86,727	145,869	177,482
Coal.....	45,418	49,582	46,398	30,047	5,322
Manufactures of lead, tin, copper and alloys.....	37,638	25,264	18,416	29,776	107,958
Miscellaneous.....	1,464,772	1,499,465	580,888	1,445,084	855,258
Total.....	\$7,959,325	\$7,348,843	\$3,973,139	\$6,725,601	\$7,193,259

Note: In the table above, the imports through the land frontier are not included.

Exports by principal articles for 5 years:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Coffee, clean.....	\$9,904,877	\$8,892,102	\$8,009,649	\$7,825,250	\$5,355,577
Coffee, in parchment.....	2,349,847	1,499,663	939,746	241,266	74,735
Bananas.....	825,670	1,017,141	1,082,429	1,025,438	990,790
Cattle hides.....	455,476	341,101	506,962	566,190	435,477
Sugar, including panela.....	349,052	354,382	322,728	422,295	450,239
Woods.....	247,759	301,571	176,231	116,964	138,254
Chicle.....	142,108	227,742	231,024	130,302	59,694
Rubber.....	100,323	14,767	49,331	68,823	64,184
Skins.....	24,676	28,541	33,749	25,725	47,698
Sheepskins, dressed.....	110	24,574	24,209	.....	.....
Hats.....	10,144	4,002	8,923	7,234	7,373
Honey.....	9,127	8,978	10,979	126	14,693
Distillates.....	5,820	9,160	5,054	.....	.....
Horns.....	1,695	1,532	102	1,524	36
Clothing, wool.....	1,405	6,689	2,048	1,075	10,016
Live animals.....	1,360	3,260	45,463	4,840	2,340
Indigo.....	.....	93	32	.....	.....
Sarsaparilla.....	.....	11,589	15,690	4,279	.....
Gold, native.....	.....	813	45,398	89,044	46,972
Mineral products.....	901	1,227	495	1,388	487
Frijoles (beans).....	760	5,054	18,953	16,118	4,348
Tobacco.....	399	13,152	26,231	46,126	106,819
Miscellaneous.....	8,227	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exports through the frontiers of Salvador and Honduras.....	10,300	11,358	10,150	19,710	.....
Total.....	\$14,449,926	\$12,754,027	\$11,566,586	\$10,637,886	\$7,809,732

Exports by principal countries of destination for 5 years:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States.....	\$3,923,354	\$4,874,379	\$6,881,411	\$6,668,574	\$7,600,000
Netherlands.....	47,632	173,417	1,771,241	947,042	.....
Sweden.....	.....	19,999	550,903	245,183	.....
British Honduras.....	237,077	230,800	272,334	147,647	.....
Central America.....	71,234	149,608	132,835	108,540	.....
Germany.....	7,653,557	5,412,580	50,237	86,087	65,000
United Kingdom.....	1,600,029	1,245,906	1,049,937	91,658	.....
Italy.....	506	6,678	45,848	74,933	.....
South America.....	264,056	98,114	357,901	74,473	.....
Mexico.....	77,970	137,252	145,667	72,169	.....
Spain.....	4,734	6,799	23,012	47,569	35,000
Denmark.....	.....	.....	204,043	35,837	.....
Norway.....	.....	.....	61,396	11,003	.....
Cuba.....	.....	5	18	6,619	.....
France.....	21,268	34,185	212	837	.....
China and Japan.....	71	.....	2,256	5	.....
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	5,897	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary.....	514,213	306,105	149	.....	.....
Canada.....	2,593	2,123	1,138	.....	.....
Belgium.....	1,332	46,718	.....	.....	.....
Exports through the frontiers of Salvador and Honduras.....	10,300	11,359	10,151	19,710	.....
Total.....	\$14,449,926	\$12,754,027	\$11,566,586	\$10,637,886	\$7,809,732

Production and Industry

Under the National Land Law of 1894 State lands with the exception of those on the frontiers and coast, were divided for sale, the maximum holding allotted to any one purchaser being 15 caballerias (about 1,687 acres), which cannot be sold under 10 years. In 1915 the Government took over all mineral lands, allowing the concession of exploration only under leasehold.

The principal industry of the republic is agriculture, and the chief crop is coffee. The following table shows the number of coffee plantations in 1913, their production and the nationality of their proprietors:

Nationality	Number of plantations	Production in quintals of 101 pounds	Nationality	Number of plantations	Production in quintals of 101 pounds
Guatemalan.....	1,657	525,356	Honduran.....	7	6,508
German.....	170	358,353	Italian.....	19	15,380
Austrian.....	4	630	English.....	20	12,046
Belgian.....	9	5,018	Mexican.....	29	700
Colombian.....	7	1,265	Nicaraguan.....	5	140
Chinese.....	1	15	American.....	16	19,285
Costa Rican.....	2	1,008	Salvadorean.....	11	2,255
Chilean.....	2	57,402	Swiss.....	9	14,185
Spanish.....	84	12,651	Mixed Companies.....	6	12,920
French.....	21	1,119		2,079	1,046,236

Sugar is another important crop, and the development of banana growing is being carried on by the United Fruit Company, which controls 207,385 acres of land in eastern Guatemala, and by independent producers. Stock raising, with the establishment of refrigeration plants, is gradually assuming increased importance. In 1914 there were 655,386 head of cattle, 114,451 horses and mules, 402,120 sheep, 58,870 goats, 176,510 pigs.

The forest resources of the republic are chiefly in the Department of Peten producing campeche, mahogany, dye woods, hard woods, chicle and henequen (sisal). Mineral resources are being developed principally in the Departments of Chiquimula and Huehuetenango, and comprise silver, copper, and gold. There are about 135 mines in the republic. The most important manufacturing enterprise is the Cantel Cotton Mills at Quezaltenango, which import the largest part of the cotton which they consume from the United States. There are also sugar mills and refineries, several small tanneries, a shoe factory operated by steam power, which likewise makes stationery and envelopes; two breweries, one in Guatemala City and one in Quezaltenango; furniture works, and tobacco, soap, candle and mineral water factories.

Railways:

Guatemala's only important railway system is operated by the International Railways of Central America, incorporated in 1912 as a consolidation of the Guatemala Central Railway, the Guatemala Railway, the Occidental Railway and the Ocos Railway. The company's lines now extend from the Caribbean port of Puerto Barrios to Guatemala City (194 miles), thence to San José on the Pacific coast, (74 miles), with a branch from Santa Maria through wide coffee districts to Mazatenango, (60 miles), and thence to Champerico, a port on the Pacific (42 miles); an extension runs from Las Cruces to the Mexican frontier, (54 miles), and an extension in the Republic of Salvador of 99 miles runs from La Union westward to Zacatecoluca. The total mileage of the International Railways is 445; 195 miles are operated by the Atlantic division, 139 by the Central division, 12 by the Ocos division, and 99 by the Salvador division.

The Company has projected a system which should eventually be carried through Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama, giving an all rail route between the United States, Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, and the Canal Zone. Besides this system the United Fruit Company operates 92 miles of railway, and the Verapaz Railway has a 29 mile line from Panzos to Panacajche. There are also light railways owned by various coffee plantations.

There are about 4,300 miles of telephone and telegraph wires in operation with approximately 333 offices and stations. Highway construction is being pushed; at present the majority of traffic away from the railways is by mule.

Post Offices:

There are 425 post offices.

Money:

The silver standard is nominally the basis of the republic's currency, the theoretical unit being the silver peso of 100 centavos, with an exchange value of approximately \$0.63 United States currency. The actual currency in use is inconvertible paper, having no fixed value in terms of gold or foreign exchange, the unit of account being the theoretical silver peso. There is a subsidiary coinage of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ pesos (silver), and reales, (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ centavos), and the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ real in nickel and copper.

Weights and Measures:

The metric system of weights and measures has been officially adopted, but the old Spanish terms prevail. These are the onza (ounce) libra (pound, equals 1.043 lbs.), arroba (25 libras), quintal (100 libras), tonelada (ton of 20 quintals), and fanega (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels).

Language:

Local Advertising Media:

The principal local advertising media are the two leading dailies in Guatemala City. There is also a weekly magazine, a weekly commercial paper and an agricultural monthly.

Shipping routes:

United Fruit Company.
Morgan Line. (Southern Pacific.)
Panama Railroad Steamship Line.

Consular Representatives:

A minister of the United States is located at Guatemala City.
United States consular officials are stationed at Guatemala, Livingston, Puerto Barrios, San José de Guatemala.

Consular officials of Guatemala are stationed at Mobile, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Pensacola, Chicago, Kansas City, Louisville, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, Gulfport, St. Louis, Jersey City, New York City, Philadelphia, San Juan, Providence, Galveston, St. Thomas and Seattle.

Customs tariff:

The custom tariff of Guatemala provides for ad valorem duties assessed on arbitrarily established valuations set forth in the tariff act itself.

Consular regulations:

Five copies of consular invoices, procurable only at the consulate, (\$0.35 per set of 5) are required and must be filled out in Spanish. Two certified copies must be forwarded to the consignee. Separate invoices must be drawn for each different mark. Certification of invoices is charged for at the rate of 2 per cent. of the declared value; every extra invoice \$1.00. Certification of each set of 2 bills of lading costs \$1.00; each extra bill of lading \$1.00.

Cable Rates:

San José \$0.44 per word; other places \$0.49 per word from New York or New England states.

Postal rates:

Postal Union rates.
Mail Time: Seven days via New Orleans to Guatemala City.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Guatemala. Limit of weight, 22 pounds. Twelve cents per pound or fraction thereof.

Money orders:

Not issued.

International reply coupons: Not issued.

HONDURAS

A republic of central America bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, east by Nicaragua, the Pacific Ocean and Salvador and west by Guatemala. Its area is approximately equal to that of Louisiana.

There are but two seasons, the wet, from May to November, and the dry, from November to May. The climate of the Atlantic coast land is moist and hot, but on the highlands of the interior is temperate.

The principal industries of Honduras are agriculture, mining, the raising of livestock and the cutting of timber. Bananas and cocoanuts, both grown on the Caribbean coast, are the principal agricultural products, silver the principal mineral product, and mahogany and dyewoods the most important of the timber resources. A considerable amount of American capital is invested in both the mines and the banana plantations of Honduras.

More than two-thirds of the total imports of Honduras are ordinarily supplied by the United States. During the five year period from 1912-13 to 1916-17 the average share of the United States in the import trade of Honduras was 82 per cent., the minimum share being 67 per cent. during the year 1912-13, and the maximum share being 91 per cent. in 1915-16. Of the total imports in 1918 the United States supplied 83 per cent. and took 88 per cent. of the total exports. The per capita foreign trade of Honduras in 1918 amounted to \$23.22; imports to \$9.38; exports to \$13.84.

Area and Population

Honduras is the third largest of the Central American republics. It has an estimated area of 46,250 square miles, and an estimated population of 650,000, (553,446, according to the census of 1910), or 14 per square mile. The inhabitants are principally Indian with varying degrees of Spanish blood, and a large number of Negroes on the Caribbean (northern) Coast. The country is divided into 17 departments and 1 territory, La Mosquitia, which, although the second largest geographical division, is virtually unexplored forest land populated by native Indians who speak no Spanish.

The capital of Honduras is Tegucigalpa, with a population of 58,950 in 1914. It has the distinction of being the only capital city in the Americas not accessible by railroad.

The chief ports are Amapala, on the Pacific, and Puerto Cortés, Tela, Ceiba and Trujillo on the Atlantic. Other cities are La Esperanza (pop. 11,453), San Pedro Sula (pop. 7820) and Santa Rosa (pop. 10,574).

The climate is tropical along the coast lines and cool in the mountainous regions and plateaus of the interior. The territory of the republic is mountainous throughout, with high plateaus and valleys, among them the plain of Comayagua, 40 miles in length.

Commerce

The value of the total foreign trade of Honduras in 1918 was \$15,100,000. Of this total, imports were estimated at \$6,100,000 and exports at \$9,000,000.

According to official reports, the foreign trade of Honduras for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1917, was: Imports, \$6,293,162 U. S. gold, and exports, 13,383,630 pesos silver. Estimating the gold premium at 66 (i. e., 1.66 pesos silver = \$1 gold), the exports expressed in gold would be \$8,030,177, and the total foreign trade \$14,323,339 (U. S. currency).

For the preceding fiscal year (1915-1916) the foreign trade was: Imports, \$4,452,109 gold; exports 10,476,412 pesos silver. Expressed in gold (gold premium estimated in this year at 150), the exports would be \$4,190,565, U. S. currency, and the total trade \$8,642,674.

The chief imports are cotton textiles, foodstuffs, pharmaceutical products, boots and shoes, machinery, implements and manufactures of iron and steel.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Honduras for eleven years:

Year ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS				Excess of exports (*) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent.	
1909	\$1,466,315	\$33,317	\$1,499,632	\$2,123,276	\$27,476	\$2,150,752	98.73	- \$651,120
1910	1,579,208	26,235	1,605,443	2,063,636	8,589	2,072,225	99.57	- 466,782
1911	2,096,424	29,590	2,126,014	2,650,340	6,069	2,656,409	99.75	- 530,995
1912	2,412,425	48,844	2,461,269	2,774,945	6,027	2,780,972	99.78	- 319,703
1913	3,113,801	54,961	3,168,762	3,195,143	5,448	3,200,591	99.83	- 31,829
1914	4,779,980	93,532	4,873,512	3,108,689	21,639	3,130,328	99.31	- 1,743,184
1915	4,907,414	97,029	5,004,443	2,571,096	22,428	2,593,524	99.14	- 2,410,919
1916	4,558,981	50,434	4,609,415	2,804,367	174,106	2,978,473	94.15	- 1,630,943
1917	5,968,001	24,553	5,992,554	4,059,700	627,395	4,687,095	86.61	- 1,005,399
1918	4,560,212	57,917	4,618,129	4,479,170	956,939	5,436,109	82.37	- 819,680
1919	.....	.....	5,519,137	.....	.....	6,250,412	.....	- 731,275

Imports by countries for the last five fiscal years in U. S. currency:

Countries	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
United States.....	\$3,463,662	\$5,262,043	\$5,177,000	\$4,082,584	\$5,618,000
United Kingdom.....	751,652	496,205	327,000	100,000	200,000
Central America.....	97,960	94,701	113,000	150,000	150,000
Germany.....	558,327	521,837	96,000	.....	.....
France.....	148,280	141,598	55,000	50,000	50,000
Spain.....	45,857	39,901	31,000	.....	.....
Italy.....	32,842	42,942	25,000	.....	.....
Belgium.....	12,418	9,381	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	5,639	1,750	.....	.....	.....
Japan.....	11,800	17,249	6,000	.....	.....
Other countries.....	4,242	3,323	44,000	.....	.....
Total.....	\$5,132,679	\$6,624,930	\$5,874,000	\$4,452,109	\$6,293,162

Note:—Gold premium averaged as follows: 1912-13 and 1913-14, 150; 1914-15, 175; 1915-16, 150; 1916-17, 166 2-3.

Value of exports by countries of destination for the last 5 years:

Countries	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
United States.....	\$2,765,482	\$2,974,096	\$3,060,766	\$4,000,000 ①	\$7,679,291
Central America.....	166,647	221,343	53,801	100,000 ②	181,619
United Kingdom.....	56,559	53,352	14,091	10,000 ②	.....
Italy.....	131	120	4,026	.....	2,280
Germany.....	169,746	164,586	707	.....	.....
Peru ①.....	11,596	2,316	.....	.....	9,780
France ②.....	5,007	3,852	.....	6,000 ③	19,1130
Mexico ①.....	4,106	1,664	.....	.....	1,980
Other countries.....	1,692	.....	29,188	.....	136,114
Total.....	\$3,180,966	\$3,421,329	\$3,162,579	\$4,190,565	\$8,030,177

Note: ① In 1914-15 included in "other countries." ② Estimate.

The principal exports are bananas, coconuts, coffee, hides, rubber, cattle, mahogany, gold, and silver.

Production and Industry

The four principal sources of national wealth are agriculture, the raising of livestock, timber resources and mining. The principal crop is bananas, which, with coconuts, are grown extensively on the Caribbean Coast, never further inland than from 50 to 75 miles. The annual value of the exports from Puerto Cortés averages \$1,000,000. Tobacco is grown extensively in the Departments of Coban and El Paraiso, and is exported to neighboring countries and to Peru. Wheat, corn, rice, beans, coffee and indigo are likewise cultivated. There are 3658 farms and 1561 cattle ranches. There were in 1914, 489,000 head of cattle in the republic, 10.57 per square mile and 1.78 per capita. There were, besides, 43,549 horses and 14,000 mules. The center of this industry is the Departments of Olancho and Choluteca, Cortés, Colon, Atlantida and Yoro.

The mineral wealth of the country consists of silver, gold, copper, iron, lead, antimony and mercury. The richest silver mine in Central America is located at San Juancito, about 20 miles from Tegucigalpa.

Mining claims may be denounced by any individual to the extent of 1000 hectares (hectare=2.47 acres), and free entry through the customs at Amapala is granted to all mining equipment imported. There have been 700 mines denounced thus far. The principal forest resources are mahogany and dyewoods.

There are 106 registered factories in the republic, the only articles of domestic manufacture exported being "Panama" hats and cigars. Other establishments produce soap, candles, ice, beverages, and there are several foundries, sugar refineries and aguardiente (rum) stills.

Railways:

The total length of railways in operation in 1916 was approximately 321 miles, all the mileage being located on the Caribbean side of the republic, most of it having been built to facilitate the banana and timber trade. The National Railway is 55 miles in length, and runs from Puerto Cortes via San Pedro Sula to Potrevillos. The Tela Railroad operates 23 miles of track. Other lines are operated by banana cultivating interests.

Telegraphs, Telephones and Post Offices:

There are 4,865 miles of telegraph line and 267 offices; 552 miles of telephone line and 301 stations; 207 post offices. The capital, Tegucigalpa, is without railroad communication of any kind. A line of freight and passenger automobiles runs from Amapala, on the Pacific Coast, to the capital, making the trip in 12 hours. From Puerto Cortes, on the Atlantic coast, the trip takes 1 week. Traffic is still largely handled by bullock carts, though the automobile is growing in favor.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The currency of the republic is based on the silver standard, the unit being the peso of 100 centavos. The value of the peso fluctuates with the rise or fall in the price of silver in the International market. There is a subsidiary silver coinage of 50, 25, 20, 10 and 5 centavo pieces. Paper banknotes are in circulation, and these likewise fluctuate greatly in value. There are 3 banks in Honduras, the Banco de Honduras with head office at Tegucigalpa and 6 branches, the Banco de Comercio at Tegucigalpa, and the Banco Atlantida at Ceiba. The metric system of weights and measures is legal, but the American system and Spanish *vara* of 32 inches, *arroba* of 25 lbs., *quintal* of 100 lbs., *tonelada* of 2000 lbs. are likewise in general use.

Diplomatic and Consular Officials:

The United States has a minister, consul, and vice consul at Tegucigalpa; consuls and vice consuls in Ceiba and Puerto Cortes, and consular agents in Bonacca, Roatan, Tela, San Pedro Sula and Amapala.

Honduras has a minister at Washington, consuls general in New York, San Francisco and New Orleans, consuls in Washington, D. C., and Mobile, honorary consuls in Los Angeles, Tampa, St. Louis, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, Galveston, and an honorary vice consul in New York.

Language: Spanish.

Shipping Routes:

United Fruit Company.
Panama Railroad Steamship Line.
Morgan Line (Southern Pacific).

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Honduras provides specific duties on gross weight per half kilogram upon approximately 1660 enumerated articles.

Consular Regulations:

Four copies of consular invoice drawn in Spanish are required. Bills of lading must be certified by the consul (charge \$1.00). Certification of consular invoices is

charged for on a sliding scale based upon the value of the shipment. Commercial invoice must be certified by the consul (no charge) and must be presented by consignee. Numbers must be marked on each package to correspond with those on bills of lading and consular invoices. Packages may be marked with either stencil or brush.

Cable Rates: Forty-nine cents a word from New York or New England States.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Eight days to Puerto Cortes from New York.

Parcels-Post: Service extends to Honduras. Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Prohibitions: Arms and ammunitions.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

NICARAGUA

A republic of Central America, bounded on the north by Honduras, on the east by the Caribbean Sea, on the south by Costa Rica, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Its area is approximately equal to that of the state of New York.

The climate of the interior uplands is mild and healthy, but elsewhere is distinctly tropical. There are two seasons, the wet from May to November on the Pacific slope and from June to December on the Caribbean, and the dry, which lasts throughout the winter months.

The principal industries of Nicaragua are agriculture and mining. The chief agricultural products are bananas, which are grown in the vicinity of Bluefields, on the Caribbean coast, sugar, coffee and cocoa; the principal mineral product is gold. American investments in Nicaragua are extensive, and the financial affairs of the country are practically controlled by American banking houses. The United States Government exercises supervision over the foreign relations of the government as well as over its fiscal condition.

An important factor which should be taken into consideration in transacting business with Nicaragua is the almost total lack of communication between the Caribbean and Pacific coasts.

The United States normally supplies more than half of Nicaragua's imports, the annual average share of the United States during the last six years for which statistics are available having been 82 per cent.

Of the total imports the United States in 1918 supplied 78 per cent. and took 82 per cent. of the total exports. The per capita foreign trade of Nicaragua amounted to \$19.45; imports to \$8.43, exports to \$11.02.

Area and Population

The estimated population, 1914, was 703,540. About 75 per cent. of the inhabitants live in the western half of the republic. For administrative purposes the country is divided into thirteen departments and five districts, as follows:

Departments: Bluefields (formerly Zelaya), capital, Bluefields; Managua, capital, Managua; Granada, capital, Granada; Leon, capital, Leon; Carazo, capital, Jinotepe; Rivas, capital, Rivas; Chinandega, capital, Chinandega; Esteli, capital, Esteli; Jinotega, capital, Jinotega; Nieva Sevogia, capital, Ocotal; Matagalpa, capital, Matagalpa; Rio Grande, capital, Rio Grande; Chontales, capital, Juigalpa.

Districts: Cabo Gracias, Prinzapolca, Rio Grande, Siquia, San Juan del Norte.

The capital of Nicaragua is Managua (population 34,872). Other cities are, Leon

13 miles from the Pacific coast and 45 miles northwest of Managua (population 62,569); Granada, (population 17,100); Corinto, the chief Pacific port (population 2,500); San Juan del Sur (population 1,100); Bluefields, the chief port on the eastern coast (population 15,000); Rivas (population 14,000); Matagalpa (population 15,570); Jinotega (population 13,900); Masaya (population 13,000); Chinandega (population 10,600); Boaca (population 10,600); Jinotepa (population 9,400); Esteli (population 8,300); Matapa (population 8,300); and Somoto (population 8,200).

Commerce

The value of the total foreign trade of Nicaragua in 1918 was \$13,684,742. Of this total imports amounted to \$5,929,802 and exports to \$7,754,940.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Nicaragua for 11 years:

Year ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS			Per Cent.	Excess of exports (*) imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	\$1,334,551	\$20,736	\$1,355,287	\$850,016	\$154,795	\$1,004,811	\$34.60	+ \$350,476
1910	1,653,553	37,239	1,690,792	1,249,792	72,168	1,321,960	94.54	+ 369,025
1911	2,452,945	22,847	2,475,792	1,440,831	1,468	1,442,299	99.90	+ 1,033,493
1912	2,424,409	62,469	2,486,878	1,503,321	1,826	1,505,147	99.88	+ 981,731
1913	2,753,553	169,224	2,922,777	1,433,933	4,006	1,437,939	99.72	+ 1,487,868
1914	2,563,071	65,963	2,629,034	1,385,331	9,917	1,395,248	99.29	+ 1,233,786
1915	1,972,022	115,656	2,087,678	1,219,784	22,126	1,241,910	99.00	+ 1,142,322
1916	3,008,259	160,845	3,169,104	2,346,583	48,241	2,394,824	97.90	+ 774,280
1917	4,467,341	66,272	4,533,613	2,744,890	281,168	3,026,058	90.71	+ 1,507,555
1918	4,254,481	123,207	4,377,688	2,454,252	4,385,785	4,590,037	95.55	+ 212,349
1919	.....	.....	5,519,137	.....	.....	4,596,302	.....	+ 922,835

Foreign trade of Nicaragua during 11 years:

YEAR	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	TOTAL	YEAR	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	TOTAL
1908	\$2,958,878	\$3,647,984	\$6,606,862	1914	4,134,323	4,955,050	9,089,373
1909	2,583,257	3,989,428	6,572,685	1915	3,159,220	4,567,201	7,726,421
1910	2,856,305	4,545,022	7,401,327	1916	4,777,597	5,284,863	10,062,460
1911	5,724,695	6,579,414	12,304,109	1917	6,393,068	5,975,256	12,368,324
1912	4,966,820	3,861,516	8,828,336	1918	.....	.....	.....
1913	5,770,006	7,712,047	13,482,053	.....	.....	.....	.....

Imports by countries for 6 years:

Country	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States	\$2,549,026	\$3,244,008	\$2,566,368	\$2,592,799	\$3,855,900	\$5,171,468
United Kingdom	939,290	1,150,611	718,264	302,294	610,522	818,614
France	256,255	400,677	254,108	138,218	202,205	249,359
Italy	121,610	144,361	115,312	43,963	34,246	40,968
Spain	58,656	55,883	53,969	20,247	29,399	32,407
Salvador	77,340	13,203	3,779	3,059	9,288	29,985
Honduras	3,490	141	1,206	2,106	8,516	4,145
Costa Rica	2,659	3,234	3,299	4,030	4,196	5,203
West Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guatemala	16,785	798	1,553	914	1,381	3,321
British Honduras	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	604,038	619,213	391,411	36,960	951	375
Japan	15,569	5,227	1	136	321	388
China	130,292	67,932	665	196	146	441
Countries of Africa	129	.....	.....	.....	30	28
Other countries of America	102,914	28,470	7,061	9,102	8,586	21,156
Other countries of Europe	88,767	36,149	17,327	5,196	7,846	4,583
Total	\$4,966,820	\$5,770,006	\$4,134,323	\$3,159,220	\$4,777,597	\$6,393,068

Imports by articles and principal countries of origin in 1917:

Articles	Values 1917	Articles	Values 1917
Cotton Goods:		Woolen Goods:	
Piece goods	\$1,412,260	Carpets	1,354
United States	891,654	United States	1,198
United Kingdom	417,133	Piece goods	34,787
France	95,189	United Kingdom	15,806
United States	220,585	United States	15,535
Ready-made clothing	212,594	Wearing apparel	36,427
United States	86,786	United States	17,941
Thread	63,418	United Kingdom	15,056
United Kingdom	14,412	All other manufactures of wool	1,460
France	155,575	United States	728
All other	96,926		
United States	42,130	Paper and Manufactures:	
United Kingdom	.....	Books and other printed matter	18,449
Liquors, beers, wines, etc.:		United States	11,224
Malt liquors	46,447	France	3,837
United States	42,722	Newsprint paper	12,193
United Kingdom	6,466	United States	12,193
Mineral waters, natural and artificial	4,402	Surface-coated paper and blank books	40,105
United States	.....	United States	34,694
Spirits distilled (brandy, whiskey, cordials, and liquors)	43,129	All other paper	35,545
United States	22,339	United States	27,519
United Kingdom	11,052	Spain	5,782
France	8,983		
Wines	47,179	Oils—mineral:	
United States	27,101	Petroleum	10,495
Italy	10,351	United States	101,495
All other	9,593	Benzine, gasoline and naphtha	103,965
United Kingdom	7,305	United States	123,918
Cement	20,626	All other	72,114
United States	20,585	United States	71,502
Vegetable fibers:		Hides, skins, and manufactures:	
Bags and lute	92,210	Hides and skins—dressed	102,443
United Kingdom	75,624	United States	101,884
United States	16,388	Boots and shoes	113,023
Linen piece goods	16,559	United States	112,583
United States	15,009	All other manufactures of leather	14,274
Other manufactures of linen	3,522	United States	12,737
United States	1,812		
United Kingdom	1,505	Food products:	
All other vegetable fibers	52,806	Rice	180,807
United States	43,729	United States	154,100
Manufactures of iron and steel:		Wheat flour	400,322
Bars, rods, ingots castings and structural	25,076	United States	400,322
United States	24,833	Indian corn	18,177
Cutlery	12,131	United States	18,177
United States	11,830	Sugar	7,529
Domestic ware, including enameled ware	40,982	United States	7,529
United States	38,759	Coffee	17,239
Agricultural machinery	3,613	United States	15,349
United States	3,613	Meat and dairy products:	
Sewing machines	14,173	Butter, cheese, and substitutes	23,240
United States	14,135	United States	23,036
All other machinery	440,224	Meat products, unclassified	36,187
United States	429,322	United States	35,802
Rails	27,068	Milk and substitutes	13,712
United States	27,068	United States	13,678
Sheets and plates, including galvanized iron and tinplate	35,812	Fruits and products:	
United States	35,812	Fruits, canned and preserved	27,202
Tools and implements	82,818	United States	20,561
United States	70,202		
United Kingdom	10,002	Vegetables and products:	
Wire	44,493	Beans	89,985
United States	43,173	United States	89,484
Nails, and all other manufactures of iron and steel	1,140,188	Prepared or preserved vegetables	18,554
United States	135,324	United States	16,732

Continued on page 44

Table Continued:

Articles	Values 1917	Articles	Values 1917
Silk goods:		All other imports—Con.	
Piece goods.....	24,237	Copper and manufactures.....	63,191
United States.....	20,097	United States.....	55,204
Wearing apparel.....	42,591	Wood and manufactures:	
United States.....	31,611	Furniture.....	11,059
France.....	9,233	United States.....	10,736
All other silk manufactures.....	22,652	Other manufactures of wood.....	18,889
United States.....	15,707	United States.....	17,692
France.....	4,924	Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet articles.....	54,314
All other imports:		France.....	28,431
Olive oil.....	6,972	United States.....	23,392
United States.....	2,197	Paints, pigments, and dyes.....	25,087
United Kingdom.....	2,112	United States.....	24,938
Spain.....	1,652	Hats and caps.....	40,763
Other vegetable oils.....	98,836	United States.....	25,602
United States.....	98,417	Italy.....	10,743
Dynamite.....	70,674	Tobacco and manufactures:	
United States.....	70,674	Cigars and cigarettes.....	18,150
Gunpowder and other explosives.....	32,004	United States.....	13,219
United States.....	32,002	Concentrates.....	13,157
Rubber, gutta-percha, celluloid and manufactures.....	37,257	All other.....	13,064
United States.....	35,635	United States.....	37,058
Instruments for the arts and sciences.....	18,199	Candles.....	36,330
United States.....	15,580	United States.....	32,096
Soap.....	75,938	Glass and glassware.....	31,613
United States.....	47,714	United States.....	28,194
United Kingdom.....	27,632	Matches.....	28,192
Jewelry.....	14,756	United States.....	12,760
United States.....	13,329	Coal.....	12,760
Gold and silver manufactures.....	65,405	United States.....	
United States.....	65,026		

Imports by principal articles for 6 years:

Articles	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Cotton goods.....	\$1,259,869	\$1,417,32	\$828,215	\$592,206	\$1,156,821	\$1,875,209
Liquors, beer, wines, and other beverages.....	227,835	238,881	140,789	74,221	111,646	152,816
Cement.....	16,273	14,419	16,531	12,734	20,575	20,621
Vegetable fibers and manufactures.....	72,691	135,008	116,388	77,173	203,032	165,097
Iron and Steel manufactures.....	658,507	786,901	520,790	380,871	608,468	866,479
Woolen goods.....	89,746	95,797	83,997	33,170	38,045	74,028
Paper and manufactures.....	77,830	81,776	67,445	53,729	69,291	109,373
Petroleum.....	45,255	106,377	83,905	87,085	88,760	101,495
Hides and skins and manufactures.....	140,556	223,205	186,449	145,497	233,062	229,741
Food products:						
Rice.....	230,801	172,645	134,882	145,550	131,397	180,807
Sugar.....	29,899	36,941	26,718	26,542	17,704	7,529
Coffee.....	19,575	28,383	23,590	17,195	21,144	17,239
Meat and dairy products.....	117,193	137,196	88,005	72,740	82,042	97,744
Fruits and products.....	23,458	27,272	21,247	13,010	20,131	31,552
Wheat flour.....	469,325	227,744	336,895	378,394	294,843	400,322
Vegetables and products.....	93,538	97,574	73,669	67,697	94,243	124,360
Indian corn.....	57,965	35,813	15,199	54,382	10,605	18,178
Fish and fish products.....	37,980	51,265	28,892	9,670	21,213	31,128
All other.....	32,927	79,184	65,469	53,483	71,962	51,262
Chemicals drugs, and medicines.....	173,125	231,959	200,346	181,724	430,566	501,561
Silk goods.....	149,085	149,085	89,069	47,441	50,853	89,481
All other imports.....	964,378	1,398,729	985,833	634,706	1,001,204	1,265,046
Total.....	\$4,996,820	\$5,770,006	\$4,134,323	\$3,159,220	\$4,777,597	\$6,393,068

Exports by articles and principal countries of destination in 1917:

Articles	Quantity	Value	Articles	Quantity	Value
Coffee:			Woods:		
Cleaned.....Kilos	7,514,511	\$1,532,932	Mahogany.....		1,198,125
United States.....	4,112,227	855,945	United States.....		1,189,082
France.....	2,335,470	475,645	Cedar.....		79,988
Italy.....	738,281	134,456	Nambar.....		15,808
Spain.....	156,110	30,975	United States.....		15,180
Shell.....	849,324	220,334	Dyewoods and dyes.....		6,544
United States.....	809,722	209,796	France.....		4,000
Discolored.....	64,459	8,340	Italy.....		2,544
France.....	19,209	2,505	Sugar.....Kilos	2,911,095	231,797
Italy.....	22,296	2,908	United States.....	2,028,319	168,704
Spain.....	15,527	2,547	Canada.....	620,529	40,289
Gold:			Cocconuts.....No.	1,097,423	30,322
Amalgamated.....		427,633	United States.....	1,020,023	29,017
In bars.....		166,183	Cacao.....Kilos	137,829	43,561
Concentrates.....		287,559	United States.....	89,484	23,826
Dust.....		36,539	Salvador.....	26,380	11,221
Silver:			Cotton.....	56,365	18,959
All of the above to the United States.....			United States.....	24,747	9,530
In bars.....		34,462	Spain.....	31,618	9,429
Concentrates.....		64,264	Copper—old.....		9,697
All to the United States.....			United States.....		9,347
Bananas.....Bunches	959,855	479,927	Indian corn.....Kilos	931,443	36,076
United States.....	959,855	479,927	Guatemala.....	802,080	30,534
Hides and skins:			Salvador.....	128,443	5,702
Cattle hides.....Kilos	1,123,928	460,738	Containers (drums, cylinders, etc.)		
United States.....	1,121,613	459,228	United States.....		33,241
Deerskins.....	102,250	61,696	United States.....		33,241
United States.....	102,215	61,575			
Rubber.....	295,350	\$258,852			
United States.....	295,221	258,706			

Exports by articles for 6 years:

Articles	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Bananas.....Bunches	1,447,077	1,393,026	1,525,589	1,105,048	1,110,505	959,855
Cacao.....Kilos	\$423,049	\$429,802	\$504,191	\$371,947	\$493,567	\$479,928
Cocconuts.....Number	35,544	65,086	62,291	103,366	125,695	137,829
Coffee.....Kilos	\$16,545	\$39,828	\$29,064	\$37,985	\$57,578	\$43,561
Cotton.....Kilos	702,736	864,857	1,141,543	965,436	1,168,356	1,097,423
Hides and skins.....Kilos	\$16,700	\$18,741	\$25,878	\$11,942	\$30,540	\$30,322
Gold.....Kilos	6,162,711	11,192,908	10,350,775	9,132,547	10,452,839	8,428,294
India.....Kilos	\$1,773,105	\$5,004,449	\$2,295,397	\$1,982,660	\$2,170,786	\$1,761,607
Iron and steel.....Kilos	116,277	873	5,698	94,170	16,875	56,365
Meat and dairy.....Kilos	\$25,957	\$140	\$995	\$31,105	\$6,774	\$18,959
Oil.....Kilos	\$907,134	\$1,063,077	\$891,025	\$935,261	\$958,943	\$925,628
Perfumery.....Kilos	749,770	684,082	783,476	1,131,584	1,182,641	1,226,216
Rubber.....Kilos	\$249,024	\$326,599	\$401,063	\$535,711	\$499,806	\$522,473
Sugar.....Kilos	153,760	221,432	142,788	223,314	295,949	295,350
Wheat flour.....Kilos	\$164,830	\$275,763	\$124,326	\$173,473	\$256,476	\$258,852
Woolen goods.....Kilos	356,980	497,217	700,246	212,104	3,034,538	2,911,012
Wood.....Sq. ft.	\$25,915	\$31,805	\$47,348	\$15,782	\$245,411	\$231,797
Dyewoods and dyes.....Sq. ft.	5,050	7,734	11,895	7,541,762	9,684,459	19,587,125
Silver.....Kilos	\$120,535	\$321,869	\$456,239	\$272,049	\$373,601	\$1,304,785
Containers, empty (tanks, drums, cylinders, etc.).....Kilos	3,087,047	3,984,053	2,917,804	6,756,723	1,852,435	818,000
All other exports.....Kilos	\$20,231	\$39,455	\$18,503	\$49,601	\$16,095	\$6,544
Total.....	\$17,137	\$52,697	\$20,712	\$9,330	not sub-divided	not sub-divided
Containers, empty (tanks, drums, cylinders, etc.).....Kilos	273,448	309,403	286,542	253,708	not sub-divided	not sub-divided
All other exports.....Value	\$37,858	\$34,207	\$27,083	\$27,087	\$390,500	\$390,500
Total.....	\$118,491	\$102,524	\$74,117	\$99,180	\$135,869	\$5,975,258

Exports by countries of destination for 6 years:

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States.....	\$1,766,548	\$2,722,385	\$2,428,383	\$3,079,810	\$3,730,952	\$5,092,469
France.....	626,083	1,763,187	1,156,498	600,684	925,744	488,363
Italy.....	48,437	98,169	203,485	274,812	253,512	145,420
United Kingdom.....	515,381	998,564	367,066	438,500	37,955	2,362
Canada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,900	45,539
Spain.....	1,779	2,759	5,388	35,217	27,137	45,707
Salvador.....	23,009	24,049	27,915	10,134	23,137	24,004
Guatemala.....	721	17,386	6,886	3,623	14,549	37,579
Honduras.....	31,147	45,436	15,695	17,438	8,169	4,859
British Honduras.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,767	80
Costa Rica.....	9,177	7,542	1,439	6,371	3,497	9,913
China.....	.....	1,245	.....	12,766	.....	.....
Germany.....	702,256	1,887,698	560,756	.....	.....	.....
Other countries of Europe.....	108,959	118,451	145,428	64,315	139,366	7,695
Other countries of America.....	28,019	25,176	36,111	23,823	81,178	68,266
Total.....	\$3,861,516	\$7,712,047	\$4,955,050	\$4,567,201	\$5,284,863	\$5,975,256

Production and Industry

Nicaragua's principal sources of wealth are her agricultural industry and gold mines. The chief crops are bananas, which are grown near Bluefields, and shipped to New Orleans; sugar, which is grown on the west coast, where the by-products, molasses, rum and alcohol are also produced; coffee; cocoa, of which the average yield is about 600 lbs. to the acre, coconuts, and pineapples. Corn, rice, and beans are also raised, and the livestock industry is developing, a recent estimate reporting 750,000 cattle in the republic.

The forest wealth includes almost every variety of hard woods, but in this industry equipment and transportation require development. Gold is extensively mined in the eastern portion of the republic. Manufacturing has not developed, there being only a few small ice factories, about a dozen saw mills, some furniture and cabinet making establishments, several bottling plants, and a few hat factories. Food for the eastern portion of the republic is chiefly imported from the United States.

Money and Banks:

Until March, 1913, the monetary unit was the silver peso with a value of \$0.435, but the actual currency was inconvertible paper. Since the establishment of the National Bank of Nicaragua, Inc., controlled by New York bankers, the gold standard has been adopted. The theoretical unit is the gold cordoba of 100 centavos, with a value equivalent to \$1.00 United States currency. No gold coins have been struck, but the conversion rate for paper was established at 12.50 pesos paper for 1 gold cordoba. Other prospected gold coins are 10, 5, and 2½ cordobas. The silver coins are the cordoba, half and quarter cordoba, 10, 5, 1, and ½ centavo pieces.

The total debt of the country aggregates \$13,780,662, of which \$7,110,000 is external and \$6,670,662 is internal. The average income of the government is about \$2,500,000.

Weights and Measures:

The metric system of weights and measures have been in use since 1893.

Railways:

There is only one railroad, The Pacific Railway of Nicaragua, with a total mileage of 171, which runs from Corinto to Chinandega, Leon, Managua, Granada and Dinamba.

Telegraphs and Telephones:

There are 130 telegraph offices and 3,637 miles of telegraph lines; 805 miles of telephone line, and wireless stations are projected for Managua, Granada, San Carlos, San Juan del Norte and Castillo.

Post Offices:

In 1915 there were 130 post offices.

Language: Spanish.

Shipping routes:

United Fruit Company.
Panama Railroad Steamship Line.
Morgan Line (Southern Pacific).

Consular Representatives:

United States consular officials are stationed at Bluefields and Corinto.

Nicaraguan consular officials are stationed in the following cities: Los Angeles and San Pedro, Sacramento, San Francisco, Chicago, Kansas City (Kansas), New Orleans, Minneapolis, Kansas City (Missouri), St. Louis, New York City, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Manila (P. I.), Houston, Norfolk, St. Thomas, Seattle.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Nicaragua provides specific duties on gross weight per kilogram on a schedule of approximately 1,630 enumerated articles.

Consular regulations:

Consular invoices (six copies; cost \$0.25; if two pages \$0.50) must be made out in Spanish. Certification of each set of bills of lading costs \$2.00. A commercial invoice in Spanish must be furnished the consignee. Consular invoices must be taken out for all shipments valued at over \$50.00 even when sent by parcel-post. Packages may be marked with either stencil or brush. Separate invoices must be drawn for each mark.

Cable Rates:

San Juan del Sur \$0.44 per word; other places \$0.49 per word from New York or New England states.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: Greytown, via New Orleans, 7 days.

Parcel Post: Service extends to Nicaragua. Limit of weight 11 pounds. If the value of a parcel or of several parcels sent by the same mail from the same person to the same addressee exceeds \$50 in value, the declaration must be certified by the Nicaraguan consul.

Prohibitions: Telegraph and telephone apparatus, arms and ammunition, coining instruments, police whistles.

Money orders: Not issued.

International reply coupons: Not issued.

PANAMA

A republic in Central America, occupying the Isthmus of Panama, bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the east by Colombia, of which it was formerly a part, on the south by the Gulf of Panama, an arm of the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by Costa Rica. Its area is approximately equivalent to that of the state of Maine.

The climate of Panama is tropical. There is a wet and a dry season. The wet season is from the middle of April to the middle of December, and the rain is frequent and heavy, though of short duration. During the wet season southeast winds prevail, and during the dry season, northeast winds.

The principal products of Panama are bananas and coconuts. Mining is an important industry, the principal mineral products being gold, manganese and copper. Timber cutting, the growing of citrus fruits, and the pearl fisheries are likewise industries of some importance.

Within the boundaries of Panama is the American possession of the Canal Zone, a strip of land five miles wide on either side of the Panama Canal, with certain islands in the Bay of Panama. The total area of the Canal Zone is 502½ square miles, and its population is 35,049, of whom 18,840 are Americans. The total area of the zone is approximately one and sixty-five one hundredths per cent. of the total area of the Republic of Panama, which is 32,380 square miles.

The cities of Panama at the Pacific entrance to the canal and Colón at the Atlantic entrance remain as a part of the republic, but complete jurisdiction over the cities with respect to sanitary matters is possessed by the United States. Cristobal, the Atlantic entrance to the Canal, and Balboa, at the Pacific entrance, which have become the ports for Colón and Panama, respectively, are included in the territory of the Canal Zone.

United States statistics of foreign commerce do not distinguish between exports to the Canal Zone and those to the Republic of Panama. The official statistics compiled by the Republic of Panama do not include the imports of the Canal Zone in those of the Republic. Of the total imports in 1918 the United States supplied 81 per cent. and took 98 per cent. of the total exports. The per capita foreign trade of Panama amounted to \$37.15; imports to \$17.38; exports to \$19.77.

Area and Population

The estimated population of the republic in 1916 was 450,000. The republic is divided into eight provinces as follows:

Provinces	Capitals	Population of Capitals	Provinces	Capitals	Population of Capitals
Boas del Toro	Bocas del Toro	9,000	Herrera	Chitré	6,000
Coelá	Penonomé	6,000	Los Santos	Los Santos (Las Tablas)	8,000
Colón	Colon	30,000	Panamá	Panamá	50,000
Chiriquí	David	15,000	Veragua	Santiago	7,000

The population is chiefly "Mestizo," or mixed Indian, Spanish and Negro blood, there being about 200,000 of this class. There are about 3,500 Chinese, many West Indian Negroes, and a comparatively small number of European and American immigrants.

Commerce

The value of the total foreign trade of Panama in 1918 was \$16,721,660. Of this total, imports amounted to \$7,821,660 and exports were estimated at \$8,900,000.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Panama, including the Canal Zone, for 11 years:

Year ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS			Per cent. free	Excess of exports (*) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	\$16,717,140	\$80,390	\$16,797,530	\$1,594,783	\$82,211	\$1,676,994	95.10	*\$15,120,536
1910	20,489,503	106,868	20,596,371	2,035,945	193,244	2,229,189	91.33	*18,367,182
1911	20,790,661	77,258	20,867,919	3,285,785	220,950	3,506,735	93.70	*17,361,182
1912	23,435,745	112,124	23,547,869	4,361,505	63,539	4,425,044	98.56	*19,122,825
1913	24,464,748	97,499	24,562,247	4,186,908	47,102	4,234,010	98.89	*20,328,237
1914	22,440,472	237,762	22,678,234	4,480,257	29,462	4,509,719	99.35	*18,168,515
1915	18,837,025	372,028	19,209,053	4,346,620	41,516	4,388,136	99.05	*14,820,917
1916	23,221,615	239,196	23,460,811	5,311,662	24,637	5,336,299	99.54	*18,124,512
1917	28,357,194	171,013	28,528,207	7,543,045	42,286	7,585,331	99.44	*20,942,876
1918	23,426,864	214,252	23,641,116	7,722,486	122,904	7,845,390	98.43	*15,795,726
1919	.....	.....	21,262,539	.....	.....	8,301,149	.....	*12,961,360

Foreign trade of the republic for 10 years, excluding the Canal Zone:

Year	Imports	Exports	Total	Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1908	\$7,806,812	\$1,827,055	\$9,633,867	1914	\$9,891,553	\$3,800,517	\$13,692,070
1909	8,756,308	1,502,475	10,258,783	1915	9,037,200	3,422,755	12,459,955
1910	10,056,993	1,769,330	11,826,323	1916	9,197,370	5,506,725	14,704,095
1911	9,896,988	2,863,425	12,760,413	1917	9,223,170	5,624,176	14,847,346
1912	9,871,617	2,064,648	11,936,265	1918	7,821,660	8,902,000	16,721,660
1913	11,397,000	5,383,028	16,780,028				

Imports by countries of origin for 5 years, excluding the Canal Zone:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States	\$6,378,702	\$6,344,873	\$6,822,236	\$6,674,993	\$7,063,319
United Kingdom	2,465,432	1,755,026	983,404	1,267,149	888,365
China and Japan	256,773	243,119	209,449	565,950	580,240
Spanish America	238,694	177,367	190,558	172,821	233,476
Denmark	79,950	57,735	40,791	.....	129,445
France	336,816	211,545	170,555	143,293	103,840
Spain	162,574	105,099	142,349	91,588	81,917
Sweden	8,945	.....	.....	45,066	16,756
Netherlands	5,946	42,731	104,550	24,974	8,305
Italy	168,882	127,566	90,322	37,085	5,086
Switzerland	2,102	.....	.....	5,304	597
Belgium	208,540	301,036	.....	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	5,476	3,575	230	.....	.....
Germany	1,076,168	461,960	35,025	.....	.....
Other countries	.....	59,921	247,731	169,147	111,824
Total	\$11,397,000	\$9,891,553	\$9,037,200	\$9,197,370	\$9,223,170

Imports by principal articles for 2 years, excluding the Canal Zone:

Articles	Tons	1916	Tons	1917	Articles	Tons	1916	Tons	1917
Codfish.....		\$37,930		\$46,989	Textiles, silk.....		88,607		85,417
Salt Pork.....		56,970		43,132	Ready-made clothing.....		695,325		233,377
Canned Beef.....		23,260		22,262	Drygoods and notions.....		189,301		56,013
Hams.....		43,397		31,296	Straw hats.....		48,830		27,067
Sardines.....		24,116		17,364	Boots and shoes.....		423,312		406,405
Preserved meats.....		76,923		23,521	Soap, fine.....		11,082		23,530
Condensed milk.....		146,766		164,328	" ordinary.....		174,758		258,601
Eggs.....		38,866		20,749	Perfumery.....		153,651		51,405
Lard.....		149,990		112,360	Matches.....		36,427		44,574
Butter.....		58,568		149,242	Paints, prepared.....		54,477		50,995
Margarine.....		40,061		39,475	" unprepared.....		21,775		16,013
Cheese.....		35,558		19,383	Chemical and pharma- ceutical products.....		378,477		252,031
Rice.....	7,143	306,951	15,558	348,394	Mineral waters.....		29,049		7,675
Corn flour.....	371	31,658	197	18,727	Glassware.....		22,668		31,852
Wheat flour.....	7,855	397,944	3,805	398,284	China ware.....		33,266		199,578
Onions.....		43,764		51,613	Building lumber.....		168,525		63,194
Beans.....		59,437		53,319	Furniture.....		114,532		30,164
Potatoes.....		55,686		52,474	Other manufactures of wood.....		30,164		28,514
Other vegetables.....		31,343		13,403	Cordage.....		22,501		20,430
Tea.....		31,769		11,002	Steel ingots.....		22,635		8,906
Olive Oil.....		23,828		18,084	Other manufactures of steel.....		82,764		23,667
Cottonseed oil.....		69,603		65,608	Wire, barbed.....		80,394		14,485
Sugar.....	1,104	98,541	1,268	68,235	" fence.....		25,041		333,723
Jam jellies.....		58,945		56,045	Iron tubing.....		75,607		59,121
Canned vegetables.....		39,410		33,482	Railway material.....		164,578		145,399
Biscuits.....		56,815		67,836	Nails.....		38,302		34,360
Beer.....		56,229		34,189	Hardware.....		215,105		64,578
Red wine.....		42,126		36,061	Electrical material.....		64,202		60,745
Whiskey.....		83,049		23,563	Industrial machinery not enumerated.....		34,944		58,908
Cigarettes.....		72,189		37,895	Automobiles.....		23,239		44,483
Cigars.....		116,426		63,478	" supplies (tires, etc.).....		27,029		41,380
Leaf tobacco.....	148	49,530	111	53,437	Paper, wrapping.....				
Petroleum, refined.....		99,470		92,028	" writing.....				
Gasoline.....		65,805		89,290	" print.....				
Fuel oil.....		9,926		32,793					
Coal.....	12,753	120,230	9,531	107,665					
Cement.....		67,209		47,013					
Cotton thread.....		617,519		639,729					
Textiles, cotton.....		136,368		79,290					
" woolen.....		54,702		56,577					
" linen.....									

Note: Of the imports, the United States supplied 73 per cent. of the whole in 1916, and 77 per cent. in 1917.

Exports by countries of destination for 5 years, excluding the Canal Zone:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States.....	\$4,801,608	\$3,269,696	\$3,118,754	\$5,360,788	\$5,527,913
United Kingdom.....	65,024	109,869	42,064	55,687	7,712
Italy.....	310	2,778	1,120	27,787	400
Spain.....		1,543	8,804	336	359
France.....	15,776		2,400		
Germany.....	213,939	125,899			
Spanish America.....	281,067	197,692			
Canal Zone.....		48,269	74,494	62,127	87,792
Other countries.....	2,304	240,818	175,119		
Total.....	\$5,383,028	\$3,800,517	\$3,422,755	\$5,506,725	\$5,624,176

Note: In 1913 included in United States.

Exports to the United States, 97 per cent. of the whole in 1916, and 98 per cent. of the whole in 1917, excluding the Canal Zone:

Article	1916		1917	
	Quantity (in Kilos)	Value	Quantity (in Kilos)	Value
Cacao.....	252,358	\$43,490	315,196	\$72,630
Cocoanuts (count).....	11,917,409	718,280	9,777,777	707,637
Bananas (bunches).....	114,629,907	2,370,553	152,744,150	2,467,442
Balata.....	894,052	466,603	563,193	513,263
Rubber.....	76,211	45,986	51,579	60,576
Tortoise shell.....	5,872	40,612	4,565	26,558
Mother of pearl.....	174,507	25,230	196,676	23,543
Cocobolo wood.....	805,812	25,627	2,600,000	92,818
Hides.....	167,511	284,201	714,846	332,512
Nispero (medlar tree gum).....	291,972	137,324	402,090	309,044
Woods, fine.....	1,836,721	87,017	60,635	1,661
Deerkins.....	1,804,065	84,505	590,859	16,210
Skins, other.....	29,084	24,210	45,845	26,371
Tallow.....	34,222	17,170		
Tagua (ivory nuts).....	177,625	29,488	166,200	38,404
Ipecac.....	1,294,107	185,467	3,843,190	202,431
Antiquities.....	9,533	39,727	6,392	21,540
Manganese.....	1,907,000	300,002	4,425,000	20,888
Gold dust.....		34,510		6,108
Old metals.....	246,543	33,371	203,250	38,322
Precious stones.....				33,367
Silver coin.....				400,000
Miscellaneous.....	23,584			16,845

Note: ① Manifestly an error in 1917 in the original report.

Production and Industry

Although the soil of Panama is very fertile, agriculture is as yet undeveloped. Bananas form the largest crop, coffee, cacao, sugar cane, tobacco, rice and corn are also raised. Coconuts and pineapples, together with citrus fruit, are other crops of importance. Stock raising has assumed some importance and hides are exported. Recent estimates place the number of cattle at 65,000; horses, 17,000; mules, 1,500; pigs, 28,000; goats, 3,000.

Rubber, mahogany and other hard woods, copaiba, sarsaparilla, ipecacacuanha are produced. Pearl fisheries are located on the Pearl Islands, in the Gulf of Panama, and Coiba Island in the west. Tortoise shell is exported, and coral and sponges are found on the coasts.

The mining districts are Darien and Veraguas Province, producing manganese, gold and copper. Sugar mills, chocolate, soap, ice, mineral waters and "Panama" hat factories constitute the chief manufacturing enterprises. The following table shows the area of land under cultivation, the number of houses, and the value of each in 1914-15:

Provinces	Number of Houses	Income	Value	Acreage of Holdings	Value
Bocas del Toro.....	2,083	\$172,935	\$1,098,847	118,599	\$794,206
Coclé.....	1,033	52,468	430,730	154,691	702,331
Colón.....	1,200	1,017,638	4,167,725	10,161	61,050
Chiriquí.....	1,201	109,918	1,016,560	300,470	1,144,645
Los Santos.....	1,578	59,691	430,350	124,910	445,655
Panamá.....	3,613	2,687,136	12,794,095	515,004	2,211,743
Veraguas.....	465	28,726	233,600	65,316	370,655
Total.....	10,898	\$4,128,512	\$20,171,907	1,289,151	\$5,730,290

Money, Weights and Measures:

The monetary unit of the currency is the gold balboa (not as yet coined) equivalent to \$1.00 United States currency. Silver coins are the half balboa, locally called the peso,

with a value of \$0.50 United States currency; 1/4, 1/5, 1/10 balboas, and 2 1/2 cent nickel pieces. There is no paper money. United States currency circulates freely at its face value.

The metric system of weights and measures prevails, but the American system has limited use.

Railways:

The Panama Railroad, owned by the United States Government, is 47 miles long, and extends from Colon to Panama. The Republic of Panama in 1914 constructed a 53 mile narrow gauge (3 ft.) railway in the Province of Chiriqui, extending from the Pacific port of Pedregal to David, the capital of the province, and to Boquete, with a branch from David to La Concepcion. The United Fruit Company owns 270 miles of railway radiating from the port of Bocas del Toro, constructed primarily for the banana trade. Ultimately these will join up with the same company's Costa Rican lines.

Post Offices and Telegraphs:

There are 96 post offices and 37 telegraph offices. The United Fruit Company operates a wireless station at Bocas del Toro, and the government of Panama has a contract for the establishment of another by the same company at Colon. There are direct cables from Colon to the United States and to Europe, and from Panama to North and South American ports.

Language: Spanish; English in the Canal Zone.

Local Advertising Media:

Local advertising media include two dailies which are published in Panama City in English and Spanish, and which also have weekly editions which circulate throughout Central America to a considerable degree.

Shipping Routes:

Panama Railroad Steamship Line.

United Fruit Company.

Consular Representatives:

Panama has consuls general in New York and New Orleans, consuls in Chicago, Boston, Kansas City, Galveston, San Juan (P. R.), honorary consuls in Gulfport, Norfolk, and Ponce (P. R.), and vice-consuls in Baltimore and Seattle.

The United States maintains consular officials in Colon and Panama.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Panama enumerates four classes of goods. (1), Articles which may be imported free of duty; (2), articles taxed at the rate of 10 or 20 per cent. ad valorem; (3), Articles which pay a specific duty, usually by weight; and (4), prohibited articles.

Consular Regulations:

Seven copies of consular invoice in Spanish are required, and the forms, costing \$0.30 per set, are procurable only at the consulate. Certification of invoices, original and two copies, costs nine tenths of one per cent. of the stated value; certification of four copies of bill of lading cost \$1.00 if the value is not in excess of \$100, or \$3.00 if it is; these charges are paid by the consignee. Goods cannot be consigned "to order." Packages may be marked with either stencil or brush.

Cable Rates: Thirty cents per word from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates:

Letters: Domestic letter rate of \$0.02 for each ounce or fraction thereof. Post cards \$0.02.

Mail Time: Seven days to Colon from New York.

Parcel-Post: Service extends to Panama. Limit of weight, 20 pounds.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.

SALVADOR

The smallest and most densely populated of the republics of Central America; bounded on the north and east by Honduras, on the south by the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by Guatemala. Its area is approximately equal to that of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The lowlands of Salvador are hot, but the climate of the table lands and mountain slopes of the interior is temperate. There are only two seasons, the wet, which the Salvadoreans call winter, from May to October, and the dry, or summer season, from November to April. In July and August there are high winds followed by heavy rains and thunderstorms; in September and October the rain, although not heavy, is continuous.

The principal industry of Salvador is agriculture, the chief products being coffee and bananas. Balsam of Peru is likewise an important product. The universal wealth of the country is great, and gold, silver, iron and copper are actively mined.

Salvador has a very small railway mileage, the principal line running from Acajutla the principal port, to San Salvador, the capital city. Salvador will be connected by rail with the Atlantic coast upon the completion of the system of the International Railways of Central America, which will have a line running from Guatemala to San Tecla, Salvador.

In 1917 the share of the United States in the total imports of Salvador was 62 per cent., as compared with 40 per cent. in 1913. Of the total imports in 1918, the United States supplied 56 per cent. and took 85 per cent. of the total exports. The per capita foreign trade of Salvador amounted to \$14.04; imports to \$4.68; exports to \$9.36.

Area and Population

The estimated total population of Salvador in 1917 was 1,287,722.

Departments	Capitals	Population of Capitals (Urban and rural)	Departments	Capitals	Population of Capitals (Urban and rural)
San Salvador...	San Salvador.....	75,000	San Vicente ..	San Vicente.....	25,370
La Libertad....	Nueva San Salvador....	22,100	Cabañas.....	Sensuntepeque.....	15,550
Sonsonate....	Sonsonate.....	15,000	La Paz.....	Zacatecoluca.....	26,000
Ahuachapán ..	Ahuachapán.....	24,150	Usulután.....	Usulután.....	15,725
Santa Ana.....	Santa Ana.....	59,420	San Miguel.....	San Miguel.....	30,000
Chalatenango..	Chalatenango.....	9,120	Morazan.....	San Francisco Gotera...	8,950
Cuscatlán.....	Cojutepeque.....	12,070	La Union.....	La Union.....	5,700

The principal cities are San Salvador, the capital, (population 65,148), Santa Ana (population 58,820); San Miguel (population 29,374); Nueva San Salvador (population 22,423); San Vicente (population 25,863), and Sonsonate (population 14,752).

Commerce

The value of the total foreign trade of Salvador in 1918 was \$18,023,305. Of this total, imports amounted to \$5,970,700 and exports to \$12,052,605.

Total foreign trade for 10 years:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1908.....	\$4,240,560	\$6,127,220	1913.....	6,173,544	8,943,529
1909.....	4,176,941	6,734,539	1914.....	4,958,624	10,715,521
1910.....	3,745,249	7,243,102	1915.....	4,022,167	10,434,841
1911.....	5,451,161	8,816,726	1916.....	5,823,619	11,517,715
1912.....	6,774,859	8,869,768	1917.....	6,869,276	10,620,014
			1918.....	5,970,700	12,052,605

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Salvador for 11 years:

Year ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS			Per cent. free	Excess of exports (*) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	\$1,452,045	\$10,090	\$1,462,135	\$934,135	\$35,321	\$970,137	96.36	* \$491,998
1910	1,309,744	7,213	1,316,957	1,173,933	2,460	1,176,393	99.79	* 140,564
1911	2,090,053	10,660	2,100,713	1,461,602	2,130	1,463,732	99.85	* 636,921
1912	2,405,293	15,991	2,421,284	1,517,687	2,267	1,519,954	99.85	* 901,330
1913	2,302,705	87,266	2,389,971	1,370,972	596	1,371,568	99.96	* 1,018,403
1914	2,111,220	43,918	2,155,138	1,141,446	16,874	1,158,320	98.54	* 996,818
1915	2,069,092	32,874	2,101,966	1,821,483	125,899	1,947,382	93.53	* 154,584
1916	3,007,437	40,903	3,048,340	1,695,033	434,835	2,129,868	79.58	* 918,472
1917	4,352,692	39,552	4,392,244	4,259,284	751,571	5,010,855	85.01	- 618,611
1918	9,394,334	84,998	3,479,332	6,197,980	672,452	6,870,432	90.21	- 3,391,100
1919	.....	.....	5,038,229	.....	.....	5,473,599	.....	- 235,390

Imports by countries of origin for 5 years:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States.....	\$2,491,706	\$2,027,732	\$2,474,281	\$3,586,508	\$4,260,573
United Kingdom.....	1,603,846	1,283,636	966,939	1,338,700	1,680,349
France.....	418,111	298,285	131,983	316,136	310,151
Japan.....	87,615	97,413	56,038	113,685	211,830
Italy.....	224,827	234,263	113,973	166,423	145,991
Spain.....	110,258	106,581	69,169	148,185	140,806
Sweden.....	18,751	14,293	21,317	41,834	38,085
China.....	56,889	48,194	24,217	26,547	32,624
Switzerland.....	8,948	14,293	5,114	3,660	8,595
Denmark.....	4,076	6,536	16,989	11,281	2,359
Mexico.....	58,009	29,788	9,744	4,955	1,652
Netherlands.....	92,680	79,901	58,545	36,469	1,110
Germany.....	713,855	484,796	40,038	955	83
Belgium.....	204,195	138,384	10,239	227	54
Austria-Hungary.....	24,943	18,095	2,213	22	.....
Other countries.....	55,595	68,349	21,368	28,025	35,614
Total.....	\$6,173,544	\$4,958,624	\$4,022,167	\$5,823,619	\$6,869,276

Exports by countries of destination for 5 years:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States.....	\$2,823,851	\$2,662,168	\$3,715,551	\$4,102,410	\$9,641,060
France.....	2,030,346	1,659,839	1,098,312	2,779,179	3,352,743
Italy.....	1,208,377	1,087,511	927,921	1,175,421	1,497,955
Norway.....	262,090	421,784	1,542,787	1,420,184	4,775,634
United Kingdom.....	705,608	595,528	415,747	67,253	258,901
Peru.....	4,767	16,739	600	43,452	198,467
Panama.....	58,498	43,232	67,189	103,220	143,217
Chile.....	77,155	32,329	44,764	123,158	135,599
Mexico.....	14,789	280	9,797	90,428	72,485
Spain.....	47,825	115,369	51,882	162,660	48,415
Denmark.....	17,891	32,788	609,182	9,211	27,628
Nicaragua.....	8,246	6,045	1,860	10,500	25,728
Ecuador.....	4,684	21,620	3,080	18,478	22,865
Costa Rica.....	42,759	27,910	20,688	7,289	17,980
Honduras.....	22,926	7,234	2,181	5,146	17,702
Guatemala.....	3,331	6,711	1,127,043	210,312	9,199
Netherlands.....	93,519	332,217	4,675	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary.....	505,974	809,015	.....	.....	.....
Belgium.....	894	7,015	.....	.....	.....
Russia.....	12,106	28,444	46,770	.....	.....
Sweden.....	283,373	368,307	854,630	1,217,951	.....
Germany.....	1,699,694	2,614,350	11,934	38,520	.....
Other countries.....	10	259	109	.....	.....
Total.....	\$9,928,723	\$10,796,495	\$10,563,871	\$11,604,751	\$16,060,400

Source of principal imports in 1916 and 1917:

Countries	1916		1917	
	Quantity Kilos	Value	Quantity Kilos	Value
Fertilizers.....		\$48,137	.....	\$22,145
United States.....		32,318	.....	13,626
United Kingdom.....		15,819	.....	5,453
Fence wire.....		27,894	.....	25,862
United States.....		27,236	.....	25,862
Cotton yarn.....		42,516	.....	109,903
Japan.....				64,376
United Kingdom.....		21,021	.....	16,221
Spain.....		12,442	.....	16,015
United States.....		9,053	.....	14,291
Cotton thread.....		328,354	.....	197,026
United Kingdom.....		238,165	.....	175,748
Japan.....		35,026	.....	1,299
United States.....		33,930	.....	13,922
Cotton piece goods, white.....		190,636	.....	249,484
United Kingdom.....		154,891	.....	216,574
United States.....		25,573	.....	9,190
Cotton prints.....		527,487	.....	982,664
United Kingdom.....		269,754	.....	607,191
United States.....		179,982	.....	248,933
France.....		60,105	.....	68,595
Italy.....		16,595	.....	53,339
Cement.....		4,617,876	.....	87,078
United States.....		4,616,976	.....	87,078
Boots, shoes, and findings.....		82,602	.....	51,655
United States.....		56,816	.....	39,972
Italy.....		19,051	.....	1,490
Leather and leather goods.....		348,376	.....	208,984
United States.....		337,834	.....	203,984
Drugs and medicines.....		280,012	.....	230,302
United States.....		141,021	.....	122,894
United Kingdom.....		94,700	.....	70,715
France.....		41,204	.....	33,927
Iron tubing.....		34,609	.....	26,527
United States.....		33,690	.....	24,894
Iron in bars and plates.....		32,985	.....	68,132
United States.....		32,122	.....	67,667
Iron for roofing.....		44,157	.....	92,946
United States.....		42,049	.....	92,667
Machinery, agricultural.....		79,508	.....	69,310
United States.....		62,481	.....	52,704
United Kingdom.....		17,027	.....	16,606
Machinery, industrial.....		41,636	.....	26,332
United States.....		35,814	.....	26,332
Wheat flour.....		6,642,053	.....	4,922,768
United States.....		6,642,053	.....	4,922,768
Woolen piece goods and other manufac- tures.....		42,414	.....	40,668
United Kingdom.....		22,716	.....	21,760
United States.....		13,031	.....	16,661
Italy.....		1,476	.....	470
Liquors, distilled.....		50,305	.....	15,095
France.....		31,197	.....	298
United Kingdom.....		9,802	.....	8,286
Spain.....		5,686	.....	2,688
United States.....		5,376	.....	3,701
Wines.....		57,044	.....	59,166
France.....		17,226	.....	15,968
United States.....		15,223	.....	19,146
Spain.....		15,002	.....	13,573
Soap and candle grease.....		967,762	.....	237,202
United States.....		871,503	.....	230,133
Paper, news print.....		182,218	.....	24,190
United States.....		29,337	.....	23,006
Petroleum and fuel oil.....		28,760	.....	98,195
United States.....		56,995	.....	80,224
Oil, edible.....		56,995	.....	19,594
United States.....		33,570	.....	14,415
Bags for coffee and sugar.....		886,427	.....	280,886
United Kingdom.....		222,493	.....	240,176
United States.....		153,847	.....	85,773
Silk fabrics and manufactures of.....		630,734	.....	98,625
Japan.....		195,144	.....	101,546
Automobiles.....		58,182	.....	101,546
United States.....		48,940	.....	35,951
Lard.....		87,622	.....	24,322
United States.....		66,397	.....	.....

Imports by principal commodities for 5 years:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Fertilizers.....	\$123,601	\$64,716	\$32,932	\$48,137	\$22,145
Fence wire.....	54,351	45,088	25,568	27,894	25,862
Cotton:					
Yarn.....		8,983	5,373	42,516	109,903
Thread.....	167,082	152,239	112,692	328,354	197,026
Piece goods, white.....		249,484	172,723	93,015	249,484
Prints.....		611,555	318,745	627,352	982,664
Other piece goods and manufactures.....	1,743,538	731,686	472,407	851,403	970,807
Cement.....	42,074	30,265	38,237	49,612	87,078
Boots, shoes and findings.....	234,779	47,279	41,585	82,602	51,655
Glass and glassware.....	26,579	23,189	11,086	24,130	26,240
Leather and leather goods.....	260,020	245,377	195,769	348,376	208,984
Drugs and medicines.....	477,078	203,687	232,500	280,012	230,302
Spices and tea.....	9,298	14,612	5,113	25,004	16,081
Iron manufactures:					
Tubing.....		41,659	21,262	34,609	26,527
Nails.....		10,200	9,573	27,564	47,053
Bars and plates.....		11,404	13,897	32,985	68,132
Agricultural implements.....	759,806	11,861	4,321	4,500	6,681
Roofing iron.....		36,315	24,638	44,157	92,946
All other.....		146,167	91,610	110,652	126,946
Machinery:					
Agricultural.....	91,374	144,582	96,883	79,508	69,310
Industrial.....		78,049	21,645	41,636	26,332
Mining.....	242,569		25,261	33,404	60,508
Other.....		40,326	4,958	14,544	
Typewriting and adding machines.....		9,103	6,885	23,099	16,721
Wheat flour.....	333,139	319,051	392,772	375,085	442,040
Woolen piece goods and other manufactures.....	65,614	53,801	15,407	42,414	40,665
Books, printed.....	15,328	11,057	8,179	17,713	10,484
Liquors, distilled.....	60,663	65,935	39,198	50,305	15,095
Beer.....	46,492	18,009	16,177	29,012	7,672
Wines.....	123,198	94,080	48,906	57,044	59,166
Soap and candle grease.....	160,465	102,016	106,467	205,049	237,202
Haberdashery and notions.....	42,738	19,986	8,300	22,121	25,317
Furniture.....	18,962	14,070	11,290	9,800	8,416
Paper:					
News print.....	37,169	14,090	11,006	29,337	24,190
All other.....		33,243	18,499	37,818	107,916
Oils:					
Petroleum and fuel oil.....	53,263	29,939	20,982	56,993	98,195
Edible.....	16,031	18,466	18,345	33,570	19,594
Perfumery.....	42,198	14,776	13,102	36,848	29,964
Bags for coffee and sugar.....	126,614	154,452	171,177	222,493	280,886
Silk:					
Thread.....	19,323	19,558	7,251	3,013	10,600
Fabrics and manufactures of.....	114,170	148,632	62,139	58,182	98,625
Hats:					
Panama.....	6,031	5,585	4,543	11,024	6,740
Other.....	38,919	44,670	10,522	33,048	12,665
Automobiles.....		34,011	26,990	87,622	101,546
Lard.....	571	15	68,771	66,397	35,951

Note: ①Not separately stated.

Distribution of principal exports in 1916 and 1917:

Countries and Articles	1916		1917 ①	
	Quantity Kilos	Value	Quantity Kilos	Value
Indigo.....	165,088	\$259,378	200,441	\$655,233
France.....	28,368	85,034		
United States.....	66,263	67,991		
Peru.....	33,087	43,452		

Continued on page 57

Table Continued:

Countries and Articles	1916		1917 ①	
	Quantity Kilos	Value	Quantity Kilos	Value
Sugar.....	2,657,112	258,611	5,296,772	628,502
United States.....	1,725,122	155,750		
Panama.....	749,754	91,368		
Balsam.....	64,556	119,398	88,230	227,135
United States.....	61,365	115,327		
Coffee, clean.....	35,585,498	9,317,801	36,017,774	12,597,552
France.....	10,372,908	2,688,349		
United States.....	7,186,976	2,183,768		
Norway.....	7,326,635	1,420,184		
Sweden.....	4,696,397	1,216,150		
Italy.....	3,326,804	1,156,304		
Coffee in parchment.....	171,228	30,774	235,047	90,695
United States.....	158,058	28,500		
United Kingdom.....				
Germany.....				
Cattle hides.....	263,607	111,726	120,419	80,061
United States.....	252,307	86,692		
Rubber.....	29,537	30,118	29,536	34,693
United States.....	27,426	28,427		
Germany.....				
Gold in bars.....		558,054		616,232
United States.....		558,054		
Gold and silver amalgams, concentrates, etc.....		766,164		
United States.....		766,935		
United Kingdom.....		922		

Note: ①Segregations by countries not available, but, with the exception of coffee, nearly all the exports in this year were to the United States.

Exports by principal commodities for 5 years:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Indigo.....	\$55,898	\$98,861	\$79,620	\$259,378	\$655,233
Rice.....	1,944	10,983	620	15,716	11,970
Sugar.....	76,858	83,651	211,154	258,611	628,502
Panama (a kind of sugar).....		32		10,488	7,652
Balsam.....	94,397	82,720	99,815	119,398	227,135
Coffee:					
Clean.....	7,810,318	8,770,360	8,196,340	9,317,801	12,597,552
In parchment.....	97,133	227,341	132,824	30,774	90,695
Cattle hides.....	93,631	48,541	97,442	111,726	80,061
Rubber.....	19,095	5,505	21,310	30,118	34,693
Gold in bars.....	81,405	512,856	707,027	558,054	616,232
Silver in bars.....	21,572			26,314	21,632
Gold and silver amalgams, concentrates, etc.....	973,736	859,095	926,922	765,616	558,257

Production and Industry

Agriculture is the principal industry, and the principal product is coffee. In 1916 there were in crops 153,517 acres, principally in the departments of La Libertad, Santa Ana, Ahuachapan, La Paz, Sonsonate and Usulután. Rubber, tobacco, balsam of Peru and cacao are also grown. Efforts are being made to encourage the cultivation of wheat and cotton. Gold, silver, iron, copper and mercury are mined by native, American and British companies. Leather goods, soap, cigars and textiles are manufactured locally, but manufactures are of relatively little importance. Cattle raising and a dairy industry are being developed.

Railways:

Total mileage 204, all narrow gauge. Equipment, (1916), 7 locomotives, 8 passenger cars, 97 freight cars, and 3 service cars.

Roads: Total mileage about 1,470.

Post Offices, Telegraphs, Telephones:

Post offices number 152, telegraph offices, 229, mileage of telegraph wires, 2,420, telephone stations number 221, with 2,267 miles of line. There is a wireless station at Las Somas de Candelaria.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The currency is on a silver basis, the unit being the peso of 100 centavos with a par value of \$0.972 U. S. currency, and a real value, which fluctuates widely but is normally about \$0.365. There are subsidiary coins in silver of 25 and 10 centavos, and nickel coins of 5, 3 and 1 centavos and 0.05 pesos. Notes are issued by three banks of issue, and convertible into silver at an exchange rate of about \$0.40.

The metric system of weights and measures is used in foreign trade. The old weights and measures still in use are: the libra of 1,043 pounds, avoirdupois; the quintal of 104.3 pounds avoirdupois, the arroba of 25.35 pounds avoirdupois and the fanega of 1.575 bushels.

Language: Spanish.

Consular Representatives:

Salvador maintains in Washington, as diplomatic representative of the republic, a Minister. There is a consul in San Francisco, honorary consuls at Los Angeles, Chicago, New Orleans, St. Louis and Philadelphia, and an honorary vice consul at New Orleans. The United States maintains a diplomatic representative, a minister, in San Salvador.

Shipping Routes:

Panama Railroad Steamship Line.

United Fruit Company.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Salvador provides specific duties based on gross weight. There are various surtaxes imposed for the benefit of certain government departments or construction activities.

Consular Regulations:

Consular invoices (costing \$0.25 per set) are required in quadruplicate. Bills of lading must also be certified. Each package in a single shipment must be marked with a different number, and these numbers must appear in the consular invoice. The consul charges \$1.00 for certification of bills of lading; \$1.00 for invoices up to \$25.00 in value, and on a sliding scale for shipments valued in excess of \$25.00.

Cable Rates:

La Libertad, \$0.44; other places, \$0.49 per word from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Salvador. Limit of weight, 20 pounds. A delivery fee of 5 cents is collected on all parcel post packages. Two copies of the "Customs Declaration" must be attached to each parcel. Prohibitions: Nitrate of potash; saltpeter; arms; ammunition; coining instruments; roulettes.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not redeemable.

THE WEST INDIES

THE BAHAMA ISLANDS

A group of 20 inhabited and many more uninhabited islands, extending more than 700 miles from the Mantanilla Cays to the Mouchois Bank, and lying east of Florida and north-east of Cuba. Their total area approximates 4,404 square miles. The islands are a dependency of the United Kingdom. The principal islands with their population (census of 1911) are: New Providence, 13,554; Abaco, 4,463; Harbour Island, 1,031; Grand Bahama, 1,824; San Salvador, 5,072; Long Island, 4,150; Mayaguana, 358; Eleuthera, 6,533; Exuma, 3,465; Watlings Island, 617; Asklins Island, 1,733; Crooked Island, 1,541; Great Inagua, 1,343; Andros Island, 7,545. The estimated population of the entire group on January 1, 1915, was 55,639. The capital of the islands is Nassau, on the island of New Providence. The climate is generally fine, but hurricanes and droughts are common. The cold season is from November to May.

Commerce

Value of imports and exports, 1914-1918:

Year	Imports	Exports	Total Trade	Year	Imports	Exports	Total Trade
1914.....	\$1,786,166	\$1,086,166	\$2,872,332	1917.....	\$2,398,818	\$1,956,038	\$4,354,856
1915.....	1,766,172	1,183,074	2,949,246	1918.....	.....	1,273,234	.....
1916.....	2,308,825	1,616,820	3,925,645				

The chief exports are sisal hemp, sponges, bark, cocoanuts, hides, grapefruit, tinned pineapple, fresh and canned tomatoes.

The principal imports are cotton, linen and woolen goods, flour, earthenware, hardware, hominy, rice, sugar, milk, lard, butter, spirits, cigars, etc.

Production and Industry

The principal industries are the planting of sisal and the sponge fisheries. Oranges, grapefruit and tomatoes are exported. Cocoanuts, corn, peas, beans, pumpkins are grown on some of the islands. There are several fruit canneries of importance.

Communications, Banks, Money, Weights and Measures:

There is a wireless station at Nassau, and 381 telephone stations. The only bank is a branch of The Royal Bank of Canada at Nassau. Money and weights and measures are as in Great Britain. American currency, although not legal tender, is accepted.

Language: English.

Shipping Routes:

To Nassau: New York and Cuba Mail S. S. Co. (Ward Line.)

To Turks Island (Grand Turk): Clyde Steamship Co.

Customs Tariff:

Specific duties based principally upon weights are levied upon most food stuffs imported for consumption; ad valorem duties are levied upon cigarettes, certain liquors, vaseline, cotton duck for sails, motor cars, boats and cycles, marline, copper nails, pitch, rope, seine twine, spun yarn, tallow, fine cut manufactured tobacco, typewriters, vehicles and wines. Upon goods not so specified, and not classified as free of duty, there is an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. Certain articles are prohibited; among them tinned skimmed milk, etc.

Cable Rates: Thirty-five cents per word from New York and New England states.

Postal Rates:

Letters: Two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. Other matter at Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Approximately 4 days from New York.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to the Bahamas. Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Prohibitions: Base or counterfeit coins and British coin not up to the standard.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

Consular Representatives.

There is a United States consular official stationed at Nassau, N. P.

BARBADOS

The easternmost island of the West Indies, and a British dependency. Geographically it forms one of the Leeward Islands. It is 21 miles long from northwest to southeast and its greatest width is 14 miles. The total area is 166½ square miles or 106,560 acres. It is one of the most densely inhabited districts in the world, the total population (1911) being 171,982, or 1,033 to the square mile. The ratio of Negro to white population approximates 9 to 1, and there are many mulattoes. The white population is principally English. Bridgetown, the capital, has an estimated population of 30,000. Barbados is in the hurricane belt, and hurricanes occur from June to October. January, February, March and April are the dry months, the wet season occurring from May to December.

Commerce

Total foreign trade of the United States with the Barbados for seven years:

Year Ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS			Per Cent. Free	Excess of Exports (*) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1913...	\$1,481,850	\$2,834	\$1,484,684	\$55,781	\$279,568	\$335,349	16.63	*\$1,149,335
1914...	1,398,463	14,471	1,412,934	74,998	184,717	259,715	28.88	*1,153,219
1915...	1,270,679	11,021	1,281,700	62,291	324,452	386,743	16.11	*894,957
1916...	1,632,323	17,884	1,650,207	83,552	311,766	395,318	21.14	*1,254,889
1917...	2,332,747	12,424	2,345,171	73,387	548,008	621,395	11.80	*1,723,776
1918...	2,656,461	44,695	2,701,156	118,383	566,719	685,102	17.28	*2,016,054
1919...			3,752,541			539,158		*3,213,383

The value of imports for the year 1917 reached a total of \$11,106,451, an increase of \$2,113,328 over the 1916 imports. Exports, valued at \$10,643,954, showed a decrease of \$83,314 from the previous year.

Imports from principal countries of origin in 1916 and 1917:

Country	1916	1917	Country	1916	1917
United Kingdom.....	\$2,901,031	\$3,001,064	United States.....	\$3,034,632	\$4,098,394
Canada.....	1,555,253	1,703,925			

Percentage of imports from principal countries of origin in 1916 and 1917:

Country	1916	1917	Country	1916	1917
United Kingdom.....	32	27	United States.....	33	37
Canada.....	17	15			

Distribution of exports in 1916-1917:

Country	1916	1917	Country	1916	1917
United Kingdom.....	\$1,101,966	\$2,492,679	United States.....	\$698,721	\$567,385
Canada.....	5,863,803	4,190,491	Newfoundland.....	373,874	401,562

Principal articles of export in 1916 and 1917:

Articles	1916	1917	Articles	1916	1917
Bread and Crackers.....	\$30,807	\$53,192	Sugar.....	\$5,350,835	\$5,134,249
Raw cotton.....	47,846	31,774	Molasses.....	2,627,189	2,497,286
Fresh vegetables.....	36,041	19,884	Rum.....	44,033	52,789

Production and Industry

The principal products of the island are sugar, molasses, rum, sea-island cotton, and manjack. There are 320 sugar estates, of which 107 have steam works. Sugar exports for 3 years: 1914, 29,424 tons; 1915, 29,927 tons; 1916, 55,452 tons. Molasses exported in 1915, 6,020,311 gallons; 1916, 9,816,015 gallons. There are 4 rum distilleries on the island. Cotton exports 1916: raw, 137,718 pounds, linters, 5,305 pounds. There is a manjack mine employing 36 persons at Springvale.

Language: English.

Shipping Routes:

Quebec Steamship Company.

Raporel Steamship Line.

Customs Tariff:

Specific duties are levied upon many articles; ad valorem duties upon others. Barbados is a party to the English preferential tariff agreement, and thus goods of British manufacture are admitted at lower rates than those of other countries which pay duty under the general tariff. Certain goods imported from the United States and other countries having a convention with Great Britain providing for "the most favored nation treatment" pay a specific duty. There is a large list of goods which may be imported free of duty.

Consular Regulations:

No consular documents are required, and there are no restrictions as to weights, marks, etc.

Cable Rates: Thirty-six cents per word from New York or New England.

Postal Rates:

United States letter rate for letters. Other matter is subject to Postal Union rates.

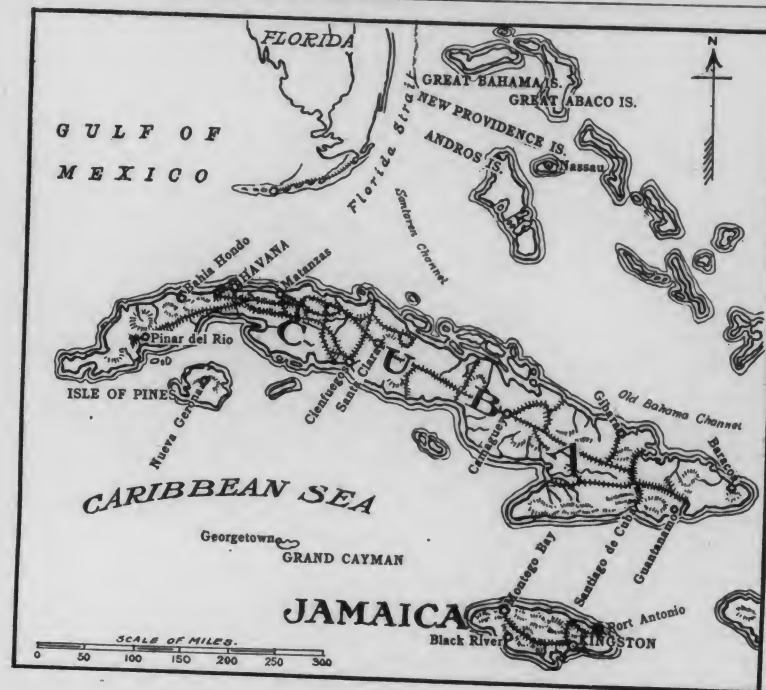
Mail Time: From New York direct, 8 days.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Barbados. Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Prohibitions: Counterfeit coin, coin or bullion exceeding \$25 in value; articles bearing false or misleading manufacturing or trade marks; cotton seeds; arms and ammunition.

Money Orders: Issued on domestic forms.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.



CUBA

A republic, and the largest and most populous of the West India Islands. Its area is approximately equal to that of the state of Pennsylvania, and the population of Havana, the capital and principal city, is equal to that of Baltimore.

Because of its great resources and large population, its propinquity to the United States, and a preferential tariff giving many products from the United States an advantage over similar products from any other country, Cuba constitutes one of the most important single markets for American merchandise. Our exports to Cuba exceed in value those to any other market in the whole of Latin America. Approximately 70 per cent. of Cuba's foreign trade is with the United States.

The climate of Cuba is tropical. There are two distinct seasons, a dry season from November to April, and a wet and hot season.

Cuba's principal product is sugar. The island raises about 33½ per cent. of all the cane sugar of the world. The next most important product is tobacco.

A large amount of American capital is invested in Cuba, and this amount is being increased each year.

Of the total imports to Cuba in 1918 the United States supplied 74 per cent. and took 70 per cent. of the total exports. The per capita foreign trade of Cuba amounted to \$270.57; imports to \$113.27; exports to \$157.30.

CUBA

Area and Population

The area of Cuba is 44,215 square miles. The population of the provinces and principal cities according to the census of 1916 was as follows:

Province	Area Sq. miles	Population in 1916	Population per sq. mile	Province	Area Sq. miles	Population in 1916	Population per sq. mile
Havana	3,174	688,057	216.77	Santa Clara	8,266	595,229	72.
Pinar del Rio	5,212	269,166	51.67	Camaguey	10,076	193,201	18.87
Matanzas	3,260	280,353	85.99	Oriente	14,227	604,530	42.40
				Total	44,215	2,627,536	59.65

The chief towns are (population in 1916) Havana, 359,259; Santiago de Cuba, 63,041; Matanzas, 56,468; Cienfuegos, 82,092; Camaguey, 93,057; Cardenas, 32,513; Santa Clara, 57,767; Sancti Spiritus, 58,843; Guantánamo, 60,216; Pinar del Rio, 52,472; Manzanillo, 62,485.

The population is 71.9 per cent. white, 28.1 per cent. Negro.

Commerce

The foreign commerce of Cuba during the fiscal year 1918-19 amounted to \$794,242,578. Of this sum, imports amounted to \$315,587,178, and exports to \$477,221,863. Re-exportation amounted to \$1,433,548. In 1919-1918 the amount was \$710,947,465, consisting of imports, \$297,622,214, and exports, \$413,325,251.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Cuba for eleven years:

Year June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS			Per cent. free	Excess of exports (*) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	\$42,629,871	\$1,283,485	\$43,913,356	\$3,404,366	\$93,317,827	\$96,722,193	3.52	-\$52,808,837
1910	51,794,848	1,063,910	52,858,758	3,705,045	118,822,992	122,528,037	3.03	-69,669,279
1911	59,962,955	746,107	60,709,062	4,001,275	106,308,193	110,309,468	3.63	-49,600,406
1912	61,133,985	1,069,666	62,203,651	3,995,079	116,159,247	120,154,326	3.32	-57,951,275
1913	69,605,532	975,622	70,581,154	3,358,290	121,729,883	125,088,173	3.46	-55,507,019
1914	67,798,245	1,086,183	68,884,428	7,887,124	123,416,470	131,303,794	6.01	-62,419,366
1915	73,988,794	1,541,588	75,530,382	11,331,628	174,375,275	185,706,901	6.10	-110,178,519
1916	123,425,573	3,773,005	127,198,578	14,834,933	214,142,634	228,977,667	6.48	-101,778,989
1917	174,885,578	3,406,750	178,292,328	15,702,355	237,693,055	253,395,410	6.20	-75,103,082
1918	227,019,934	8,449,674	235,469,608	13,791,168	250,232,838	264,024,006	5.22	-28,554,398
1919	.....	.....	220,545,706	.....	.....	337,654,142	.....	-117,108,436

Foreign trade of Cuba for eleven years:

Fiscal year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Total	Fiscal year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Total
1907-1908	\$98,829,000	\$112,122,000	\$210,951,000	1913-1914	134,008,138	170,797,851	304,805,989
1908-1909	86,791,000	117,564,000	204,355,000	1914-1915	128,132,090	219,447,322	347,580,311
1909-1910	103,446,000	114,089,000	217,535,000	1915-1916	201,024,670	336,801,378	537,826,048
1910-1911	108,098,000	129,199,000	237,297,000	1916-1917	261,377,234	357,040,783	618,418,017
1911-1912	120,229,000	146,788,000	267,017,000	1917-1918	297,622,214	413,325,251	710,947,465
1912-1913	\$135,810,590	\$165,208,285	\$301,018,855				

Distribution of the foreign trade of Cuba for 1918:

IMPORTS	1918	EXPORTS	1918
United States.....	\$222,262,276	United States.....	\$293,997,619
United Kingdom.....	9,154,567	Spain.....	6,775,875
Spain.....	10,392,529	United Kingdom.....	95,817,266
France.....	7,044,221	France.....	5,656,957
Germany.....	2	Germany.....	9,428,079
Other Countries of America.....	20,257,023	Other Countries of America.....	495,154
Other Countries of Europe.....	2,362,336	Other Countries of Europe.....	1,154,301
All other countries.....	26,149,260	All other countries.....	
Total.....	\$207,622,214	Total.....	\$413,325,251

Imports by classification of articles for five fiscal years:

Articles	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917
Earths, stones and manufactures of:					
Stones and earths.....	\$1,616,725	\$1,801,636	\$1,384,209	\$2,008,162	\$2,034,159
Mineral oils, bitumen, etc.	1,346,830	1,521,616	1,447,779	2,380,552	3,109,421
Glass and crystal ware.....	1,796,902	1,577,072	1,021,971	1,644,871	2,064,183
Earthenware and porcelain.....	939,163	1,099,527	765,079	962,967	1,258,902
Metals and manufactures of:					
Gold, silver and platinum.....	237,890	351,867	209,581	377,763	576,999
Iron and steel.....	6,814,244	7,460,425	5,346,326	8,488,552	15,233,541
Copper and alloys.....	1,102,349	1,108,818	734,498	952,404	1,742,475
All other metals.....	376,618	394,450	244,529	349,651	424,960
Chemicals, drugs, paints and perfumeries:					
Primary products.....	632,113	496,440	532,481	576,817	730,180
Paints, etc. varnishes and inks.....	874,359	868,261	764,173	1,056,377	1,340,802
Chemical products.....	4,246,634	4,159,069	5,119,590	6,834,837	8,667,812
Oils, soaps, etc.....	2,334,144	2,302,883	2,506,789	3,264,519	4,347,095
Fibers and manufactures of:					
Cotton.....	12,647,332	10,478,932	9,715,869	12,819,237	17,821,931
Other vegetable fibers.....	4,739,402	5,382,098	6,263,707	6,377,227	9,126,791
Wool, hair, etc.....	1,220,257	1,216,528	822,476	1,399,093	2,270,238
Silk.....	524,291	295,314	544,923	876,548	936,173
Paper and manufactures of:					
Paper and cardboard.....	1,764,799	1,949,875	1,601,458	2,573,381	3,929,005
Books and prints.....	449,945	485,192	316,589	275,308	329,386
Wood and other vegetable substances:					
Wood and manufactures of.....	3,674,558	3,344,998	3,025,151	5,037,296	5,107,768
All other.....	289,224	227,756	217,996	377,355	568,587
Animals and animal products:					
Animals.....	416,261	379,258	282,156	404,445	693,888
Hides, skins, and feathers.....	703,961	816,904	756,818	1,113,848	1,267,958
Manufactures of leather.....	5,506,433	5,109,520	5,532,295	7,072,899	8,256,171
Instruments, machinery apparatus:					
Musical instruments, watches and clocks.....	321,926	371,653	227,382	338,235	430,004
Machinery.....	11,436,444	11,061,667	8,538,012	19,543,575	29,974,076
Apparatus.....	3,587,936	3,986,826	3,295,803	6,779,467	11,960,479
Foodstuffs and drinks:					
Meats.....	12,629,886	12,636,236	11,110,964	13,975,932	20,823,774
Fish.....	1,833,800	2,289,533	2,510,331	4,119,831	3,249,675
Breadstuffs.....	16,440,564	16,175,070	17,954,196	21,999,946	25,845,427
Fruits.....	768,201	800,265	776,586	1,451,324	1,460,918
Vegetables.....	5,512,761	5,176,203	6,060,034	8,773,508	6,410,684
Beverages and oils.....	3,459,419	3,997,262	4,245,695	5,096,082	4,060,992
Dairy products.....	2,908,422	3,313,834	3,241,295	3,710,983	6,293,348
All other.....	5,765,486	5,231,975	4,424,075	4,899,725	7,419,671
Miscellaneous.....	3,581,979	4,886,361	3,767,855	5,215,982	7,419,671
Articles free of duty.....	13,009,332	10,951,949	12,823,419	39,199,633	40,124,657
Total.....	\$135,801,590	\$134,008,138	\$128,132,090	\$201,023,670	\$261,377,234

Imports by countries whence shipped for five fiscal years:

Countries	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917
United States.....	\$71,753,872	\$71,420,042	\$78,971,036	\$149,590,768	\$194,822,851
United Kingdom.....	17,411,522	15,618,673	15,003,714	16,714,838	19,352,765
Spain.....	10,602,302	10,884,058	10,459,426	12,399,319	16,151,692
France.....	8,237,276	8,257,297	4,240,171	5,358,342	6,227,217
British India.....	2,360,438	2,896,929	3,023,206	3,410,185	4,575,116
Uruguay.....	2,224,436	1,714,298	1,588,847	2,661,578	4,239,010
Porto Rico.....	3,403,716	2,987,510	2,427,750	2,427,344	3,168,664
Canada.....	1,498,964	1,664,902	1,309,457	1,316,667	3,630,870
Mexico.....	938,180	1,353,899	1,710,763	1,297,097	2,573,712
China.....	130,943	118,423	151,616	426,662	1,232,737
Italy.....	624,560	770,019	717,161	735,783	738,061
Argentina.....	1,657,796	1,457,633	888,244	766,610	694,553
Japan.....	170,854	141,789	97,238	269,426	647,067
Netherlands.....	768,316	992,353	1,779,861	862,866	526,191
Switzerland.....	355,386	480,032	143,844	222,991	461,063
Chile.....		1,938	123,018	16,412	394,600
Denmark.....	234,478	204,802	253,516	1,296,031	350,631
Norway.....	859,400	1,419,925	2,186,724	929,593	197,689
Germany.....	9,515,104	8,275,766	2,218,556		
Other countries.....	3,033,047	3,347,800	837,343		
Total.....	\$135,810,590	\$134,008,138	\$128,132,090	\$201,023,670	\$261,377,234

Exports by classification of articles for five years:

Articles	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917
Animals and animal products:					
Live animals.....	\$10,617	\$14,869	\$8,597	\$11,011	\$8,177
Hides and skins.....	2,431,421	2,568,154	2,413,711	3,338,309	3,151,278
Other animal products.....	111,043	150,147	102,615	111,479	107,190
Sugar and molasses:					
Sugar.....	111,797,751	119,742,942	175,610,919	252,696,678	272,046,686
Molasses.....	1,978,071	2,434,908	2,726,956	3,169,516	7,078,821
Confectionery.....	68,593	83,296	57,681	77,513	104,372
Fruits, grains and vegetables:					
Fruits.....	2,474,949	2,823,672	2,708,829	2,699,341	2,541,353
Grains.....	705,223	739,539	724,434	847,958	676,556
Marine products:					
Tortoise shell.....	44,344	46,688	2,870	11,330	29,694
Sponges.....	295,354	300,472	182,261	199,091	228,091
Mineral products:					
Asphalt.....	60,924	23,951	11,070	15,294	12,229
Iron, gold and copper ores.....	4,837,798	4,263,121	3,798,470	6,978,610	12,039,614
Old metals.....	49,483	154,904	81,797	304,106	49,545
Forest products:					
Vegetable fibers.....	214,233	51,169	88,148	134,706	312,165
Woods.....	2,314,105	1,660,819	878,685	846,167	1,585,871
Dyes and tanning material.....					75
Tobacco:					
Unmanufactured.....	21,649,893	19,007,213	14,637,303	16,264,491	17,626,575
Manufactured.....	13,913,650	13,773,202	8,312,134	9,495,369	9,689,418
Miscellaneous:					
Bee products.....	833,004	874,408	455,518	704,351	983,238
Distilled products.....	493,549	531,944	624,311	2,916,450	2,405,114
Other articles.....	435,865	718,209	718,209	301,037	414,967
Re-exports.....	487,325	624,388	769,083	1,240,534	1,240,534
Money.....	890	667,210	4,533,721	34,847,037	24,708,200
Total.....	\$165,208,265	\$170,796,851	\$219,447,322	\$336,801,378	\$357,039,783

Exports by countries for five fiscal years:

Countries	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917
United States.....	\$132,581,459	\$136,936,029	\$185,995,364	\$247,197,416	\$255,728,562
United Kingdom.....	15,663,022	18,245,309	24,218,061	52,378,661	53,457,223
Spain.....	878,236	1,326,109	3,156,967	20,339,325	29,807,450
France.....	1,825,766	2,651,792	854,035	8,366,324	9,031,096
British West Indies.....	28,775	36,069	9,131	2,989	1,686,639
Argentina.....	1,518,857	971,820	582,969	1,058,718	1,501,976
Canada.....	2,919,664	2,065,715	1,415,946	770,341	1,022,164
Italy.....	36,087	91,273	49,599	2,380,642	764,551
Portugal.....	33,809	16,250	58,403	34,045	743,084
Mexico.....	61,065	30,511	61,733	111,927	639,198
Netherlands.....	594,140	374,585	807,547	1,830,252	341,724
Uruguay.....	415,836	342,797	239,695	348,847	302,464
Australia.....	338,885	412,643	230,810	228,315	240,351
Denmark.....	249	1,306	107,229	406,942	185,427
Germany.....	6,497,665	4,436,040	644,582	7	.....
Other countries.....	1,814,750	2,858,603	1,014,951	1,346,627	1,587,874
Total.....	\$165,208,265	\$170,796,858	\$219,447,322	\$336,801,378	\$357,039,783

Production and Industry

The principal resources of Cuba are sugar and tobacco. The island is the largest cane sugar producer in the world, and also grows fine tobacco. The following table gives the statistics for sugar production since 1900, in tons of 2,240 pounds each.

Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1900.....	308,543	1910.....	1,804,349
1901.....	635,956	1911.....	1,480,217
1902.....	850,181	1912.....	1,893,687
1903.....	998,873	1913.....	2,429,240
1904.....	1,040,228	1914.....	2,596,567
1905.....	1,163,258	1915.....	2,582,845
1906.....	1,198,749	1916.....	3,006,624
1907.....	1,427,673	1917.....	3,019,936
1908.....	961,958	1918.....	3,444,605
1909.....	1,513,582	1919 (estimated).....	4,010,571

The following table shows the number of sugar plantations in each of the provinces:

Province	Number of Plantations	Output in bags 1918 crop	Estimated total 1919 crop	Province	Number of Plantations	Output in bags 1918 crop	Estimated total 1919 crop
Pinar del Rio...	11	521,051	784,000	Camaguey....	21	3,735,130	5,065,000
Havana.....	22	2,446,595	2,695,000	Oriente.....	46	6,171,832	7,608,000
Matanzas.....	40	4,834,325	5,098,000	Total....	211	24,104,859	28,570,000
Santa Clara.....	71	6,395,926	7,320,000				

The approximate acreage under cultivation of sugar is 1,384,812, the average yield per acre being 4,900 pounds. Of the total area planted to cane about 56 per cent. is controlled by the mill owners, while 44 per cent. is cultivated by independent farmers who sell their cane to the mills. In 1917 the mills numbered 201, over 200 less than a few years ago; the decrease in number being accompanied by an increase in size, capacity and equipment. The acreage is distributed as follows among the provinces: Pinar del Rio, 22,777; Havana, 153,835; Matanzas, 270,400; Santa Clara, 404,000; Camaguey, 183,000; and Oriente, 350,800; making a total of 1,384,812 acres.

The production of alcohol from molasses, or "miel," as the waste product of the sugar mill is named, grew from 200,500 gallons in 1912 to 2,570,329 gallons in 1918. The exports of the miel to the United States amounted in 1912 to 55,765,635 gallons, and in 1916 to 128,506,459 gallons. Ten new distillery plants are being constructed with a view to making use of this material, much of which has previously been an economic waste.

Alcohol made from molasses, after supplying local demand, is exported in considerable quantities.

The center of the tobacco region is the Province of Pinar del Rio, in which a strip of land 90 miles by 10, known as the Vuelta Abajo, produces the grade of that name, generally considered the finest grown. Other grades of excellent quality are produced in the Provinces of Havana and Santa Clara, the poorest Cuban tobacco being produced in the Province of Oriente. The manufacture of cigars and cigarettes and the preparation of tobacco is, next to the manufacture of sugar, the principal purely manufacturing industry of the republic.

Fruits, chiefly pineapples, grapefruit, oranges, lemons, bananas and coconuts are grown in considerable quantities, and are exported. In the Province of Oriente iron, copper and manganese mines are extensively worked, 1,510 mines being registered in 1913. There are rich asphalt beds as yet not extensively worked. There are large forest areas producing cedar and mahogany, the former being extensively manufactured locally into cigar boxes, and the latter exported.

In 1916 the total number of cattle on the island amounted to 4,000,000, an average of 87 per square mile and 1.62 per capita. The cattle ranches are located principally in the Provinces of Camaguey, Oriente, and Santa Clara.

Cacao, coffee and cereals are minor products, the production of cotton is being experimentally undertaken, agriculture is being developed, and sponges are gathered on the south coast at Batabano.

Language: Spanish.

Local Advertising Media:

The press in Cuba is progressive and flourishing, and the newspapers and magazines rank high. There are four important morning dailies in Havana and three important evening dailies besides a number of less important newspapers. There are three well edited weekly magazines of a high type, also one with a more popular appeal. There is a general monthly magazine, artistically printed, also two automobile monthlies, a sugar trade review, an engineering journal and two dental publications. There are also dailies in important cities throughout the island, including five in Santiago.

Money and Banking:

The coinage law of 1914 established the national coinage on the gold basis, the unit being the gold peso with a value equivalent to that of the United States dollar. There are 20, 10, 5, 4 and 2 peso gold coins; 1 peso, 40, 20, and 10 cent silver coins, and 5, 2, and 1 cent nickel coins. United States coinage is legal tender in Cuba. There is no paper money in use.

Weights and Measures: The metric system obtains.

Railways:

There are approximately 2,415 miles of railway in Cuba, the property of four companies: The United Railways of Havana, the Cuba Railroad, the Cuban Central Railway and the Western Railway of Havana. These lines now connect the chief cities and ports from Santiago de Cuba to Pinar del Rio. Further extensions to the railroads are under consideration. The larger sugar estates possess their own railroads which connect with the main lines.

Telephones: Telephone service is supplied in 114 towns, 16,000 instruments being in use.

Post Office and Telegraph:

In 1915 there were 658 post offices, 9 wireless stations and 226 telegraph stations, all operated by the government.

Shipping Routes:

New York and Cuba Mail S. S. Co. (Ward Line).
Munson Steamship Line.
United Fruit Company.
Cuban All Rail Route (Key West, Fla.)

Customs Tariff:

The tariff of Cuba imposes specific duties, usually on the basis of weight. The Reciprocity Treaty of 1903 between Cuba and the United States provides for preferences of from 25 to 40 per cent. on manufactures of the United States over similar goods imported from any other nation. The preferential reductions apply to a great variety of goods, including manufactures of copper, iron and steel; foodstuffs and cotton goods. All imports from the United States other than those specified for preferential reduction under the Reciprocity Treaty and not admitted free of duty, are subject to a 20 per cent. reduction from the rate of duty imposed on such merchandise by the Cuban tariff.

Samples of dutiable merchandise pay full duty upon entry. If sample lots valued at less than \$500 are declared as samples and are re-exported within 90 days, 75 per cent. of the duty paid will be refunded. Certain samples of no commercial value are admitted free of duty.

Consular and Diplomatic Representatives:

Cuba maintains a minister in Washington, a consul-general in New York, consuls in New York, Mobile, San Francisco, Jacksonville, Key West, Tampa, Chicago, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Galveston, Charleston, Newport News, Mayaguez, Ponce and San Juan (P. R.), vice-consuls in Washington and New York City, and honorary consuls in Atlanta, Brunswick and Savannah, Fernandina, Pensacola, Los Angeles, Louisville, Detroit, Gulfport, Pascagoula, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Chattanooga, Norfolk, Aguadilla and Arecibo (P. R.) and St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

The United States maintains a minister and consul-general at Havana, consuls at Havana, Cienfuegos, Santiago and Nuevitas, vice-consuls at Havana, Cienfuegos, Matanzas, Nuevitas, Antilla and Santiago, and consular agents at Caibarien, Sagua la Grande, Cardenas, Nueva Gerona, (Isle of Pines), Caimanera and Manzanillo.

Consular Regulations:

Five copies of consular invoices are required for Havana, and four for other ports. They may be drawn in either English or Spanish, but if drawn in English must be translated in Cuba within the 48 hours allowed for customs entry. Bills of lading must be certified by the consul, and for this purpose non-negotiable copies may be used. Consular blanks cost \$0.10 per set, and consular invoices up to \$5.00 in value are certified free. From \$5.00 to \$49.99 the charge is \$0.50; from \$50.00 to \$200.00 the charge is \$2.00; over \$200 \$2.00 plus \$0.10 for each additional \$100 or fraction thereof. Certification of bills of lading costs \$1.00 per set. Extra consular invoices are certified at \$0.50 each. Packages may be marked with either stencil or brush.

Cable Rate:

Havana, \$0.15; other offices, \$0.20 per word from New York or New England States.

Postal Rates: United States domestic rate.

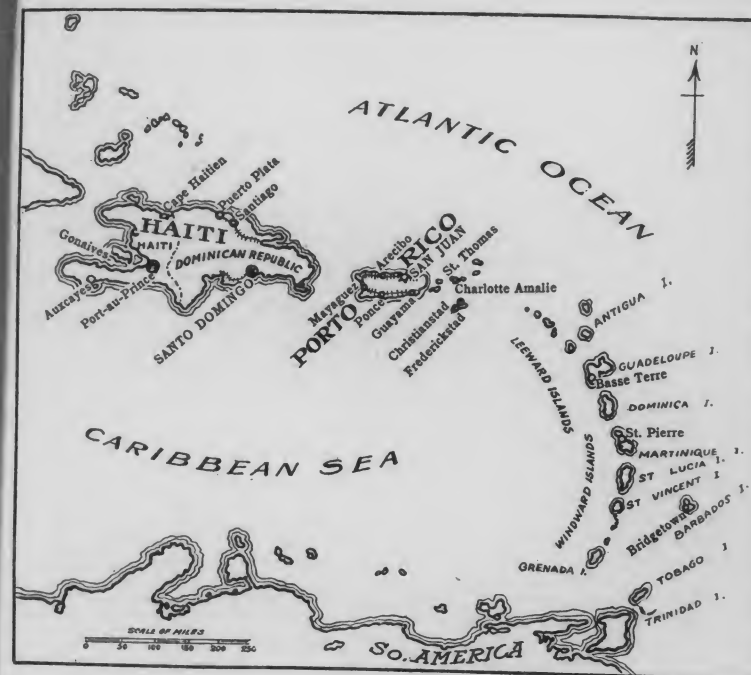
Mail Time: Four days to Havana direct.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Cuba. Limit of weight 4 pounds, 6 ounces. A consular invoice must be taken out for all parcels sent by parcel post.

Money Orders: Issued on domestic forms.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

**CURAÇAO**

(Dutch West Indies)

The Dutch colony of Curaçao consists of six islands in the Caribbean, the area and population of which are shown in the following table:

Islands	Square Miles	Population	Islands	Square Miles	Population
Curaçao.....	210	34,168	St. Martin®.....	17	3,369
Bonaire.....	95	6,714	St. Eustatius.....	7	1,410
Aruba.....	69	9,481	Saba.....	5	2,339
				403	57,381

Note: ®Only the southern part belongs to Holland; the northern to France.

The population is mixed; there are many Dutch and Germans, some English, some of Latin American extraction and a large proportion of Negroes. The colony is adminis-

trated by a governor and council appointed by the queen of Holland. The island of Curaçao proper is 41 miles from the coast of Venezuela. Rainfall is scanty, and agriculture succeeds only where irrigation can be practised. The capital, and only important town, is Willemstad.

The principal industries are the making of straw hats, mining of phosphate, some gold and silver, and the growing of sisal. There is an ostrich farm, and a petroleum refinery; and the building of schooners is an important industry. Orange peel which is an ingredient of the Curaçao liqueur (manufactured in Holland) is shipped from the island.

There are two banks; the Curaçao Bank, a government institution, and Maduro's Bank. As a coaling port, the island does a large business.

Good harbor facilities, low port dues, and a bonded warehouse system, together with its strategic geographical position on the trade routes to the West Indies and northern coast of South America make Curaçao a trading port of unusual importance.

Commerce

Imports in 1916, \$2,461,527 United States currency.

Exports in 1916, \$967,339 United States currency.

Total imports of Curaçao with the share supplied by the United States during 1916 and 1917:

Articles	1916		1917	
	From all countries	From the U. S.	From all countries	From the U. S.
Automobiles.....	\$23,035	\$23,035	\$10,655	\$10,655
Bay rum.....	5,070	.....	1,260	1,257
Beans and peas.....	16,340	11,506	11,905	2,967
Beer and malt extracts.....	10,166	5,286	8,799	6,670
Biscuits.....	20,438	16,868	17,279	15,028
Butter.....	29,278	18,124	23,649	16,736
Candies and chocolates.....	10,500	7,714	9,388	8,463
Canned goods.....	48,270	34,568	40,382	33,701
Cattle.....	16,114	.....	18,452	.....
Cement.....	11,586	11,528	18,494	17,668
Cheese.....	11,734	3,502	9,157	5,160
Cigars.....	16,315	250	6,649	1,281
Cigarettes.....	42,207	124	37,187	1,408
Clothing, ready made.....	9,766	8,294	6,535	6,157
Coal, bunker.....	98,636	97,010	233,250	225,133
Copper sheeting.....	11,102	11,094	19,131	19,131
Corn.....	28,847	12,621	91,436	1,627
Corn meal.....	205,494	203,020	131,332	131,275
Drugs and chemicals.....	21,220	12,500	16,125	14,333
Enameled ware.....	.....	.....	5,169	5,086
Farm implements.....	.....	.....	1,195	1,195
Fish:				
Cod.....	2,282	2,672	1,816	1,630
Other.....	3,888	.....	4,103	.....
Flour, wheat and rye.....	177,796	166,054	239,290	217,068
Fruit:				
Fresh.....	8,670	1,464	9,500	1,105
Preserved.....	2,352	1,848	1,748	1,679
Furniture.....	12,908	11,116	13,032	12,756
Glass and glassware.....	6,390	4,268	4,654	3,925
Goats.....	542	90	2,038	.....
Gold and silver ware.....	1,674	1,592	4,715	4,631
Hats, straw.....	10,510	5,780	10,459	6,234
Lard.....	34,618	34,210	30,531	29,817
Leather:				
Sole.....	22,262	1,384	21,866	1,550
Other.....	7,242	7,224	9,134	8,778
Liquors:				
Gin.....	25,486	.....	4,324	58
Rum.....	45,518	5,946	30,367	4,180
Other.....	21,140	208	6,202	2,036

Continued on page 71

Table—continued:

Articles	1916		1917	
	From All countries	U. S.	From All Countries	U. S.
Lumber:				
Building.....	\$45,302	\$35,405	\$67,932	\$60,049
Hardwood.....	2,844	.....	12,460	3,320
Machinery:				
Electrical.....	5,004	5,004	5,348	5,348
Agricultural.....	2,632	2,604	.....	.....
Industrial.....	357,706	325,502	305,344	298,984
Mining.....	19,040	11,022	6,310	5,207
Street car.....	642	392	1,684	1,638
Matches.....	4,436	2,151	5,741	4,971
Manufactures:				
Iron.....	8,784	7,934	4,758	4,499
Other.....	240,861	159,113	200,338	154,568
Meat:				
Dried.....	2,167	.....	7,471	.....
Salt.....	9,426	9,232	4,829	4,474
Pork heads.....	15,751	15,251	8,749	7,988
Naval Stores.....	852	852	1,321	1,035
Notions.....	10,434	8,922	8,789	7,808
Oils:				
Crude.....	.....	.....	101,198	.....
Gasoline.....	16,686	16,606	35,172	35,150
Kerosene.....	21,454	20,896	29,878	29,623
Linseed.....	3,334	1,204	7,030	5,899
Other.....	18,971	14,331	24,372	20,695
Oleomargarine.....	14,550	9,132	13,653	10,741
Onions.....	5,952	2,246	7,604	3,055
Paints.....	6,978	1,968	7,209	4,274
Perfumes.....	15,774	3,688	20,327	11,688
Pianos and organs.....	3,709	3,540	1,287	1,287
Potatoes.....	12,898	8,297	14,688	9,665
Pottery and porcelain.....	4,152	2,804	4,774	2,276
Rice.....	7,456	3,772	11,105	8,149
Roof tiles.....	1,936	.....	966	.....
Rope.....	13,408	12,980	19,467	19,353
Sacks, empty.....	42,564	2,224	39,556	23,621
Shoes.....	20,972	18,680	23,092	22,556
Soap.....	22,426	14,210	16,770	13,462
Starch.....	8,241	874	11,574	1,238
Straw for hats.....	38,020	.....	55,752	.....
Sugar:				
Brown.....	76,090	60	112,456	72
White.....	25,150	24,570	20,115	17,383
Tea.....	3,076	310	1,719	1,351
Tobacco:				
Manufactured.....	21,184	19,881	15,502	14,389
Unmanufactured.....	3,018	2,892	4,496	4,474
Wine.....	11,276	96	9,480	2,484
All other articles.....	298,936	191,963	388,601	295,047
Total.....	\$2,461,528	\$1,721,607	\$2,744,135	\$1,920,199

Total foreign trade of the United States with the Dutch West Indies for seven years:

Year Ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS				Excess of Exports (*) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1913.....	\$1,012,815	\$7,689	\$1,020,504	\$482,519	\$192,843	\$675,362	71.45	*\$345,142
1914.....	901,268	5,272	906,540	370,560	142,399	512,959	72.24	*\$393,581
1915.....	1,103,868	6,720	1,110,588	470,741	119,231	590,972	80.09	*\$511,616
1916.....	1,533,053	36,541	1,569,604	726,067	118,717	844,784	85.95	*\$724,820
1917.....	1,962,872	8,244	1,971,116	737,055	163,220	900,275	81.88	*\$1,070,841
1918.....	1,606,844	15,952	1,622,796	644,704	411,918	1,056,622	61.02	*\$566,174
1919.....	.....	.....	1,424,440	.....	.....	2,240,746	.....	-816,306

Exports to the United States during 1916 and 1917:

Article		1916		1917	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Aloes.....	pounds	52,142	\$3,377	65,454	\$4,177
Balsam, copaiba.....	"	.....	.....	3,007	1,205
Beans.....	bushels	.....	.....	7,194	29,081
Chicle, gum.....	pounds	.....	.....	3,000	1,202
Coffee.....	"	206,289	21,362	231,314	26,937
Copper, old.....	"	19,925	1,835	33,132	3,598
Divi-divi.....	"	14,144,530	212,811	9,468,720	145,333
Hats:					
Palm.....	dozen	.....	.....	2,200	1,343
Straw.....	"	84,837	129,034	102,454	164,777
Hides.....	pounds	168,337	41,889	328,186	76,901
Honey.....	gallons	.....	.....	45,160	4,643
Mangrove bark.....	tons	200	2,730	.....	.....
Manure.....	"	.....	.....	700	8,403
Salt.....	cwt.	16,463	2,342	.....	.....
Skins:					
Calf.....	pounds	3,208	562	3,919	1,149
Deer.....	"	7,916	1,849	9,789	2,524
Goat.....	"	862,974	341,505	746,848	414,793
Sheep.....	"	18,375	3,267	8,053	1,202
Sugar.....	"	200,000	4,805	.....	.....
Seed, castor.....	"	.....	.....	32,641	3,541
Woods:					
Box.....	tons	1,835	20,538	2,192	28,289
Brazil.....	"	.....	.....	216	6,051
Fustic.....	"	472	6,395	188	3,213
Lignum-vitæ.....	"	.....	.....	294	6,551
Log.....	"	484	17,042	.....	.....
Vera.....	"	110	1,288	380	4,089
Other.....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool.....	pounds	13,809	2,316	.....	1,567
All other articles.....	"	.....	1,175	20,431	2,174
Total.....			\$818,049		\$944,454

Money:

The currency of the Netherlands circulates and is supplemented by a colonial coinage. The guilder, equivalent to \$0.40 United States currency, is the unit of value, and is divided into 100 cents. There are silver 25, 10 and 5 cent pieces, and copper 2½, 1 and ½ cent pieces. United States currency is accepted at a 2 per cent. discount.

Weights and Measures: Metric system.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives:

The United States has a consul at Willemstad. Representatives of the Netherlands take charge of the interests of Curaçao in the United States.

Languages:

The commercial languages of Curaçao are Spanish, Dutch and English; Spanish being most commonly employed. English is understood by the business men of the island. The Negroes and lower classes speak a patois known as Papiamente.

Shipping Routes:

Royal Dutch West India Mail Line.
Red "D" Line.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Curaçao fixes the valuation of most articles and assesses an *ad valorem* duty on the fixed value.

Consular Regulations:

No consular documents are required, nor are there any restrictions as to marks, weights, etc.

Cable Rates: To Curaçao \$1.38 per word from New York and New England states.

Postal Rates: United States domestic letter rates.

Mail Time: About 8 days.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Curaçao, Aruba, Bonaire Saba, St. Eustatius and Dutch part of St. Martin, via Curaçao. Parcels cannot be registered. Prohibitions: Coin and instruments for manufacture thereof; ammunition and arms, except upon special permit of government. Two copies of the "Customs Declaration" must be attached to each parcel.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

A republic in the West Indies occupying two-thirds of the island of Santo Domingo or Haiti. The area of the Dominican Republic is approximately equivalent to that of Massachusetts and Vermont.

Since 1915 the republic has virtually been a protectorate of the United States, being garrisoned by the United States Marine Corps and governed by a United States naval officer. Under these conditions the foreign commerce of the republic has increased enormously.

Of the total imports of the Republic in 1918 the United States supplied 80 per cent. and took 81 per cent. of the total exports. The per capita foreign trade of the Dominican Republic amounted to \$59.55; imports to \$27.87; exports to \$31.68.

The climate is tropical, and there are, in general, two seasons, the rainy, from April to October, and the dry from October to April.

The principal products of the Dominican Republic are cacao, sugar and coconuts.

Area and Population

The area of the republic is estimated at 19,325 miles. The population by provinces is shown by the following table:

Province of	Population	Capital	Province of	Population	Capital
Santo Domingo.....	127,976	Santo Domingo	Barahona.....	17,891	Barahona
Seybo.....	68,135	Santa Cruz del Seybo	Samaná.....	12,675	Santa Barba de Samaná
Azua.....	59,783	Azua	Pacificador.....	90,569	San Francisco de Macoris
Santiago.....	123,972	Santiago de los Caballeros	Puerto Plata...	55,864	San Felipe de Puerto Plata
Españat.....	64,108	Moca	Monte Cristi...	41,459	San Fernando de Monte Cristi
La Vega.....	105,000	Concepcion de la Vega			
San Pedro Macoris.....	28,000	San Pedro Macoris			

Note: Population from "Renacimiento" of Santo Domingo, February 1, 1917.

This estimate is, however, believed to be high. Santo Domingo City, the capital, has 40,000 inhabitants; Santiago de los Caballeros, 45,000; San Pedro de Macoris, 20,000; La Vega, approximately 8,000; Azua, Monte Cristi, San Francisco de Macoris, Moca, Samaná and Sanchez from 4,000 to 5,000 each.

Commerce

The value of the total foreign trade of the Dominican Republic in 1918 was \$42,108,496. Of this total, imports amounted to \$19,736,152 and exports to \$22,372,344.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with the Dominican Republic for eleven years:

Year ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS			Per cent. free	Excess of exports (*) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	\$2,501,919	\$77,401	\$2,579,320	\$2,063,170	\$1,590,710	\$3,653,880	56.47	\$-1,074,560
1910	3,030,520	75,882	3,106,402	2,356,020	106,696	2,462,716	95.67	* 643,686
1911	3,741,197	64,132	3,805,329	3,003,488	628,965	3,632,453	82.69	* 172,876
1912	4,353,380	72,102	4,425,482	3,772,953	612,117	4,385,070	86.04	* 40,412
1913	5,750,989	51,778	5,802,767	5,502,767	129,132	5,631,899	96.54	* 2,073,993
1914	4,862,843	54,358	4,917,201	3,700,755	176,079	3,876,834	95.46	* 1,040,367
1915	5,248,536	431,763	5,680,299	6,640,114	3,186,283	9,826,397	67.57	-4,146,098
1916	7,143,323	484,180	7,627,503	8,296,640	5,160,013	13,456,653	61.65	-5,829,150
1917	13,359,473	434,952	13,794,425	8,676,291	6,216,008	14,892,299	58.26	-1,096,874
1918	15,107,090	904,600	16,011,690	4,802,408	3,259,004	8,061,412	59.57	* 7,950,278
1919	.....	.....	15,573,663	.....	.....	9,801,954	.....	* 5,776,709

The total foreign trade for 11 years:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Total	Year	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	Total
1908	\$4,767,775	\$9,396,487	\$14,164,262	1914	\$6,729,007	\$10,588,787	\$17,317,794
1909	4,425,913	8,113,690	12,539,603	1915	9,118,514	15,209,061	24,327,575
1910	6,257,691	10,849,623	17,107,314	1916	11,664,430	21,527,873	33,192,303
1911	6,949,662	10,995,546	17,945,208	1917	17,400,064	22,444,580	39,844,644
1912	8,217,898	12,385,248	20,603,146	1918	19,736,152	22,372,344	42,108,496
1913	9,272,278	10,469,947	19,742,225				

Total foreign trade during 1917 and 1918, showing distribution by countries:

Countries	1918	1917	Countries	1918	1917
United States.....	\$35,207,332	\$32,267,138	French Africa.....	\$10,000	\$2,370
Porto Rico.....	3,016,543	2,531,825	Ecuador.....	1,121	.....
Cuba.....	253,847	88,536	Mexico.....	9,500	.....
United Kingdom.....	942,132	809,535	Argentina.....	2,579	.....
France.....	780,964	484,270	Venezuela.....	2,370	.....
Italy.....	39,869	105,013	French West Indies.....	23,259	47,936
Spain.....	842,195	401,797	Virgin Islands.....	28,272	28,692
Canada.....	595,724	2,562,369	Haiti.....	169,669	163,085
Netherlands.....	2,059	173,971	Other British West Indies.....	12,435	6,325
Denmark.....	24,126	86,206	Dutch West Indies.....	83,524	31,285
Belgium.....	.....	168	Jamaica.....	32,928	2,177
Switzerland.....	.....	19,121	Canary Islands.....	.....	11,120
Sweden.....	3,171	6,593			
Gibraltar.....	18,000	15,000	Total.....	\$42,108,496	\$39,844,644
Japan.....	2,257	112			

Principal imports during 1917 and 1918:

Articles	1917 Value	1918 Value
Agricultural machinery, tools, and implements.....	\$124,620	\$238,045
Automobiles.....	121,984	199,265
Other cars, carriages, other vehicles, and parts of.....	234,182	427,832
Cement.....	189,989	227,065
Chemicals and pharmaceutical products, simple drugs, oils, fats, waxes, and their derivatives, and other fuels.....	477,056	352,468
Coal, coke, briquettes, and other fuels.....	175,244	182,297
Cotton.....	3,943,199	3,643,806
Fibers, vegetable and manufactures.....	478,349	1,088,426
Foodstuffs, meats, fish, grains, fruits, vegetables, and preparation of (except rice and wheat flour).....	1,261,550	1,375,458
Rice.....	1,317,112	2,543,390
Wheat Flour.....	833,149	512,788
Liquors and beverages.....	404,875	345,416
Hides and skins and manufactures.....	714,398	782,562
Iron and steel and manufactures.....	1,841,624	1,501,531
Machinery and apparatus.....	1,304,699	1,888,292
Oils, mineral.....	518,498	619,274
Paints and pigments.....	140,552	140,244
Woods and manufactures of.....	400,146	475,710
All other articles.....	1,828,538	3,425,195
Total.....	\$17,400,064	\$20,168,952

Value of imports showing principal countries of origin in 1917 and 1918:

Countries	1917	1918	Countries	1917	1918
United States.....	\$14,320,351	\$17,037,041	Other British West Indies.....	\$1,867	\$7,734
Porto Rico.....	1,817,836	1,790,409	Ecuador.....	.....	1,121
Cuba.....	50,173	121,773	Dutch West Indies.....	8,141	8,886
United Kingdom.....	603,111	529,351	Mexico.....	.....	9,500
France.....	190,580	99,084	Jamaica.....	564	1,697
Italy.....	95,329	34,716	Sweden.....	6,593	3,171
Spain.....	193,870	48,795	Venezuela.....	.....	2,370
Netherlands.....	9,571	2,059	Canada.....	13	164
Denmark.....	72,016	24,126	French West Indies.....	6,059	20
Belgium.....	168	.....	Japan.....	112	2
Switzerland.....	19,121	4,617	China.....	.....	3
Virgin Islands.....	3,629	5,472			
Haiti.....	960	4,041	Total.....	\$17,400,064	\$19,736,152

Principal articles of export during 1917 and 1918:

Articles	1917	1918	Countries	1917	1918
Animals, cattle.....	\$37,870	\$59,180	Molasses.....	\$157,563	\$142,356
Beeswax.....	180,153	163,137	Sugar, raw.....	13,386,463	11,991,399
Cacao, crude.....	4,845,275	3,917,012	Sugar cane.....	349,216	513,402
Coffee.....	228,371	536,573	Tobacco leaf.....	1,658,521	3,623,780
Cotton, raw.....	32,164	51,410	Woods.....	104,660	35,458
Goatskins.....	189,942	85,587	All other articles.....	745,876	588,932
Hides of cattle.....	292,068	83,569			
Honey.....	236,408	584,779	Total.....	\$22,444,580	\$22,372,344

Value of exports and principal countries of destination during 1917 and 1918:

Countries	1917	1918	Countries	1917	1918
United States.....	\$17,946,787	\$18,170,291	Gibraltar.....	\$15,000	\$18,000
Porto Rico.....	713,898	1,226,134	French Africa.....	2,370	10,000
Cuba.....	38,363	132,074	Jamaica.....	1,613	31,231
United Kingdom.....	206,424	412,781	French West Indies.....	41,877	23,239
France.....	293,690	681,880	Argentina.....	.....	2,579
Italy.....	9,684	5,153	Japan.....	.....	2,255
Spain.....	207,927	793,400	Netherlands.....	164,400	.....
Canada.....	2,562,356	595,560	Denmark.....	14,190	.....
Virgin Islands.....	25,063	22,800	Canary Islands.....	11,120	.....
Haiti.....	162,125	165,628	Total.....	\$22,444,580	\$22,372,344
Other British West Indies	4,458	4,701			
Dutch West Indies.....	23,144	74,638			

Production and Industry

Agriculture is the principal industry. Tobacco is cultivated in the northern part of the republic, and the entire crop was formerly bought by Germany. Cacao is grown in the eastern section, and with sugar, forms the principal export. Cotton and coffee are extensively cultivated; cocoanuts, bananas, and various hardwoods are exported.

The following table shows the value and geographical distribution of the principal crops in 1915 and 1916:

Ports	Cacao		Coffee		Sugar		Tobacco leaf	
	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916
Azuza.....	.....	.....	\$37,479	\$21,576	\$284,051	\$545,279	.....	.....
Barahona.....	.....	.....	9,178	12,924	.....	.....	.....	\$1,108
Comedador.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$20,704	2,575
Dajabon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	279	.....	14,380	2,356
La Romana.....	\$260,889	\$112,654	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Las Lajas.....	234,016	279,000	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macoris.....	.....	.....	1,022	.....	6,071,120	9,616,024	600	122
Monte Cristi.....	1,756	.....	7,233	3,302	85	.....	15,490	86,955
Puerto Plata.....	924,113	916,950	145,357	99,378	.....	3,421	649,900	853,704
Samana.....	208,876	187,735	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sanchez.....	2,964,642	4,249,970	47,146	13,564	.....	.....	271,652	478,077
Santo Domingo.....	269,462	212,360	210,842	166,083	1,315,838	1,863,573	110	8,526
Totals.....	\$4,863,754	\$5,958,669	\$458,431	\$316,827	\$7,671,383	\$12,028,297	\$972,896	\$1,433,423

The republic has mineral resources of some importance, comprising copper, silver, iron, lignite, salt and petroleum; of these copper only is worked at one mine. Manufacturing is of little importance.

Money, Banks, Weights and Measures:

The gold standard has become the theoretical basis of the monetary system, the theoretical unit being the gold peso, equivalent in value to the United States dollar. No gold coins have been struck, and the metallic currency of the United States is legal tender at par. The paper peso is worth approximately \$0.20 United States currency.

The foreign debt in 1918 amounted to \$13,686,000. Revenues in 1918, \$3,163,000; expenditures, \$2,953,000.

The principal banks are The International Banking Corporation, which has branches at Santo Domingo and Puerto Plata, and which is the depositary of the receiver of customs;

the Royal Bank of Canada, with branches at Santo Domingo, San Pedro Macoris, Santiago, Sanchez and Puerto Plata, and the National Bank of Santo Domingo.

The metric system is legally in force, but the American system is usual also.

Railways:

There are 153 miles of public railway and some 250 miles of private railroad on the large estates.

Post offices, Telephones and Telegraph:

There are 87 post offices, 60 telephone and telegraph offices, 1,175 miles of telephone wire, and 690 telephones in the larger cities; 352 miles of telegraph line. Submarine cables connect Puerto Plata with New York and Porto Rico, and Santo Domingo with Porto Rico and Curaçao. There are two small wireless stations at Santo Domingo and La Romana with a radio to Porto Rico, and a smaller one at San Pedro de Macoris. The military government has erected its own stations.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives:

The Dominican Republic has a minister in Washington, consuls general in New York and San Juan (P. R.), Consuls in Boston, Philadelphia, Mayaguez and Ponce (P. R.), vice consuls in Mobile, Chicago, Baltimore, Kansas City, Wilmington, Norfolk, Aquadilla, Guanica and Ponce (P. R.), honorary consul in San Francisco and honorary vice consuls in Galveston, Arecibo, Guanica and San Juan (P. R.).

The United States has a minister in Santo Domingo, consul at Puerto Plata, vice consuls at Santo Domingo and Puerto Plata and consular agents at Monte Cristi, Samaná, Sanchez, Azua, La Romana, and San Pedro de Macoris.

Language: Spanish.

Shipping Routes:

Clyde Line.

Bull Insular Line.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of the Dominican Republic imposes specific duties, usually on the basis of weight, although some articles are subject to ad valorem duties. There are surtaxes ranging from 50 to 150 per cent. on certain classes of goods.

Advertising matter without commercial value is admitted free.

Consular Regulations:

Consular invoice in Spanish and in quadruplicate is required. Four copies of bill of lading must be certified. Consular invoices are \$0.15 per set; charge for certification are collected at port of entry. Shipments cannot be consigned "to order."

Cable Rate: Thirty cents a word from New York and New England States.

Postal Rate:

Letters: United States letter rate of \$0.02 per ounce or fraction thereof. Postal Union rates on other matter.

Mail Time: Seven days to Santo Domingo City.

Parcel Post: Service extends to Dominican Republic. Prohibitions: Coin, precious metals, jewels, etc., daggers, firearms.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.

Money Orders: Not issued.

GUADELOUPE AND DEPENDENCIES

Two islands of the French West Indies separated by a narrow channel (River Sales, 4 miles long), and lying between the islands of Montserrat and Dominica, and 79 miles north of Martinique, which with 5 smaller islands, constitute a French dependency. The two islands of Guadeloupe are Grande Terre, the northwestern portion, (area 255 square miles) Basse Terre, the southwestern portion (area 364 square miles). Its dependencies are the smaller islands of Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Désirade, St. Barthélemy, and the northern half of St. Martin, the southern half being under Dutch control, with a total area of 688 square miles. Population (1912) 212,430, of whom approximately 75 per cent. are Negroes. Chief cities: Basse Terre, (capital), with 8,656 inhabitants, and Pointe-à-Pitre with 22,664 inhabitants, in Grande Terre. The language of the educated classes is French; the laborers speak a patois.

Commerce

The United States statistics of foreign commerce classify trade with Guadeloupe under the general heading of trade with the French West Indies. Trade of the United States with the French West Indies for a series of years ending June:

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
1917	1918	1919	1917	1918	1919
\$104,953	\$122,960	\$61,128	\$5,520,335	\$6,381,127	\$7,014,692

The total trade of Guadeloupe in 1917 amounted to \$17,000,000.

Imports during 1916 and 1917:

Countries	1916	1917	Countries	1916	1917
France.....	\$1,717,682	\$1,964,045	British colonies.....	\$265,075	\$643,453
French colonies.....	44,069	157,498	United States.....	2,426,055	4,343,822
England.....	67,083	8,405	All other.....	296,392	508,439
			Total.....	\$4,816,356	\$7,625,662

Quantity and value of the principal exports during 1916 and 1917:

Articles	Quantity 1916	Value 1916	Quantity 1917	Value 1917
Cocoa.....pounds..	1,583,258	\$447,843	2,336,700	\$499,554
Coffee.....pounds..	1,921,416	534,273	1,110,625	271,713
Sugar and molasses:				
Molasses.....gals....	183,382	43,825	160,098	35,000
Rum.....gals....	3,278,442	2,321,883	3,342,690	4,875,135
Sugar.....tons....	37,592	4,499,873	34,028	3,650,927
Vanilla and vanillin.....pounds..	69,401	68,382	41,985	67,824
All other articles.....		229,600		54,307
Total.....		\$8,145,679		\$9,454,550

Total imports and exports for five years, 1912 to 1916:

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS		IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1912.....	\$3,768,000	\$5,034,000	1915.....	\$3,784,000	\$5,155,000
1913.....	3,893,000	3,529,000	1916.....	4,649,000	8,214,000
1914.....	2,713,000	4,667,000			

The last detailed report of the imports and exports of the colony is for the pre-war year 1913:

Articles	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Articles	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Animal products:			Mineral products:		
Live animals.....	\$9,785	\$ 321	Marble, stones, earthen-ware, etc.....	\$115,250	\$ 44
Animal products.....	258,416	25,429	Metals.....	135,896	22,929
Raw material for medicines, perfumes, etc.....	221,358	7,625	Manufactured articles:		
Miscellaneous.....	1,048	1,925	Chemical products.....	142,714	4,209
Total animal products ..	\$490,607	\$35,300	Prepared dyes.....	987	183
Vegetable products:			Paints.....	12,344	1,558
Flour.....	746,583	33,650	Miscellaneous.....	81,680	7,860
Fruits and grains.....	21,234	34,196	Pottery.....	27,710	1,216
Colonial products.....	476,775	2,461,250	Glassware.....	20,892	233
Oils and vegetables.....	179,537	13,387	Thread (yarn).....	37,271	635
Medicines.....	1,107	2,053	Cloth.....	342,524	26,425
Wood.....	106,115	3,412	Paper.....	23,299	1,128
Cordage, yarn, etc.....	7,879	6,619	Hides and skins.....	38,551	1,078
Dyes and tannin.....	25	4,712	Metal goods.....	221,792	26,038
Miscellaneous.....	26,520	2,105	Arms, powder, etc.....	2,885	.....
Beverages.....	213,333	806,187	Furniture.....	16,657	1,593
Total vegetable products	\$1,779,108	\$3,367,571	Woodenware.....	136,115	5,436
			Musical instruments.....	7,752	2,385
			Esparto and wickerware...	17,941	1,389
			Miscellaneous.....	241,763	22,248
			Total mineral and mfg'd products.....	\$1,372,877	\$ 103,616
			Grand Total.....	\$3,893,738	\$3,529,463

Banks and Money:

There are two banks in Guadeloupe; the Banque du Commerce and the Banque de la Guadeloupe, the latter being a semi-official institution. Currency is as in France.

Weights and Measures: The metric system prevails.

HAITI

A Negro republic occupying the western part, and about one-third of the area of the island of Santo Domingo or Haiti. The area of the republic is approximately equivalent to that of the combined areas of New Jersey and Delaware.

In 1915 the government of Haiti ratified a treaty with the United States which virtually established an American protectorate in Haiti. It has since had a garrison of United States marines. Since this protectorate was established, the trade and commerce of the republic have greatly increased.

The climate is tropical, and there are two seasons, the rainy from April to October, and the dry from October to April.

The principal products of Haiti are coffee and cacao.

Of the total imports of Haiti in 1918 the United States supplied 85 per cent. and took 61 per cent. of the total exports. The per capita foreign trade of Haiti was estimated at \$8.60; imports at \$4.20, exports at \$4.40.

Commerce

The total foreign commerce for the year 1917 amounted to about \$24,000,000; exports amounted to about \$13,000,000; imports to \$11,000,000. No official statistics of foreign trade have been published since 1913. The following statistics are, however, approximately correct; 1918, imports, \$10,500,100; exports, \$11,000,000; total, \$21,500,000.

No figures are available for total imports by countries and articles. Following are some of the principal exports from the United States:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Building material:					
Cement.....bbls..	21,954	15,650	①10,455	①39,526	35,922
Lumber.....ft....	4,767,015	3,527,049	1,257,585	2,454,622	3,061,352
Drugs, etc.:					
Bicarbonate of soda.....lbs..	9,154	5,968	19,527	87,914	①
Potash.....	3,396	4,088	1,330	①	①
Soap.....	8,069,723	6,145,520	5,383,135	6,579,135	6,529,998
Drygoods:					
Cotton cloth:					
Bleached.....yds..	549,540	544,160	840,380	2,108,574	266,758
Unbleached.....	2,873,249	287,300	12,700	9,357,321	4,570,891
Denim.....	1,027,333	1,445,571	1,800,750	2,516,721	920,169
Drills.....	875,050	730,978	900,376	2,094,726	①1,390,126
Ginghams.....	97,115	13,500	190,700	1,879,046	①658,436
Nankinette.....	2,270,697	4,256,300	6,000,210	6,707,967	2,075,086
Zephyrs.....	125,844	40,276	46,000	①	33,935
Glass Tumblers.....dos..	14,284	7,449	3,145	9,343	10,700
Hardware, metals, etc.:					
Cooking utensils.....lbs..	417,678	3,207	2,294	2,382	①
Iron:					
Pipes.....	293,029	273,565	542,895	864,304	211,066
Sheets.....	①	①	33,461	115,111	186,082
Nails, cast.....	417,468	246,085	225,746	381,845	①
Copper.....	85,516	76,400	159,288	245,500	317,166
Wire, bottling.....	360,000	①	444,000	150,000	115,000
Provisions:					
Bacon.....	3,476	1,264	1,303	2,365	①2,284
Biscuits.....	47,497	39,297	43,656	71,559	21,650
Butter.....	591,952	414,733	441,213	477,814	375,702
Candy.....	46,968	20,909	35,698	56,864	43,154
Cheese.....	42,392	19,490	39,234	67,560	1,144,748
Codfish.....	2,988,263	1,447,253	395,277	1,400,218	1,736,133
Flour.....bbls..	190,002	137,538	①146,402	①205,985	①
Hams.....lbs..	150,855	626,235	56,731	108,334	74,873
Herring, smoked.....bbs..	186,255	156,264	58,031	121,122	82,393
Herring, pickled.....bbls..	23,515	1,006	12,166	24,151	17,004
Lard.....lbs..	4,402,779	1,183,606	3,188,086	4,101,308	2,236,237
Macaroni.....	59,211	58,070	69,289	91,807	79,071
Rice.....	①	①	1,773,252	2,521,771	915,780
Onions.....	79,401	37,106	40,602	42,989	①
Pork, salted.....bbls..	9,128	5,802	2,917	5,144	2,410
Potatoes.....	1,408	902	1,096	1,514	①
Salt, table.....lbs..	①	4,895	5,338	5,210	6,606
Sugar.....	8,648,147	790,794	978,625	908,735	259,988
Beef, salted.....bbls..	2,499	1,228	761	1,390	①
Mackerel, salted.....	1,752	857	419	504	①
Wheat.....	661,756	124,300	①	①	①
Tobacco leaf.....lbs..	1,089,783	890,512	506,257	43,585	1,108,109
Bags, paper.....no.	54,906	1,070,900	638,000	2,509,000	①
Rope—manila.....lbs..	52,558	32,300	42,897	①	18,931
Oakum.....	29,117	31,456	25,332	①	32,758
Kerosene.....gals..	928,093	87,565	330,379	701,161	797,014
Paints, in tins.....lbs..	71,284	32,630	38,792	122,952	344,524
Paints.....gals..	5,393	41,314	4,458	1,300	①
Oil, yellow.....lbs..	45,455	①	18,150	51,219	48,072
Sail cloth.....yds..	①	32,330	31,683	82,789	①

Note: ① Bags. ② Pieces. ③ Barrels. ④ Bags of 196 lbs. each. ⑤ Not reported.

HAITI

The value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Haiti for 11 years:

Year ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS			Per Cent. free	Excess of exports (*) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	\$3,857,042	\$80,317	\$3,937,359	\$522,416	\$3,531	\$525,947	99.33	*\$3,411,412
1910	4,381,513	116,936	4,498,449	786,568	4,011	790,579	99.49	*3,707,870
1911	5,226,640	132,121	5,358,761	785,246	28,467	813,713	96.50	*4,545,041
1912	7,042,772	220,227	7,271,999	794,181	5,997	800,178	99.25	*6,471,828
1913	6,426,873	213,282	6,640,265	872,139	2,592	874,731	99.70	*5,765,534
1914	5,431,712	108,993	5,540,705	696,511	5,296	691,807	99.23	*4,848,898
1915	3,080,735	103,883	3,184,618	1,538,183	4,053	1,542,836	99.70	*1,641,782
1916	6,258,016	254,963	6,542,979	2,555,390	4,950	2,560,340	99.60	*3,982,639
1917	7,216,734	153,662	7,370,396	4,002,825	231,706	4,234,531	94.53	*3,135,865
1918	8,196,863	163,059	8,359,922	4,375,201	440,343	4,815,544	90.86	*3,544,378
1919	.....	.....	12,152,876	.....	.....	9,496,937	.....	*2,655,949

Imports by countries for 5 years:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States.....	\$5,908,956	\$6,381,688	\$3,806,673	\$3,775,064	\$8,500,000
United Kingdom.....	595,319	409,811	296,225	719,959	700,000
France.....	817,335	345,190	167,779	467,336	500,000
Germany.....	535,543	338,004	20,509	.....	.....
Other countries.....	242,972	138,099	53,574	349,641	1,300,000
Total.....	\$8,100,125	\$7,612,792	\$4,344,763	\$10,312,000	\$11,000,000

Estimated exports by principal countries:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States.....	\$1,000,000	\$1,171,649	\$1,494,927	\$3,744,510	\$3,542,167
France.....	5,000,000	3,500,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	4,200,000
United Kingdom.....	800,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,000,000
Germany.....	4,200,000	3,000,000	100,000	.....	.....

Exports of the four products of Haiti for 10 years:

Years	Coffee	Cacao	Cotton	Campeachy logs and roots
1908	Pounds 60,649,613	Pounds 5,918,968	Pounds 3,062,440	Pounds 109,237,870
1909	39,136,535	4,433,282	3,527,359	88,408,031
1910	77,417,662	4,152,660	3,778,118	96,61,639
1911	51,795,619	3,288,350	4,198,227	75,197,092
1912	79,276,555	6,908,338	4,338,837	94,870,193
1913	57,593,830	3,919,120	4,287,722	97,198,150
1914	81,484,525	6,629,844	3,492,458	72,080,450
1915	36,260,085	4,200,406	2,492,982	49,832,611
1916	45,062,354	3,395,554	2,896,870	231,258,891
1917	47,423,101	4,896,076	3,381,786	56,759,328

Production and Industry

The industries of Haiti are chiefly agricultural. The principal crops are coffee, cacao, the annual output of which is estimated at approximately 6,000,000 pounds; cotton, tobacco and sugar. There are several sugar refineries, and rum and other spirits are distilled for local consumption.

Dyewoods, chiefly campeché and fustic, are abundant and exported. Mineral resources comprising gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, tin, coal, sulphur, kaolin, nickel, gypsum and limestone, are as yet undeveloped. Manufacturing is limited, shoes being the principal article produced.

Money and Banks:

The gold standard is theoretically established, having as its unit the *gourde*, with a value of \$0.965. No gold coin has ever been issued; the paper currency is not convertible, and the average value of the paper *gourde* is about \$0.20. There is a subsidiary coinage of nickel 50, 20, 10 and 5 centime pieces, and bronze 3, 2 and 1 centime pieces. Customs duties, which constitute the principal source of national revenue, are now payable in United States gold. The Banque National de la Republique de Haiti, established in 1910 and since 1916 controlled by the National City Bank of New York, is the only bank in the republic.

Weights and Measures: The metric system of weights and measures prevails.

Railways, Telegraphs and Post Offices:

There are 163 miles of railway in operation, 55 being controlled by the Central R. R. of Haiti; 108 by the National R. R. of Haiti, which is constructing a system having a projected total mileage of 321. There are 30 post offices and about 124 miles of telegraph line.

Language: French.

Shipping Routes:

Royal Dutch West India Mail.
Raporel Line.
Panama Railroad Steamship Line.

Customs Tariff:

There are some 1,500 articles enumerated in the Haitian tariff, most of which are subject to specific duties, on the basis of weight; certain articles pay *ad valorem* duties. There is a small free list. Cordage and beer of American origin pay reduced duties. There are, in addition, surtaxes on importation, of 50, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ and 25 per cent.

Consular Regulations:

Six consular invoices in either English or French, are required. Blanks, per set of 6 cost \$0.06. Certification costs \$1.00. There is no charge for certification of bills of lading, five signed copies of which must be certified. Packages may be marked with either stencil or brush, and net weight in pounds as well as name or initials of consignee must be marked on the package.

Consular Representatives:

United States consular officials are stationed at Cape Haitien and Port au Prince. Consular officials of Haiti are stationed at San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Boston, New York City, Chester (Pa.), Mayaguez (P. R.), Ponce, San Juan and St. Thomas.

Cable Rate:

Cape Haiti, Port-au-Prince, Mole St. Nicholas, from New York or New England, \$0.80 per word. To other places \$1.30 per word from New York and New England.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: To Port-au-Prince direct, about 6 days.

Parcel Post: Service extends to Haiti, limit of weight 11 pounds.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

JAMAICA

The largest island of the British West Indies, lying about 80 miles south of Cuba. Its area is approximately equivalent to that of the state of Connecticut.

The coast lands are warm and humid, but the climate of the uplands is mild and equable. There are two rainy seasons, lasting about three weeks each, in May and October.

The principal industries of Jamaica are agriculture and fruit growing, the chief products being bananas, sugar, cacao, coffee and oranges.

Area and Population

Jamaica has a length of 144 miles; its greatest width is 49 miles, and its total area is 4,193 square miles, or 2,683,250 acres. Of this amount only 645 square miles, or 413,440 acres are flat land, the rest being hills and mountains, and in large part uncultivable. In 1911 the island had a total population of 831,383 (397,439 males and 433,944 females) of whom 15,605 were white, 163,201 were half breeds, 630,181 were negroes, 17,380 were West Indians, 2,111 were Chinese and 3,623 were unclassified. Kingston, the capital, is also the largest city, having a population of 57,379. Other towns are Half Way Tree (pop. 23,322); Spanish Town (7,119); Montego Bay (6,616); Port Antonio (7,074); Savanna-la-Mar (3,400); Morant Bay (1,984); Port Maria (3,833); St. Anna Bay (2,592); Falmouth (2,288); Lucea (1,447); Black River (1,262); Mandeville (1,198).

Commerce

Total foreign trade of the United States with Jamaica for nine years:

Year Ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS				Excess of Exports (*) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1911...	\$4,340,827	\$38,758	\$4,379,585	\$6,006,682	\$236,018	\$6,242,700	96.23	\$-1,863,115
1912...	4,928,046	44,349	4,972,395	6,101,250	224,047	6,325,306	96.46	-1,352,011
1913...	5,242,742	44,477	5,287,219	5,151,358	140,030	5,291,388	97.35	-4,169
1914...	5,212,760	41,364	5,254,124	6,424,042	277,871	6,701,913	95.86	-1,447,789
1915...	4,489,746	74,957	4,564,703	5,237,547	324,038	5,561,585	94.17	-996,882
1916...	6,356,158	128,049	6,484,207	4,279,680	487,345	4,767,025	89.78	*1,717,182
1917...	7,906,886	107,888	8,014,774	3,528,972	710,968	4,239,940	83.24	*3,834,834
1918...	7,628,361	205,735	7,834,096	2,639,606	643,376	3,282,982	80.40	*4,551,114
1919...	.....	.....	7,579,635	.....	.....	3,377,210	.....	*4,202,425

Value of imports from the United States, United Kingdom, and British possessions, for the five-year period 1912-1916:

Article	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Food stuffs:					
United Kingdom.....	\$703,713	\$794,274	\$662,884	\$777,838	\$929,197
British Possessions.....	1,392,054	1,247,216	1,024,833	1,077,826	1,173,077
United States.....	2,069,301	2,751,532	2,141,019	2,009,087	3,110,006
Other countries.....	58,320	89,462	84,452	91,013	113,233
Total Foodstuffs.....	4,823,388	4,882,484	3,913,188	3,955,764	5,325,513
Liquors:					
United Kingdom.....	343,597	290,521	279,124	210,467	291,580
British Possessions.....	1,098	1,414	1,244	835	8,733
United States.....	58,543	46,709	59,102	81,730	99,790
Other countries.....	77,298	66,985	44,770	13,034	21,388
Total Liquors.....	480,536	405,629	384,240	306,066	421,491
Tobacco and Cigars:					
United Kingdom.....	36,104	41,723	50,121	44,279	38,685
British Possessions.....	111	636	325	38	445
United States.....	19,308	24,081	14,196	27,352	44,908
Other countries.....	14,283	8,621	8,752	1,982	58
Total Tobacco.....	69,806	75,061	73,394	73,652	83,886
Household Furniture:					
United Kingdom.....	10,980	13,714	9,754	2,245	4,957
British Possessions.....	3,538	1,769	1,360	495	442
United States.....	32,921	33,393	35,069	18,927	19,814
Other countries.....	3,406	1,788	748	447	111
Total Furniture.....	50,845	51,164	46,931	21,484	25,324
Clothing:					
United Kingdom.....	2,145,194	1,472,103	1,297,348	1,131,310	1,381,396
British Possessions.....	1,219	6,347	3,849	4,626	2,318
United States.....	835,292	788,141	904,761	1,355,162	1,524,353
Other countries.....	34,540	34,656	56,162	7,907	5,584
Total Clothing.....	3,066,245	2,301,247	2,262,120	2,499,005	2,913,651
Hardware and Ironmongery:					
United Kingdom.....	407,102	392,381	342,474	243,352	166,586
British Possessions.....	2,289	1,628	3,698	1,117	14,895
United States.....	287,303	190,302	196,071	254,717	341,458
Other countries.....	30,876	27,162	15,061	1,375	1,375
Total Hardware.....	727,569	611,473	557,304	499,987	524,314
Building Materials:					
United Kingdom.....	293,184	366,987	209,801	91,562	39,166
British Possessions.....	30,909	50,335	16,543	2,677	12,830
United States.....	597,187	606,440	420,025	276,966	528,680
Other countries.....	6,313	6,522	2,561	1,258	5,603
Total Building Materials.....	927,593	929,284	648,930	372,463	580,279
Estates' Machinery and Supplies:					
United Kingdom.....	287,318	171,810	154,062	135,530	134,087
British Possessions.....	14	.....	.....	1,224	.....
United States.....	37,130	31,356	43,778	51,239	93,807
Other countries.....	4,116	32,498	7,353	68	1,769
Total Estates' Machinery and Supplies.....	328,578	235,664	205,193	186,837	230,877
Other Machinery and Tools:					
United Kingdom.....	27,118	25,898	57,474	10,677	18,740
British Possessions.....	.....	520	.....	1,370	908
United States.....	43,030	65,911	78,110	85,560	132,430
Other countries.....	2,405	1,633	2,206	14	801
Total Machinery and Tools.....	72,553	93,962	137,790	97,621	152,879
Coal and Coke:					
United Kingdom.....	2,298	1,691	1,190	452	1,015
British Possessions.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	288,173	223,059	486,763	298,365	453,277
Other countries.....	24	.....	.....	.....	48
Total Coal and Coke.....	290,471	224,774	487,953	298,817	454,340
Books and Printed Matter:					
United Kingdom.....	62,057	47,890	45,605	34,583	39,769
British Possessions.....	2,493	2,342	3,761	1,487	1,492
United States.....	12,208	10,716	8,553	5,591	6,736
Other countries.....	792	121	340	77	48
Total Books.....	77,550	61,069	58,459	41,738	48,045
Miscellaneous:					
United Kingdom.....	2,155,395	1,775,882	1,602,706	1,071,630	1,871,663
British Possessions.....	179,270	184,208	219,885	89,122	130,631
United States.....	1,258,239	1,670,848	1,547,321	1,638,850	2,310,293
Other countries.....	310,923	297,114	244,103	148,405	64,472
Total Miscellaneous.....	\$3,903,827	\$3,918,052	\$3,614,015	\$2,948,007	\$4,377,059

The gain of the United States in Jamaica's trade is shown in the following table of imports from the United States and the United Kingdom during 1916 and 1917:

Articles	FROM UNITED STATES		FROM UNITED KINGDOM		FROM ALL COUNTRIES	
	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917
Books and printed matter.....	\$6,745	\$7,979	\$39,822	\$28,951	\$48,125	\$37,871
Building material.....	529,388	502,539	39,212	45,636	567,075	370,091
Clothing and boots.....	1,526,392	1,913,712	1,383,244	1,009,181	2,915,033	2,930,295
Coal and coke.....	453,884	852,041	1,017	1,012	454,949	853,054
Cotton manufactures.....	937,390	1,346,760	1,000,976	762,955	1,939,227	2,112,037
Agricultural machinery.....	93,933	128,959	134,267	122,319	231,193	260,781
Foodstuffs.....	3,114,166	4,202,549	930,441	332,718	5,332,647	5,857,908
Hardware and ironmongery.....	341,915	414,149	166,809	93,918	525,017	527,631
Household furniture.....	19,840	18,556	4,964	1,129	25,363	20,921
Liquors.....	99,924	127,745	277,137	136,919	407,467	295,728
Machinery and tools.....	132,607	121,526	18,765	36,785	153,095	160,142
Oils.....	395,340	580,865	27,773	18,021	426,846	643,517
Tobacco and cigars.....	45,059	109,647	38,737	15,646	84,101	125,350
All other articles.....	980,668	1,008,879	845,695	555,457	1,990,187	1,980,607
Total.....	\$8,677,251	\$11,335,904	\$4,908,849	\$3,163,648	\$15,120,234	\$16,175,963

The foreign trade of Jamaica was distributed as follows in the years 1916 and 1917:

Countries	IMPORTS FROM		EXPORTS TO	
	1916	1917	1916	1917
United Kingdom.....	\$4,908,849	\$3,163,648	\$5,964,971	\$5,412,113
Canada.....	1,132,479	1,086,977	1,883,170	1,825,142
Other British colonies.....	186,844	487,997	247,042	348,967
United States.....	8,677,251	11,335,904	4,480,610	3,381,060
Denmark.....	26,567	4,828	.....	.....
France.....	18,707	7,434	694,259	627,214
Italy.....	2,336	13,640	130,197	124,095
Netherlands.....	40,568	25,630	.....	.....
Norway.....	67,065	1,337	.....	458
Panama.....	4,137	2,833	188,038	178,065
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.....	24,284	15,765	.....	1,357
Sweden.....	14,132	14,532	.....	.....
All other countries.....	17,015	16,438	121,496	166,103
Total.....	\$15,120,234	\$16,175,963	\$13,729,534	\$12,064,574

Imports and exports under the Board of Trade headings for the period 1913-1917:

Articles	IMPORTS				
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Food, drink, and tobacco.....	\$5,958,489	\$4,967,008	\$4,859,004	\$6,047,132	\$6,925,944
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.....	592,861	1,369,740	686,582	1,546,768	2,035,267
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.....	7,244,592	6,084,492	5,781,835	7,258,305	7,082,071
Total.....	\$13,795,942	\$12,421,240	\$11,327,421	\$14,852,205	\$16,043,282
Articles	EXPORTS				
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Food, drink, and tobacco.....	8,985,980	11,790,303	8,373,082	8,901,843	8,406,051
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.....	898,090	935,282	1,204,882	2,540,237	1,463,215
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.....	1,053,981	1,044,380	1,255,834	2,194,309	2,157,582
Total.....	\$10,938,051	\$13,769,965	\$10,833,798	\$13,636,389	\$12,026,848

Proportionate distribution of imports and exports from 1914 to 1916:

Country	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1914	1915	1916	1914	1915	1916
United Kingdom.....	38.4%	33.2%	32.4%	18.2%	38.1%	43.4%
United States.....	47.6%	54.6%	57.4%	60.9%	49.8%	32.7%
Canada.....	8.2%	9.0%	7.5%	7.2%	7.5%	13.7%
Other countries.....	5.8%	3.8%	2.7%	13.7%	7.6%	10.2%

Principal exports in 1916 and 1917:

Articles	TO UNITED STATES		TO UNITED KINGDOM		TO ALL COUNTRIES	
	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917
Cacao.....	\$262,080	\$137,371	\$472,629	\$304,013	\$314,340	\$573,531
Cattle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,769	39,102
Cocanuts.....	677,972	567,264	113,881	97,943	873,001	721,965
Coffee.....	307,845	218,068	129,337	96,955	706,177	569,264
Dyewoods.....	1,223,541	442,597	370,438	151,270	1,983,614	774,615
Fruit.....	1,051,397	929,302	118,523	240,249	1,227,243	1,211,899
Ginger, etc.....	750,925	832,371	1,832,690	1,914,685	3,161,308	3,565,310
Horses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,970	1,081
Pimento.....	50,757	141,683	147,747	186,567	213,187	348,611
Rum.....	13,427	10,984	1,641,339	176,692	1,762,106	271,234
Sugar.....	8,122	77,859	1,067,326	2,128,807	2,447,217	3,426,259
Tobacco and cigars.....	3,142	905	31,588	47,453	252,255	319,889
All other articles.....	131,402	42,656	39,473	67,474	232,347	241,834
Total.....	\$4,480,610	\$3,381,000	\$5,964,971	\$5,412,113	\$13,729,534	\$12,064,574

Agricultural exports of Jamaica for the years 1915 to 1917:

Products	YEAR ENDED MAY 31—		
	1915	1916	1917
Coffee.....hundredweight	72,415	57,261	64,103
Cacao.....	65,548	63,758	64,988
Cocanuts.....number	30,129,432	25,039,961	27,373,243
Bananas.....stems	12,875,163	5,724,931	2,429,689
Oranges.....number	14,002,200	25,187,560	11,551,677
Grapefruit.....packages	24,782	54,094	36,250
Cotton.....pounds	44,692	34,986	65,281
Honey.....gallons	88,182	135,323	135,464
Ginger.....hundredweight	8,819	18,081	19,688
Pimento.....	72,600	116,911	57,284
Rum.....gallons	767,774	1,557,440	1,216,868
Dyewoods.....tons	47,836	70,315	57,604
Dyewood extract.....packages	24,988	30,913	26,285
Sugar.....tons	14,279	22,518	26,715

Production and Industry

Jamaica's principal source of wealth is her agricultural produce; bananas, sugar, cacao, coffee, cocoanuts, pimento, tobacco, oranges, ginger and annatto. Privately held acreage amounts to 2,126,411; 1,114,283 being wood and "ruinate," and 1,013,025 under cultivation. Of the latter, 739,917 acres are grazing land and 273,108 are under various crops, as follows: 31,727 acres under sugar, 11,088 acres under cacao, 18,175 acres under coffee, 29,731 acres under cocoanuts, 881 acres under tobacco, 1,126 acres under oranges, 89 acres under ginger (231 in 1914), 1,243 acres under cassava.

The forest lands of the islands produce 113 timbers, 46 of which are suitable for cabinet work; 35 for house work and furniture; for general purposes, 35 for outside and 40 for inside

work; 20 for turnery; 17 for carriage and wagon work; 17 for posts; 15 for shingles; 12 for supplies; 9 for railway ties; 8 for millwork; 8 for coopering; 6 for fuel. Among these woods are mahogany, cedar, mahoe, sabinwood, rosewood, logwood and fustic. There are but two saw mills on the island; the wood which grows on small tracts on the hills and mountains, being principally sawed by hand.

Manufacturing is not extensive; the two principal industries in this field being the production of Jamaica rum, said to be the finest in the world, by approximately 80 stills; the manufacture of "jippi-jappa" ("Panama") hats, and the manufacture of banana food products, principally dried bananas (banana figs), banana flour and meal. Other industries are:

Kingston: 1 match factory; 1 ice; 5 aerated water and soft drink; 4 cigar and cigarette; 1 biscuit and cracker, and 1 leather factory and tannery, and 2 small breweries.

Port Antonio: 1 ice factory; 1 bottling works for soft drinks; 2 copra factories; 2 cigar factories; 1 tannery.

St. Mary: 2 banana flour factories; 1 small brewery.

St. Ann's Bay: 1 factory for extraction of essential oils; 1 coffee mill; 1 small grist mill.

Trelawney: 1 starch factory.

Montego Bay: 1 ice factory; 1 aerated water bottling works; 1 small distillery.

Savanna-la-Mar: 2 aerated factories; 2 steam bakeries.

Georges Plain: 1 rice treating plant; 1 lime juice factory.

St. Elizabeth: 1 dye factory.

Manchester: 1 aerated water factory.

Trout Hall: 1 banana products factory.

Aenon Town: 1 banana products factory.

Spanish Town: 1 dyewood extract factory.

Linstead: 1 electrical plant, 1 ice factory.

Railways:

Jamaica has 197 1/4 miles of 4-foot 8 1/2-inch gauge, operated by the government. There are electric lights and tram-lines in Kingston. There are over 2,000 miles of main road, and adequate telephone and telegraph systems.

Money, Weights and Measures: As in Great Britain. American coins are current.

Language: English.

Local Advertising Media:

One of the daily newspapers published in Kingston is a popular advertising medium, which circulates throughout the island. There are also two weeklies, published in Kingston.

Shipping Routes:

United Fruit Company.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Jamaica provides specific duties for most articles and ad valorem duties on a few.

Consular Regulations:

No consular documents are required and there are no regulations as to marks, weights, etc.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states \$0.36 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: To Kingston direct, 5 days.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Jamaica and Cayman Islands. Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Rate, 12 cents per pound or fraction thereof. Each parcel must be accompanied by a customs declaration, describing the contents and giving the value of the package.

Money Orders: Issued for Jamaica and Cayman Islands on domestic form.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.

Consular Representatives: United States has a consular official stationed at Kingston.

ISLANDS

The population of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac is 5,564; 2,322 of whom are white; 2,211 half breed, and 1,031 Negro. The industries are coconut raising, turtle raising, etc. Communications are irregular, and all trade is handled through Jamaica. The trade of the islands is small, and emigration has been steady. The Turks and Caicos Islands are geographically a part of the Bahamas, but are governed as a dependency of Jamaica. Seat of the government is at Grand Turk (population about 1,700).

The population in 1911 was 5,615, of whom 286 were white. Principal industry, salt raking. Total imports amount to about \$139,140, and are flour, meats and rice. Total exports amount to about \$135,108 and are salt, sisal and sponges. The cable station is at Grand Turk.

There are about 30 islands, 8 of which are inhabited. The largest is Grand Caicos, 20 miles in length, 6 in width. Currency, weights and measures as in Great Britain. American currency is subject to a discount of 1½ per cent.

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS

The Leeward Islands, a British possession, comprise Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis, Montserrat, the British Virgin Islands, and several islands of less importance. They lie to the north of the Windward Islands and southeast of Porto Rico. The colony is divided into 5 Presidencies: St. Kitts, with Nevis and Anguilla; Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; Montserrat, the Virgin Islands and Dominica.

Area and Population

Area and population according to census of 1911:

Islands	Square miles	Males	Females	Total
Antigua.....	108	13,989	18,290	32,269
Barbuda and Redonda.....	62			
Virgin Islands.....	58	2,613	2,949	5,566
Dominica.....	305	15,231	18,632	33,863
St. Kitts.....	65	10,969	15,314	26,283
Nevis.....	50	5,521	7,424	12,945
Anguilla.....	35	1,562	2,513	4,075
Montserrat.....	32	5,245	6,951	12,196
Total.....	715	55,130	72,063	127,193

Commerce

Total foreign trade of the islands 1913-1918:

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
Imports.....	\$2,859,439	\$3,029,296	\$2,840,757	\$3,114,907	\$4,373,628
Exports.....	2,740,860	3,020,023	3,249,989	5,439,532	5,308,960

(1). St. Kitts and Dependencies:

Temperature ranges from 75° to 85°, eastern side of island being coolest. Hurricanes are likely to occur in March, August and September. Basseterre, on the southwestern side of the island, has about 10,000 inhabitants and is the only business place of any importance and the main trading place for the island of Nevis. Most of the houses are of frame construction; some have one story of coral rock and the rest frame. There are few stone houses. The town has ample customs and warehouse space, 2 piers, 170 and 200 feet long. Ships anchor in the open roadstead and lighters are used in landing freight.

Water supply is piped from the hills. Population is largely Negro and Negroid. The island is strictly agricultural, the principal crop being sugar. There are several modern sugar estates and 2 "centrals" financed by British capital, using steam tractors, many miles of plantation tram lines, and generally modern equipment.

The Colonial Bank and The Royal Bank of Canada have branches in St. Kitts. The peculiarities of the market as differentiated from other West Indian islands are that flour is desired in sacks rather than barrels, and other goods are required in smaller packages, adapted to a population unable to buy large quantities at a time. Flour, corn meal, potatoes, butter, and cheese, condensed milk, biscuits, plain and fancy, canned meats and fish (dry salted, smoked and canned, such as salmon and cheap sardines), jams, jellies, apples, dried fruit and cooking oil are the principal foodstuffs imported.

In textiles, cotton goods, aside from sugar bags and burlap for cotton bales, which are principally imported from Great Britain, are the chief item. American prints and colored cottons are the favorites as well as sheetings, drills and domestic; in the finer grades of white goods the English product is considered superior. Shoes were coming into general use before the advance of high prices consequent upon the war; sizes generally bought are quite large.

The purchasing power of the laboring classes is small, wages being not over \$0.60 per day for men and \$0.40 per day for women. Miscellaneous hardware is in demand, but there is only a small demand for ready-made clothing.

St. Kitts is a party to the preferential tariff agreement with Canada.

Nevis is separated from St. Kitts by a strait 2 miles wide. Population, 1911, 12,945. Charlestown, the chief town, has a population of 1,500. The whole trade of Nevis is carried on with Basseterre.

Anguilla, an island 14 miles long, has a population (1911) of 3,890. It has no industries or trade of any importance, and is reached by sailing vessels only.

(2). Antigua:

Area, 108 square miles. Climate dry and pleasant; hurricanes in summer. Population chiefly Negro. Principal town, St. Joyn, 9,262 inhabitants. Principal products, sugar, molasses, rum, cotton and pineapples. Neither Barbuda nor Redonda, which islands are attached to Antigua for administrative purposes, are of any commercial importance.

(3). Montserrat:

Area, 33 square miles. Greatest length 12 miles; greatest width 8 miles. Principal products, cotton, (2,350 acres, 382,522 pounds of lint in 1914); sugar; lime juice, (1,000 acres under lime trees, average output 156,736 gallons 1913-14; 236,362 gallons 1905-13); cotton seed, cattle and papain.

(4). Virgin Islands:

Include islands of Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada, Jost-Van-Dykes, Peters and Salt. They lie east of Porto Rico and close to Virgin Islands of the United States. Cotton is the

staple industry, small quantities of sugar, cocoanuts and onions are also produced. The seat of the administration and principal town is Roadtown, on the island of Tortola.

(5). **Dominica:**

Greatest length, 29 miles, greatest width, 13 miles. Only a small part of the land is cultivatable because of the rough and broken surface. It is well timbered and well watered, and the arable land is fertile. Principal town, Roseau. Principal products are limes and lime juice and oil; also some cacao, coffee and fruit.

Warm springs abound on the island and there are sulphur deposits. St. Thomas exports (to the United States) in 1916 amounted to 66 tons, valued at \$5,339. Lime and limestone are quarried and used for building purposes. A total of 29,037 bags of lime valued at \$7,090, and 2,449 tons of limestone, valued at \$1,489 were exported in 1916.

In addition to the gas and electric light plants, there are 9 factories in the colony as follows: 2 cotton, 2 ice, 2 biscuit, 1 manure and chemical plant, 1 tobacco and 1 cigar and tobacco factories. Much of the revenue of the island is derived from its popularity as a resort of tourist travel.

Money, Weights and Measures:

Money, weights and measures as in Great Britain. In St. Kitts, Canadian and American bills circulate, and accounts are frequently kept in dollars.

Language: English.

Shipping Routes:

Quebec Steamship Co.
Raporel Line.

Customs Tariff:

Antigua, St. Kitts and Nevis, Montserrat and Dominica each have a separate tariff. In each case the duties assessed are specific; on weight or measure and not on value. These islands are parties to British and Canadian preference agreements.

Consular Regulations:

No consular documents are required and there are no restrictions as to marks, weights, etc.

Cable Rates:

From New York or New England states to Antigua, \$0.36; St. Kitts, \$0.36; St. Thomas, \$0.50.

Postal Rates:

United States domestic letter rates; Postal Union rates apply to other classes of matter.

Mail Time: Varies.

Parcel Posts:

Service extends to Leeward Islands. Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Rate, 12 cents per pound or fraction thereof. Prohibitions: goods bearing any name or trade-mark of any manufacturer, dealer or trader in the United Kingdom or any British possession, unless such name or trade-mark is accompanied by a definite indication of the country in which the goods were made or purchased.

Money Orders: Issued to all islands on domestic forms.

International Reply Coupons: Issued to all islands with the exception of Antigua.

MARTINIQUE

An island, one of the French West Indies, lying between Dominica and Santa Lucia, approximately 43 miles long and 20 miles wide, the superficial area being estimated at about 380 square miles or 244,000 acres. It has been a French possession since 1635, and its government is administered by a governor and General Council.

The island is of volcanic formation and has had severe seismic disturbances, the most violent of which was the eruption of Mont Pelee on May 8, 1902, which destroyed the capital city of St. Pierre, almost all the 25,792 inhabitants perishing in the disaster. The total population of the island (1916) is 193,087.

The present capital and principal commercial town is Fort de France with 26,400 inhabitants. The chief products are sugar, rum, cocoa, coffee, tobacco and limes. Manioc starch is manufactured for local consumption. There are 45 sugar works and 100 rum distilleries. Other industrial establishments include 8 lemonade factories, 1 pineapple cannery, 1 plant for the manufacture of cocoa powder and cocoa butter, 1 cooperage plant, 1 pottery factory, 11 gaseous water factories, 4 printing presses and 2 foundries. The manufacture of charcoal, universally used as fuel, has deforested the island almost completely.

Commerce

United States statistics of foreign commerce classify trade with Martinique under the general heading of trade with the French West Indies. For statistics of United States trade with the French West Indies, see page 78.

The foreign trade of Martinique in 1917 showed an increase of more than 100 per cent. over the average for the five preceding years. France takes most of the exports. In 1917 the United States received goods from the island valued at \$14,127.

The sugar exports for 1917 were 20,881 metric tons, valued at \$3,802,024, while in 1916 they were 34,444 tons valued at \$5,143,103. In spite of this decrease the total exports showed an increase in value of over 33 per cent. over 1916.

Value of imports from various countries during 1916 and 1917:

Countries of origin	1916	1917	Countries of origin	1916	1917
Argentina.....	\$5,558	\$10,047	Netherlands.....	\$930	\$2,226
Brazil.....	5,100	11,385	Panama.....	4,364	6,174
British Empire:			Peru.....		1,158
Great Britain.....	399,446	597,664	Porto Rico.....	79,193	39,399
India.....	36,808	16,605	St. Croix.....		6,677
Colonies.....	700,858	1,460,945	St. Martin.....	21,140	12,403
Chile.....	139,168	321,264	Spain.....	1,628	1,301
Dominican Republic.....		38,579	Sweden.....		1,607
Dutch Guiana.....	20,971	24,165	Switzerland.....		11,817
Ecuador.....	4,342	6,199	St. Thomas.....	18,940	6,940
France.....	1,847,340	2,056,858	United States.....	2,966,884	5,652,727
French Colonies.....	162,950	205,808	Venezuela.....	97,566	411,728
Haiti.....	4,200	1,576	All other.....	2,517	18,502
Italy.....	450	1,205			
			Total.....	\$6,533,803	\$10,917,872

The United States supplies the island with most of its foodstuffs, salted and preserved meats, provisions, feedstuffs, coal, petroleum products, oils, woods, tobacco, ament, chemical products, automobiles, metals, machines and machinery, a total of nearly 52 per cent. of all imports.

France supplies most of the clothing and textile fabrics, manufactured articles, yarns, cordage and twines, and beverages. France's share in the imports is about 20 per cent. of the total.

Quantity and value of the principal exports during 1916 and 1917:

Articles	1916		1917	
	Metric tons	Value	Metric tons	Value
Cacao.....	385.94	\$189,798	379.2	\$205,595
Lime juice.....	1.76	289	10.1	1,438
Coffee.....	3.50	1,450	5.5	3,122
Hides.....	110.40	28,500	176.8	41,827
Pineapples.....	69.25	13,160	160.2	42,991
Pottery.....	44.62	3,153	10.9	1,786
Rum.....	*6,175.933	5,522,948	*6,980,610	9,592,223
Semolina.....	7.84	1,500	9.3	3,287
Sugar.....	34,443.50	5,143,103	20,880.8	3,802,630
Skins.....	3.75	1,136	4.5	2,572
Vanilla.....	.80	18,449		14,682
Total.....		\$10,927,225		\$13,720,038
Re-exports.....		843,812		1,988,673
Grand Total.....		\$11,771,037		\$15,708,711

* Gallons.

Money: The currency is the same as in France.

Weights and Measures: The metric system prevails.

Language: French.

Shipping Route: Raporel Steamship Line.

Customs Tariff:

French imports are free; but foreign imports pay the duties of the French tariff.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, \$0.95 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Nine days.

Parcel Post: Service extends to Martinique. Two copies of customs declaration must be attached to each parcel.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

PORTO RICO

The most easterly and the fourth largest island of the Greater Antilles, and a possession of the United States, lying about 70 miles east of Haiti and 500 miles southeast of Cuba. The climate of Porto Rico is tropical, the temperature being moderated by the northeast trade winds. There are two seasons, the rainy from June to November, and the dry from November to June.

Agriculture is the principal industry, and sugar, tobacco, coffee and fruit are the principal crops. Over 400,000 tons of sugar are annually produced. Grape fruit is the most important single fruit crop, but other citrus fruits as well as pineapples and cocoanuts are likewise raised. Cotton growing is being developed. Manufacturing is relatively unimportant, the principal branches being the manufacture of cigars, cigarettes and drawn work.

The estimated per capita imports of Porto Rico in 1918 amounted to \$52.82. In the same year the per capita exports amounted to \$61.90. The share of the United States in the imports of Porto Rico in 1918 was 92 per cent., in the exports, 88 per cent.

Area and Population

The area of Porto Rico is 3,606 square miles. The estimated population in 1915 was 1,200,100. The principal towns are San Juan (population, 1910, 48,716), Ponce (population, 63,444), and Mayaguez (population, 42,429).

Commerce

Value of merchandise shipped from Porto Rico to the United States and foreign countries for the ten-year period 1909-1918:

Years	To the United States	To Foreign countries	Total	Years	To the United States	To Foreign countries	Total
1909	\$26,394,312	\$3,996,913	\$30,391,225	1914	\$34,423,180	\$8,679,582	\$43,102,762
1910	32,095,645	5,864,574	37,960,219	1915	42,311,920	7,044,987	49,356,907
1911	34,765,409	5,152,958	39,918,367	1916	60,952,768	5,778,805	66,731,573
1912	42,873,401	6,832,012	49,705,413	1917	73,115,224	7,855,693	80,970,917
1913	40,538,623	8,564,942	49,103,565	1918	65,514,989	8,779,033	74,294,022

Value of merchandise shipped into Porto Rico from the United States and foreign countries, during the ten year period, 1909-1918:

Years	From the United States	From Foreign countries	Total	Years	From the United States	From Foreign countries	Total
1909	\$23,618,545	\$2,925,781	\$26,544,326	1914	\$32,568,368	\$3,838,419	\$36,406,787
1910	27,097,654	3,537,201	30,634,855	1915	30,929,831	2,954,465	33,884,296
1911	34,671,958	4,115,039	38,786,997	1916	35,892,515	3,088,641	38,981,156
1912	38,470,963	4,501,928	42,972,891	1917	49,539,249	4,005,975	53,545,224
1913	33,155,005	3,745,057	36,900,062	1918	58,945,758	4,443,524	63,389,282

Imports from United States and foreign countries for fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

	FROM UNITED STATES		FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Agricultural implements.....		\$62,194		\$51,246
Animals.....		5,766		17,780
Breadstuffs:				
Bread and biscuits..... lbs.	3,255,108	400,323		3,416
Cornmeal..... bbls.	23,556	219,870		
Oats..... bushels	131,929	114,850		
Wheat flour..... bbls.	295,796	3,280,960		
Rice..... lbs.	125,131,832	9,144,940	2,617,456	94,511
All other..... lbs.		294,077		2,063
Candles..... lbs.	937,846	145,064		
Car, carriages and parts of.....		1,562,807		
Cement..... bbls.	248,407	559,692		
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines.....		926,103		279,379
Coal..... tons	104,908	527,453		3,398
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared.....		68,495		1,944
Cotton, manufactures of:				
Cloths..... yds.	44,922,200	4,734,248	75,233	19,012
All other manufactures of.....		3,875,765		128,578
Earthen, stone and china ware.....		284,127		355
Explosives..... tons		52,978		
Fertilizers..... tons	40,289	2,927,249	523	2,477
Fibers, vegetable and textile grasses:				
Cordage..... lbs.	856,012	177,706	176	94
Jute bags.....		1,085,958		540,342
All other.....		275,829		53,234
Fish:				
Dried, smoked or cured..... lbs.	10,860,900	1,111,368	6,284,174	880,040
All other.....		267,433		8,302
Fruits and nuts.....		220,343		46,204
Glass and glassware.....		166,793		4,217
India rubber, manufactures of.....		954,415		337
Instruments and apparatus, scientific.....		32,380		
Iron and steel, manufactures of.....		5,012,359		5,952
Leather and manufactures of.....		2,325,309		34,782
Meat and dairy products:				
Bacon..... lbs.	110,959	29,667		
Hams and shoulders aired..... lbs.	2,770,625	674,623		
Pork, pickled..... lbs.	7,183,263	1,677,892		
Lard..... lbs.	2,699,956	734,878		
Lard compounds..... lbs.	6,164,577	1,316,446		
All other meat products.....		578,460		85,915
Butter..... lbs.	861,999	182,827	86,280	53,667
Cheese..... lbs.	1,163,022	328,714	8,436	1,939
Milk, condensed..... lbs.	3,667,089	551,105		226
Musical instruments and parts of.....		86,116		1,723
Oils:				
Mineral..... gals.	5,916,744	1,416,416	13,524,000	257,236
Vegetable.....		162,482		78,918
Paints, pigments and varnishes.....		336,681		2,011
Paper, manufactures of.....		1,190,754		95,488
Perfumeries, cosmetics and toilet prep.....		134,837		32,319
Seeds.....		426,575		25,329
Silks, manufactures of.....				352
Soap:				
Toilet or fancy.....		75,825		7,837
All other.....		764,524		
Spirits, wines and malt liquors:				
Malt liquors..... gals.	86,548	44,134	2,409	1,923
Spirits, distilled proof..... gals.	9,848	57,256	1,767	8,431
Wines..... gals.	20,375	17,032	26,227	37,707
Champagne, doz..... qts.			607	9,092
Sugar, refined..... lbs.	3,017,215	245,074		
Straw and palm leaf, Mfrs. of.....		91,727		5,749
Tobacco and manufactures of:				
Unmanufactured..... lbs.	2,003,224	637,872		19,681
Manufactures of.....		120,103		5
Toys.....		69,130		1,459
Vegetables:				
Beans and dried peas..... bushels	218,608	1,259,334	18,583	72,467
Onions..... bushels	46,928	86,263	3,572	3,703
Potatoes..... bushels	261,911	310,649	6,991	10,766
All other canned.....		54,431		3,697
All other, incl. pickles and sauces.....		9,869		99,284

Continued on page 95

Table Continued:

	FROM UNITED STATES		FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Wood and manufactures of:				
Boards, deals, planks, etc..... M ft.	14,645	512,232	1,639	46,129
Furniture.....		335,764		4,908
All other.....		87,551		12,700
Wool, manufactures of.....		271,644		535
All other articles.....		2,804,557		1,265,982
Total Value.....		\$58,945,758		\$4,443,524

Distribution of imports for 5 years, ending June 30, 1918:

Countries	IMPORTS				
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
United States.....	\$32,568,368	\$30,929,831	\$35,892,515	\$49,539,249	\$59,945,758
Austria-Hungary.....	4,964	5,043			
Belgium.....	53,563	16,033	370		
Denmark.....	121,936	90,026	80,979	85,252	54,231
France.....	309,376	149,059	144,209	157,101	147,211
Germany.....	336,109	139,373	1,011		
Italy.....	74,205	76,033	61,551	66,734	51,720
Netherlands.....	150,078	23,805	3,927		1,631
Norway.....		4,446	15,749		
Spain.....	772,200	679,415	650,317	985,370	523,041
Sweden.....	5,659	1,296	23,146	32,141	23,767
Switzerland.....	548	2,911	295		4,002
United Kingdom.....	475,639	339,681	351,011	191,122	253,732
Canada.....	594,344	506,328	651,183	776,482	863,550
Newfoundland.....	60,872	8,272	12,142	93,053	38,021
Panama.....		13			
Mexico.....	20,996	87,986	212,520	251,269	257,236
West Indies:					
British.....	70,553	735		10	430
Cuba.....	52,006	68,871	65,754	73,966	85,634
Virgin Islands.....	4,877	4,868	29,060	20,016	29,345
Dutch.....	13,165	7,224	6,309	35,235	43,346
French.....	6	1,350	14,419	4,685	1,652
Haiti.....	2,610		16	1,966	
Dominican Republic.....	92,605	234,356	382,441	595,450	1,166,859
Argentina.....	81,800	69,550	36,336	14,958	
Colombia.....	3,079	5,295	7,430	433	887
Ecuador.....		184		80	
Brazil.....				19,955	
Peru.....		111	1,244	1,928	3,673
Uruguay.....	4,330	38,113	4,457	31,831	81,196
Venezuela.....	3,790	16,232	11,588	17,650	54,823
East Indies—British India.....	394,499	205,928	196,917	446,727	471,182
Japan.....		291	1,316	7,371	97,467
Canary Islands.....	50,473	50,241	54,461	54,199	24,918
Nicaragua.....	90				
Tripoli.....	21	5			
Hongkong.....		118			
Costa Rica.....			30		
British East Africa.....			18,828		
Chile.....				27,251	162,313
British Guiana.....				453	
Total.....	\$36,406,787	\$33,884,296	\$38,951,156	\$53,545,224	\$63,389,282

Coffee and sugar exports for 5 years, 1914 to 1918:

Year	COFFEE		Year	SUGAR	
	Pounds	Value		Short tons	Value
1914.....	50,211,947	\$8,193,544	1914.....	320,633	\$20,240,335
1915.....	51,125,620	7,082,791	1915.....	394,475	27,278,754
1916.....	32,144,283	5,049,283	1916.....	424,955	45,809,445
1917.....	39,615,146	5,892,081	1917.....	488,943	54,015,903
1918.....	37,618,613	5,505,316	1918.....	336,788	41,362,229

Distribution of exports to foreign countries for the years 1914-1918:

Countries	EXPORTS				
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
United States.....	\$34,423,180	\$42,311,920	\$60,952,768	\$73,115,224	\$65,514,989
Austria-Hungary.....	1,601,988	1,630			
Belgium.....	18,818				
Denmark.....	3,216	28,557			
France.....	843,294	815,527	276,091	567,046	229,724
Germany.....	496,100	21,369			
Gibraltar.....	24,451	7,143	1,566		
Italy.....	692,363	733,354	401,551	39,292	259
Netherlands.....	105,659	146,065	86,456	174	
Norway.....	15,795	13,464	9,830		
Russia.....	19,064				
Roumania.....	24,575				
Spain.....	1,368,491	1,876,106	1,292,378	1,897,874	1,651,161
Sweden.....	96,215	140,910	253,696		
Switzerland.....	4,225				
United Kingdom.....	79,748	6,300	33,507	53,880	155,684
Canada.....	10,072	22	85		
West Indies:					
British.....	2,920	2,593	18,589	4,745	15,465
Cuba.....	3,089,075	2,790,771	2,781,292	3,561,478	3,809,504
Virgin Islands.....	29,932	23,780	39,595	298,653	312,226
Dutch.....	32,561	34,436	71,322	106,100	67,623
French.....	2,116	13,673	62,267	54,537	113,475
Haiti.....				1,376	11,293
Dominican Republic.....	51,088	223,645	270,892	1,257,090	2,361,770
Argentina.....	16,467	31,958	13,571		
Colombia.....	10,227	21,799	50,050		
Uruguay.....	745	777	150		
Venezuela.....	4,910	89,792	30,425	16,893	31,459
Philippine Islands.....	13,563	7,942			
Canary Islands.....	8,814	11,624	75,834	49,891	19,099
Spanish Africa.....	1,915	1,750	1,690	1,623	
Finland.....	11,170				
Mexico.....			2,058		
Brazil.....				2,200	
Dutch East Indies.....				2,841	
Chile.....					291
Total.....	\$43,102,762	\$49,356,907	\$66,731,573	\$80,970,917	\$74,294,022

Production and Industry

In 1915-16 203,491 acres of land, valued at \$21,840,428, were planted to sugar cane. Sugar crops for 4 years have been as follows: 1915, 346,490 tons; 1916, 483,589 tons; 1917, 453,976 tons; 1918, 405,174 tons; 1919, 375,000 tons. Sugar is grown principally on the low alluvial lands along the coast. Tobacco is grown on 16,308 acres, valued at \$1,326,859. The principal tobacco growing districts are Cayey (2,713 acres), Cedra (2,620 acres), Aibonito (2,390 acres), Gurabo (1,920 acres), Comerio (1,824 acres), Caguas (1,531 acres), Juncos (811 acres), Loiza (371 acres) and Barranquitas (308 acres.)

The manufacturing of cigars and cigarettes is constantly increasing. Coffee is planted on 167,637 acres, and is exported to Europe and the United States. The fruit industry has largely been developed since the establishment of American authority on the island. In 1916 there were 5,380 acres devoted to the raising of citrus fruits over half of which was in grape fruit. Pineapples are grown on 3,086 acres, cocoanuts on 6,091 acres; the milk of the green cocoanut is consumed as a drink, the fibre (cois) woven into various textile products. There is no copra manufacturing.

Cotton growing is assuming increased importance. The census of 1910 enumerated 4,712 growers of sugar cane, with 75,814 laborers; 2,314 coffee planters with 29,307 laborers,

Exports, Continued:

Exports from Porto Rico to United States and foreign countries for fiscal year ending June 30, 1916:

Articles	TO UNITED STATES		TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Beeswax..... lbs.	55,296	\$17,243	567	\$171
Cocoa..... lbs.	79,398	8,320		
Coffee..... lbs.	256,697	39,064	187,361,916	5,466,252
Cotton, Sea Island..... lbs.	128,071	48,345		
Fruits and nuts:				
Grape fruit..... boxes	549,125	1,120,330		
Oranges..... boxes	602,987	1,230,964	239	567
Pineapples..... boxes		617,486		
All other.....		4,461		
Canned pineapples.....		75,216		3,917
All other.....		30		
Prepared and preserved pineapples.....		2,010		603
Cocoanuts.....		561,062		11,538
Hides and skins..... lbs.	981,827	283,143	5,459	3,767
Honey..... lbs.	3,137,942	388,653	672,471	71,737
Leather, sole..... lbs.	998	450	33,903	16,250
Tallow..... lbs.	38,814	6,106	134,954	21,993
Perfumeries, cosmetics, bay rum.....		31,183		
Seeds:				
Annatto..... lbs.			701,049	15,300
Cotton..... lbs.	766,094	78,337		
Spirits, distilled—Alcohol..... proof gals.	133,799	156,736	81,938	84,869
Straw hats.....		160,187		18,678
Sugar and Molasses:				
Sugar..... short tons	336,469	41,310,845	319	51,384
Molasses..... lbs.	14,495,752	1,213,382	1,088,292	108,167
Tobacco and manufactures of:				
Cigarettes..... M.	4,255	16,656	2,030	9,076
Cigars..... M.	179,038	7,131,535	150	3,158
Leaf..... lbs.	13,124,315	7,913,675	82,177	14,085
Scrap..... lbs.	3,989,831	1,054,370		
All other domestic articles.....		1,584,023		2,815,332
Total exports of domestic merchandise.....		\$65,053,842		\$3,716,844
Total exports of foreign merchandise.....		461,147		62,189
Total Exports.....		\$65,514,989		\$3,779,033

Note: Includes all U. S. goods exported from Porto Rico and also those exported from the U.S. via Porto Rico.

Production and Industry, Continued:

180 tobacco planters with 5,346 laborers; 614 fruit growers and 3,668 laborers; 16,176 general farmers and 62,667 general farm laborers. Tobacco and fruit farmers are estimated to have increased by 25 per cent. in the subsequent decade. Kapok, hemp and dye woods and plants grow wild and are gathered to some extent.

The making of charcoal, which is universally used as a fuel, has depleted the lumber resources of the island. The manufacture of charcoal is, however, an important industry. Mineral resources include iron, copper, salt, phosphates largely undeveloped. Bat guano is used locally as a fertilizer. Manufacturing is largely undeveloped; cigars, cigarettes, hats, ice, laces, embroidery and drawn work constitute the principal branches. In 1910 there were 939 industrial establishments employing 18,122 persons, with a total capital of \$25,544,385 and an output valued at \$36,749,742.

Telegraphs and Telephones:

The government operates the telegraph service; there are 37 offices and 590 miles of wire. There are privately owned telephone systems giving good service.

Roads and Railroads:

There are over 1,000 miles of road and 300 miles of railroad on the island, the railroad almost encircling the island and penetrating for some distance into the interior. Transportation is largely by automobile.

Cable and Wireless:

Porto Rico is connected with the outside world by two cable lines, the West India and Panama Telegraph Co., and the French Telegraph Cable Co. Through Mayaguez there is direct communication with Santo Domingo and Curaçao as well as Venezuela and other South American countries. The French Cable Co. operates from San Juan to New York via Cape Haitien, and from New York to Brest, France. There is a naval radio station at San Juan, having a day radius of 300, and a night radius of 1,000 miles. This station receives commercial messages for points in Porto Rico and for cable relay to foreign points.

Local Advertising Media:

There are three daily papers in San Juan which rank as leaders, one of them being published in both English and Spanish. There is a popular illustrated weekly which has a wide circulation. There are also dailies in Ponce and Mayaguez.

Money, Banks, Weights and Measures:

Money, as in the United States. Metric system adopted in 1902, but in practice American system is equally current.

Shipping Routes: New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company.

Cable Rate: From New York or New England. \$0.30 per word.

Postal Rate: United States domestic rate.

Mail Time: To San Juan direct from New York, 5 days.

Parcels Post: At domestic rates.

Money Orders: As in United States.

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO

Trinidad is the most southern, and with the exception of Jamaica, the largest of the British West Indian Islands. It is situated 6 miles east of the coast of Venezuela. Its area approximates that of the State of Delaware. For administrative purposes Trinidad includes the neighboring island of Tobago.

Since Trinidad lies in the track of the trade winds, and is practically a part of the mainland, it is immune from the climatic vicissitudes to which the other islands of the Antilles are exposed. It is not subject to hurricanes, and its seasons are regular, and two in number, the wet and the dry. The wet season lasts from May to January, interrupted by a brief dry season of four weeks' duration in October; the dry season lasts from the end of January to the middle of May.

Trinidad:

The island is directly opposite the delta of the Orinoco river on the Venezuelan coast. It is 55 miles long by 40 broad, and has an estimated total area of 1,860 square miles. Trinidad has three mountain ranges running east to west. The chief settlements are along the western coast. Total population of island (census of 1911) 312,803; (estimate, 1917), 350,000. Chief towns are Port of Spain (capital), population, 1911, 65,004; San Fernando, the principal sugar port, population, 1911, 8,666; Tunapuna, population, 1911, 5,644; Princes Town, population, 1911, 4,438; Arima, population, 1911, 4,020.

The population of Trinidad is composed of about one-third East Indians, and the remainder principally of mixed European and Negro blood. The birth rate is 34 and the death rate 30 per 1,000, partially explained by large infant mortality among negroes and East Indians. The East Indian immigrants average about 2,400 per year in number.

Tobago: An island about 20 miles northeast of Trinidad. Total area, 114½ square miles; length, 26 miles; width, 7½ miles. Population (census of 1911), 20,762, with same racial characteristics as that of Trinidad. Capital, Scarborough, population about 2,500; Plymouth, population about 1,500. Dry season from December to June. Average rainfall 85 to 95 inches. The birth rate is 24 and death rate 19.

Sugar was for many years the chief product, but has given way to cocoa. Cocoanuts, coffee, limes, nutmegs, tobacco and some cotton are likewise grown. Cotton growing is discouraged by the prevalence of insect pests. The principal business of Tobago is done with Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Commerce
(Trinidad and Tobago)

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Trinidad and Tobago for nine years:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per Cent. free	Excess of exports (*) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1911	\$3,350,330	\$24,808	\$3,375,138	\$4,223,946	\$441,164	\$4,665,110	90.55	* \$1,289,972
1912	3,338,679	16,002	3,354,681	4,444,332	583,587	5,027,919	88.39	- 1,673,233
1913	3,107,851	11,738	3,119,589	4,899,185	494,365	5,393,550	90.83	- 2,273,961
1914	3,447,266	18,344	3,465,610	6,694,795	180,309	6,875,104	97.38	- 3,409,494
1915	3,236,905	20,283	3,257,188	5,409,936	125,622	5,535,558	97.73	- 2,278,370
1916	4,330,532	41,984	4,372,516	6,754,633	255,201	7,009,834	96.36	- 2,637,318
1917	6,198,453	35,193	6,233,646	7,772,049	451,564	8,223,613	94.51	- 1,989,967
1918	6,874,311	125,635	6,999,946	6,759,171	385,244	7,144,415	94.61	- 144,469
1919	.....	.....	7,041,495	.....	.....	4,964,791	.....	* 2,076,704

Distribution of imports and exports for the years 1913 to 1917:

Country	Imports				
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United Kingdom.....	\$4,338,002	\$4,854,347	\$4,660,987	\$4,782,072	\$4,133,449
Canada.....	1,246,274	1,581,323	2,036,408	2,494,701	3,634,385
Other British possessions.....	869,556	977,691	1,143,174	1,395,335	2,063,298
United States.....	3,954,689	4,145,521	4,407,495	6,181,929	7,676,671
Venezuela.....	2,277,677	1,411,348	1,967,814	2,221,272	2,168,950
France.....	297,349	291,731	226,928	286,905	201,699
Germany.....	195,269	174,668	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries.....	567,954	601,638	471,360	410,004	225,975
	\$13,746,750	\$14,038,267	\$14,914,166	\$17,772,818	\$20,104,427

Country	Exports				
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United Kingdom.....	\$2,406,190	\$2,781,237	\$7,620,169	\$6,931,579	\$9,460,519
Canada.....	850,455	1,683,970	822,788	2,498,137	1,328,456
Other British possessions.....	280,495	251,164	270,182	488,046	731,488
United States.....	6,768,940	5,307,772	8,214,751	7,214,495	7,161,846
Venezuela.....	322,767	189,564	255,373	197,384	297,636
France.....	2,450,446	2,255,817	1,942,269	2,233,710	2,770,992
Germany.....	667,846	410,606	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries.....	1,152,952	1,185,825	630,805	1,229,152	1,299,291
	\$14,900,092	\$14,125,953	\$20,756,337	\$20,792,503	\$23,050,228

Total value of imports and exports for the five years 1913-1917:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Total	Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Total
1913	\$13,746,750	\$14,900,092	\$28,646,842	1916	\$17,772,818	\$20,792,503	\$38,565,321
1914	14,038,267	14,125,953	28,164,217	1917	20,104,427	23,050,228	43,154,955
1915	14,914,166	20,756,337	35,670,503				

Value of imports of articles in 1917 in respect of which there are preferential rates of duty in favor of Canada and the United Kingdom:

Articles	United Kingdom	Canada	Other British Possessions	Other Countries	Total
Cattle.....			\$495	\$219,881	\$220,376
Goats.....			4,578	1,725	6,303
Horses.....			620	21,719	22,341
Sheep.....			2,313	330	2,643
Swine.....			6,060	8,896	12,956
Bags, trunks and valises.....	\$2,648				
Baskets.....	3,227	\$4,782	9	5,452	12,893
Biscuits, bread and cakes.....				252	3,479
Pilot bread and crackers.....			14	28,003	28,017
Other kinds.....	3,207	573		28,970	32,751
Boots and shoes.....	52,444	3,610		230,087	286,142
Brooms and brushes.....	12,514	8,310		6,726	27,550
Butter.....	29,101	16,300	1,224	140,760	187,387
Bicycles and Tricycles.....	17,107		194	631	17,933
Tricycles (motor).....	1,833		174	5,112	7,0120
Motor cars and Motor-vehicles.....	1,671	2,162		128,969	132,804
Other carriages, carts and wagons.....		388		7,324	7,712
Cattle and other animal foods.....	1,025	29,733	1,822	181,141	213,713
Cement.....	117,403			119,512	236,915
Cheese.....	1,030	3,878		30,049	34,962
Calcium carbide.....	63	3,129		11,824	15,017
Cordage and twine.....	75,909	13,841	179	83,179	174,265
Fish.....	938	418,097	908	92,354	572,299
Glass and glassware.....	15,211	4,024	48	66,460	85,745
Grain etc.....					
Oats.....		196,557		32,824	229,382
Flour, wheaten.....		2,397,914	660	444,461	2,843,036
Pulse.....	520	1,003	13,272	23,264	38,160
Farinaceous Preparations.....	4,767	1,292	1,647	12,203	19,911
Hay.....		2,386	48	2,794	5,229
Hardware:					
Casket and Coffin fittings.....	952	413			1,365
Jams, jellies and preserves.....	2,575	957	19	11,450	14,993
Machinery.....	273,885	15,838	3,217	931,948	1,224,890
Meats.....	4,398	5,389	452	460,509	470,749
Metals, manufactures of.....	86,595	46,563	4,626	366,857	504,643
Milk, condensed.....	37,076	72,904	10,176	134,043	254,202
Musical Instruments:					
Pianos and Organs.....	1,968	335		17,520	19,824
Paints, colours, and materials.....	55,583	16,028	19	22,045	93,676
Paper, manufactures of.....	95,639	26,384	184	117,845	240,054
Playing cards.....	1,127	48		466	1,642
Plate and plated ware.....	4,704		408	8,038	13,151
Rubber, manufactures of.....	18,788	14,371		23,577	66,737
Soap:					
Common.....	222,058	8,728	63	6,648	237,498
Toilet.....	9,122		14	12,033	21,170
Starch.....	140		8,942	3,868	12,052
Vegetables.....	1,914	55,510	22,890	78,591	158,907
Wood and Timber Un-manufactured.....		116,761	12,203	349,264	349,264
Wood and Timber, manu-factured.....	5,229	18,293	4,233	24,756	52,512
	\$1,163,396	\$3,566,598	\$102,004	\$4,512,524	\$9,392,203

Principal products exported from the colony in 1917:

Asphalt (crude and dried)	102,953 tons.	\$610,012	Fruit.....	2,255
Asphalt, pure.....	6,937 "	67,466	Molasses.....	1,398,324 gals.
Bitters.....	22,667 gals.	110,161	Rum.....	87,192 "
Cocoa.....	70,144,898 lbs..	8,021,643	Sugar.....	62,654 tons.
Coconuts.....	16,595,282 nuts.	441,565	Petroleum (crude).....	35,890,511 gals.
Copra.....	7,201,448 lbs..	533,496	Petroleum (spirit gaso-line).....	1,248,097 "
				256,914

Production and Industry

Statistics for production and industry include both Trinidad and Tobago.

The principal articles produced for export are sugar, cocoa, coconuts, copra, fruit, molasses, rum, petroleum, asphalt and manjack. About 483,000 acres are under cultivation. There are 12 sugar factories. The largest buyers of cocoa are the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and France. Petroleum is an important industry, and there are several refineries on the island.

In 1916, there were 370,282 acres of Crown land controlled by various companies; 58,203 acres under lease; 26,743 under prospective licenses, and 285,345 under exploration licenses. There are certain restrictions placed on oil exportation. Large quantities are consumed locally for fuel and power purposes. The famous asphalt lake of the island is located near the town of La Brea on the Southwestern promontory near Venezuela. Manjack is mined near San Fernando. Small quantities of nutmeg, mace, butter, oranges, bananas, balata and rubber, hides and skins, limejuice and wood are likewise exported.

Consular Representation:

United States consular officials are stationed in the following places:

Trinidad, with a consular agency at Brighton. The interests of Trinidad and Tobago are taken care of by British representatives in the United States.

Language: English.

Shipping Routes:

Trinidad Line.

Raporel Line.

Royal Dutch West India Mail Line.

Customs Tariff:

Specific duties are levied chiefly on the basis of weight. Trinidad and Tobago have a British Preferential Tariff.

Consular Regulations:

No consular documents are required, and there are no restrictions as to marks, weights, etc.

Cable Rates: From New York and New England states, \$0.36 per word.

Postal Rates:

Letters: United States domestic letter rate, \$0.02 for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Postal Union rates apply to other matter.

Mail Time: Direct, 8 days.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Trinidad. Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Prohibitions: Base and counterfeit coin; oil cloths; carbon paper containing free carbon or oiled paper.

Money Orders: Issued on domestic forms for both Trinidad and Tobago.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.

VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

A group of three islands, St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, which form part of the Virgin Island group of the West Indies, and which were formerly possessions of Denmark, but were purchased by the United States in 1916 for \$25,000,000. Area of group, 132 square miles; population, 26,051, of whom 1,922 are white. St. Thomas, the principal island, lies 40 miles east of Porto Rico. The principal towns are Christianstadt and Frederickstadt on the island of St. Croix, and Charlotte Amalie on the island of St. Thomas. St. Thomas was formerly the chief distributing center of the West Indies, but its importance in this respect has declined. It is a port of call for ships destined for Panama, and is likewise of importance as a coaling station for ships plying to and from the West Indies. The principal products of the Virgin Islands of the United States are cotton, sugar, aloes and fruits. Cattle raising is an important industry. The climate is tropical. The official language is English. Danish, Dutch, French and Spanish are also spoken.

The chief trade of the Virgin Islands of the United States is carried on with the United States. Exports from the United States to the Virgin Islands in 1919 amounted to \$1,804,117; imports from the Virgin Islands to the United States to \$1,593,120. The principal imports of the Virgin Islands are breadstuffs, cereals, coal, iron and steel products, boots and shoes, textiles, meat and dairy products, oils, lumber, and refined sugar. The principal exports are cotton, raw sugar, fresh fruits and lime juice.

Money, Weights and Measures:

As in the United States.

Shipping Routes:

Raporel Steamship Line, Inc.

A. H. Bull & Co.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, \$0.50 per word.

Postal Rates: Domestic rates.

Mail Time: Six days.

Parcel Post: Domestic service.

Money Orders: As in the United States.

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS

The Windward Islands, consisting of Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines and St. Lucia, which lie between Trinidad and Martinique in the Caribbean Sea are a British colony. Each island has its own institutions but all are governed by a governor resident at Grenada. The Colonial Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada are the only two banking institutions, and each issues \$5.00 notes. American gold and British currency are legal tender. English is the language of commerce; the laborers speak a patois. Weights and measures are the same as in the United States and Great Britain.

The total area of the islands is 516 square miles; the total population in 1911 was 157,264. The islands are widely scattered. The only two important islands of the Grenadines are Carriacou (8,467 acres; population 6,886) and Bequia (4,422 acres); and their chief product is the "Marie Galante" variety of cotton.

(1). Grenada:

Southernmost of the Windward Islands; about 90 miles north of Trinidad, 65 miles southwest of St. Vincent, and about 100 miles southwest of Barbados. The island is 21

miles long and 12 miles broad, the south area being about 120 square miles, or 76,548 acres. Population (estimate, 1915) 71,567; principally Negro. Towns are St. George, the capital, (population 5,188 in 1911); Grenville, (population about 3,000), and Gouyave, (population about 1,200). The chief product of Grenada and its dependencies was formerly sugar, but now limes and spices and cocoa are the principal products.

The Government is pursuing the policy of purchasing unused land, and selling it in small farms of from two to ten acres to the poorer population, in the attempt to develop a small landed peasantry.

Commerce

Foreign trade of Grenada during 1917:

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
From United Kingdom.....	\$465,009	Cocoa.....	\$2,003,583
From United States.....	766,703	Nutmegs.....	114,307
		Mace.....	74,829
		Lime juice.....	54,354

The principal imports are flour, salted and cured fish, and rice, and in an average year the total foreign trade amounts to about \$3,000,000. Cotton goods and a small amount of cement and corrugated iron are sold. The principal exports are cacao, spices, (chiefly mace), cotton, and cotton seed. Grenada is a party to the preferential tariff agreement with Canada.

(2). St. Vincent and Dependencies:

Location; about 30 miles southwest of St. Lucia and 97 miles west of Barbados. The island is 12 miles long and its greatest width is about 11 miles. Total area, 140 square miles, about 90,000 acres. Population, 1911, 41,877; 1914, 45,605. Birth rate, 33, and death rate 18 per 1,000. The island is volcanic, and was the scene of a devastating earthquake in May, 1903. Principal town and capital, Kingstown, 4,300 (1911). Dependencies; Bequia (area 4,422 acres; about 9 miles from Kingstown); Mustique (area 1,257 acres; about 18 miles from Kingstown); Canouan (area 1,694 acres; about 25 miles from Kingstown); Mayreau (area 600 acres; about 37 miles from Kingstown); Union Island (area 2,600 acres, about 37 miles from Kingstown), and the islets of Ballieaux and Battowia. Population estimated at 4,000. Inhabitants principally Negro, with some admixture of native Carib. All the islands are volcanic.

The principal products of St. Vincent are arrowroot, for the preparation of which there is a mill at Kingstown, and Sea Island cotton, considered of the highest quality. There is a central ginning-mill at Kingstown, operated by the Government. Spices are exported in small quantities, and sugar and rum are produced in small amounts. The lands are fertile, and the Government is endeavoring to attract immigrants; but the population is small, and being off the main lines of travel, the island is of slight commercial importance.

Commerce

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
1917.....	\$593,474	1917.....	\$507,369

(3). St. Lucia:

The most northerly of the Windward Islands, lying about 25 miles south of Martinique and 30 miles northeast of St. Vincent. Its area is 238 square miles, or 152,320 acres, about 20 per cent. of which is under cultivation. Population, 1915, 51,590. Chief town and port, Castries, population 17,245. Birth rate 35.5 and death rate 20.4. Castries is the chief coaling station in the West Indies for the British navy. Vessels drawing 30 feet of water can come alongside its wharves. Most of the coaling is done by women, who outnumber the men on the island by several thousands. Principal agricultural products are sugar, and rum; there are several modern sugar factories. Other products are limes, cacao, vanilla beans, spices, and some cotton. The soil and climate are adapted to the culture of coffee, which has not been extensively embarked upon. The Government is making every effort to encourage agriculture and land owning by making small allotments. Fertilizer is in demand for the cane fields.

Commerce

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
1917.....	\$2,026,464	1917.....	1,638,767

Language: English.

Shipping Routes:

Trinidad Line.
Raporel Line.
Royal Dutch West India Mail Line.
Quebec Steamship Company.

Customs Tariffs:

The customs tariffs of the Windward Islands provide specific duties on most articles.

Consular Regulations:

No consular documents are required, and there are no restrictions as to marks, weights, etc.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, \$0.36 per word.

Postal Rates: United States domestic letter rate.

Mail Time: Varies.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Windward Islands. Prohibitions same as Great Britain.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.

SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINA

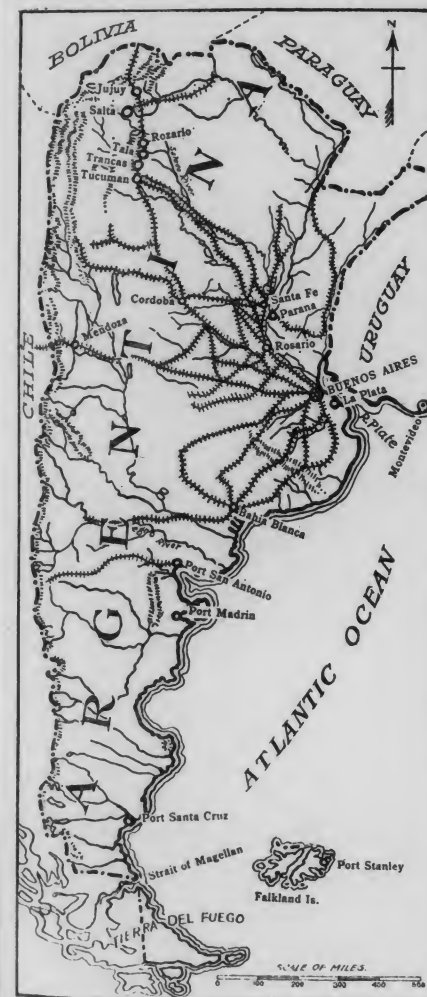
The Argentine republic embraces the southeastern portion of the South American continent, being bounded by Chili, Uruguay, Bolivia, Paraguay, Brazil and the Atlantic

Ocean. Its area is approximately as great as the combined areas of the states east of the Mississippi, with the addition of Kansas and Iowa.

The seasons in Argentina, owing to its geographical position south of the equator, are exactly the opposite from our own. The spring season in Argentina is from September 21 to December 21, the summer season from December 21 to March 21, the autumn season from March 21 to June 21, and the winter season from June 21 to September 21.

Of the total population about one-fifth live in the city of Buenos Aires, which is approximately as large as Philadelphia, and is the capital and principal commercial center. The city of Buenos Aires ranks, next to Paris, as the largest Latin city in the world. It is in every respect thoroughly modern, and its standard of living is fully as luxurious as that of Paris, London, or New York.

This is the most important single market in South America. Although much smaller both in area and population than Brazil its annual imports customarily exceed those of Brazil by some 25 per cent. The United States, which supplied only 15.4 per cent. of Argentina's total imports in 1912, in 1918 supplied 33.8 per cent. of the total imports of that country.



Argentina's per capita foreign trade in 1918 amounted to \$159.17; per capita imports amounted to \$61.20, and per capita exports to \$97.97.

Of a total population of approximately 8,000,000, over one-fourth are Italians, and a number of the commercial enterprises of Argentina are controlled by Italian capital. Foreign capital, especially British, German, and Spanish has played a large part in the development of the country.

Argentina is not, despite a somewhat widespread impression to the contrary, a tropical country. It is below the tropical zone and enjoys a temperate climate, not unlike that of the Carolinas.

Unlike Brazil, which is geographically divided into three distinct commercial regions, Argentina is a single market.

Area and Population

The republic is divided into 14 provinces, 10 territories, and the federal district of Buenos Aires, which together contain the land area and population shown by the following table:

Federal District, Provinces and Territories	Area Square Miles	Population Census 1914
Federal District		
Buenos Aires.....	71	1,575,814
Provinces		
Buenos Aires.....	177,777	2,066,165
Santa Fé.....	50,713	899,640
Córdoba.....	66,912	735,472
Entre Ríos.....	29,241	425,373
Corrientes.....	33,535	347,055
San Luis.....	29,035	116,266
Santiago del Estero.....	55,385	261,673
Tucumán.....	10,422	332,933
Mendoza.....	56,502	277,535
San Juan.....	37,685	119,252
La Rioja.....	37,849	79,754
Catamarca.....	36,800	100,391
Salta.....	48,302	140,927
Jujuy.....	14,802	76,631
Territories		
Misiones.....	11,511	53,563
Formosa.....	41,402	19,281
Chaco.....	52,741	46,274
Pampa Central.....	56,320	101,338
Neuquén.....	40,530	28,886
Rio Negro.....	79,805	42,242
Chubut.....	93,427	23,065
Santa Cruz.....	109,142	9,948
Tierra del Fuego.....	8,299	2,504
Los Andes.....	34,740	2,487
Total.....	1,153,119	7,885,237

From 1857 to 1915 there were 4,709,092 immigrants as follows: 2,295,019 Italians, 1,497,854 Spaniards, 215,479 French, 161,422 Russians, 136,451 Turks and Syrians, 87,264 Austrians, 62,331 Germans, 55,789 English, 33,340 Swiss, 27,211 Portuguese, 12,566 Greeks, 8,922 Danes, 7,692 Dutch and 6,669 Americans. The following table shows the rate of immigration over a period of years:

Year	Number of Immigrants	Year	Number of Immigrants
1857-60.....	20,000	1891-1900.....	648,326
1861-70.....	159,570	1901-05.....	526,030
1871-80.....	260,613	1906-10.....	1,238,073
1881-90.....	846,568	1911-15.....	1,009,925

The proportion of illiteracy is estimated at 54 per cent. of the total population. Estimated present population of the chief cities:

Buenos Aires, January 1, 1919.....	1,637,155	Corrientes.....	28,681
Rosario (Santa Fe).....	222,592	Quilmes.....	19,311
Córdoba.....	104,894	Concordia.....	20,107
La Plata.....	90,436	Mar del Plata.....	27,611
Avellaneda.....	46,277	Santiago del Estero.....	23,479
Tucumán.....	91,216	Chivilcoy.....	23,241
Bahía Blanca.....	44,134	Resistencia.....	8,387
Santa Fe.....	59,574	Mercedes (San Luis).....	18,256
Mendoza.....	58,790	Tandil.....	10,784
Paraná.....	36,089	Junín.....	21,172
Salta.....	28,436	Bell-ville.....	8,732
Lomas de Zamora.....	22,231	Guaqueaychú.....	17,880
Rio Cuarto.....	18,421	Pergamino.....	20,549

Commerce

During the first three months of 1919, the imports of Argentina amounted to \$101,036,465, and the exports of Argentina to \$107,279,050. On the basis of these statistics, we may estimate the total foreign trade of Argentina during the year 1919 at \$833,262,060, with imports valued at \$404,145,860 and exports at \$429,116,200.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Argentina:

Year ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS			Per cent.	Excess of exports (*)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909.....	\$33,458,105	\$254,400	\$33,712,505	\$3,745,558	\$18,484,624	\$22,230,182	16.85	\$11,482,323
1910.....	40,364,342	330,599	40,694,941	17,590,832	15,872,432	33,463,264	52.57	*7,231,677
1911.....	43,753,424	165,087	43,918,511	12,879,479	16,211,253	29,090,732	44.27	*14,827,779
1912.....	53,050,943	107,230	53,158,173	21,100,777	8,746,239	29,847,016	70.70	*23,311,163
1913.....	52,807,331	87,503	52,894,834	18,562,978	8,300,754	26,863,732	69.10	*26,031,102
1914.....	45,053,874	125,215	45,179,089	43,655,906	1,468,082	45,123,988	96.75	* 55,101
1915.....	32,167,859	381,747	32,549,606	69,106,865	4,669,393	73,776,258	93.67	-41,226,652
1916.....	65,826,002	552,364	66,378,366	96,521,654	15,990,766	112,512,420	85.79	-46,134,056
1917.....	81,939,982	435,183	82,375,165	142,154,472	10,457,939	152,612,411	93.15	-70,237,244
1918.....	108,513,188	859,962	109,373,150	173,314,821	22,318,527	195,633,348	88.59	*86,260,198
1919.....	.....	.....	138,831,832	.....	.....	166,061,539	.....	-27,229,707

Value of Argentina's foreign trade during 11 years (values in United States currency):

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1908.....	\$263,418,689	\$353,195,154	1914.....	\$309,480,987	\$386,917,706
1909.....	292,159,631	383,443,259	1915.....	293,181,713	558,918,441
1910.....	339,458,683	359,584,143	1916.....	351,472,606	550,300,665
1911.....	353,972,311	313,333,124	1917.....	364,979,122	528,163,247
1912.....	371,381,597	463,577,562	1918.....	482,576,800	772,549,600
1913.....	476,094,663	498,512,527	1919 (3 mos.).....	101,036,465	107,279,050

Exports for the first quarter of 1919, by principal classifications:

Articles	Value	Articles	Value
Pastoral products.....	\$76,520,640	Forestry.....	\$1,424,340
Agricultural products.....	27,110,710	Other products.....	2,221,430

Percentages of total Argentine imports borne by imports from principal countries of origin for six years:

Countries	1912 Per Cent.	1913 Per Cent.	1914 Per Cent.	1915 Per Cent.	1916 Per Cent.	1917 Per Cent.
United Kingdom.....	30.8	31.1	34.0	29.9	28.2	21.8
Germany.....	16.6	16.9	14.8	2.5	0.2	0.1
United States.....	15.4	14.7	13.4	24.8	29.2	36.3
Italy.....	8.5	8.3	9.2	9.3	9.8	6.9
France.....	9.8	9.0	8.2	5.9	6.9	5.9
Belgium.....	5.3	5.2	4.4	0.4	0.1	...
Brazil.....	2.5	2.2	3.5	4.6	5.5	10.0
Spain.....	3.1	2.9	3.1	5.0	6.2	7.2

Imports by principal countries of origin from 1913 to 1918, inclusive. Values are given in United States currency:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
United States.....	\$70,092,160	\$41,761,106	\$72,476,288	\$102,708,966	\$131,601,523	\$163,398,000
United Kingdom.....	147,891,372	105,287,972	87,585,017	99,074,764	79,665,399	120,500,000
Brazil.....	10,462,134	10,577,516	13,614,560	36,360,601	47,621,600	40,295,200
Spain.....	13,999,264	9,796,159	14,651,875	21,788,129	26,393,206	19,290,000
Italy.....	39,309,624	28,303,023	27,352,922	34,495,914	25,289,639	19,290,000
France.....	43,022,619	24,498,404	17,199,489	24,243,081	21,698,181	25,064,000
Uruguay.....	3,611,679	3,338,020	2,428,818	3,975,238	6,698,311	4,338,000
Mexico.....	1,528,668	2,038,733	15,535,338	10,540,663	5,849,952	5,157,400
Paraguay.....	2,566,201	2,037,436	2,920,135	3,342,962	5,005,272	7,037,200
Chile.....	799,980	559,081	1,083,011	1,533,334	3,582,934	8,001,200
Japan.....	981,041	554,585	1,056,595	1,911,374	3,185,918	14,652,800
British Possessions.....	8,560,554	3,740,933	10,803,083	9,103,207	3,154,839	...
Switzerland.....	3,106,919	1,643,130	1,986,117	3,263,435	2,892,638	3,094,800
Cuba.....	1,273,032	1,156,338	1,125,710	2,138,865	2,577,023	3,084,800
Netherlands.....	4,603,411	3,189,383	1,959,970	2,669,137	2,176,200	...
Sweden.....	3,529,533	2,145,324	2,664,131	3,394,315	1,942,058	3,181,200
Norway.....	2,555,135	1,676,352	1,767,918	1,345,461	1,555,797	867,600
Peru.....	1,515	1,382,887	1,653	448,806	1,235,624	3,850,000
Bolivia.....	284,765	303,758	365,036	707,410	812,161	...
Portugal.....	662,104	364,753	308,375	443,156	671,890	...
Canada.....	1,866,412	549,376	1,462,928	1,818,853	463,494	...
China.....	635,743	456,189	298,306	390,065	386,115	...
Germany.....	80,576,434	45,537,996	7,304,980	567,244	282,868	...
Denmark.....	230,622	164,334	794,476	670,256	192,465	...
Belgium.....	24,796,161	13,819,288	1,103,176	446,937	92,190	...
South Africa.....	39,166	94,300	260,976	41,750	54,314	1,831,600
Austria-Hungary.....	6,704,316	2,900,591	341,367	16,319	9,404	...
Dutch Possessions.....	17,964	3,601	9,603	81,000	6,188	...
Turkey.....	143,528	88,185	43,657	20,257	2,195	...
Russia.....	506,028	295,499	16,408	16,859	1,419	...
Australia.....	1,156,120	55,173	10,874	16,389	34	...
Other countries.....	308,031	141,799	138,886	86,932	171,782	11,327,000
Total.....	\$476,094,663	\$309,480,987	\$293,181,713	\$351,472,606	\$364,979,122	\$482,576,800

Imports under nineteen major classifications for five years, values in United States currency:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Live animals.....	\$1,603,683	\$1,416,676	\$1,702,363	\$3,991,177	\$4,841,545
Food products.....	39,472,674	26,556,208	29,145,877	42,044,276	67,738,832
Tobacco.....	7,952,438	6,727,142	7,940,596	7,064,932	11,199,304
Wines, liquor and other beverages.....	15,866,515	9,257,713	8,478,608	8,712,297	8,188,758
Textiles, and manufactures of.....	101,301,477	59,794,075	67,107,770	106,138,765	93,799,378
Oils, greases, etc.....	26,772,272	22,831,997	46,699,032	25,338,251	29,728,898
Chemicals and pharmaceutical products.....	17,167,617	12,649,008	13,684,245	20,203,801	19,161,318
Paints, dyes, etc.....	2,864,840	1,902,051	1,865,125	2,778,226	3,256,995
Timber, wood, straw, and manufactures of.....	12,235,834	6,673,262	5,442,008	15,169,370	12,348,388
Paper and manufactures of.....	11,188,460	8,441,473	7,525,204	11,699,858	12,298,225
Hides, skins, and mfrs. of.....	5,209,563	3,019,641	2,716,811	3,540,781	2,984,734
Iron, steel, and mfrs. of.....	56,541,541	40,029,619	24,093,548	33,938,912	36,570,280
Other metals and mfrs. of.....	16,010,307	8,707,906	7,858,173	11,947,809	14,344,666
Agriculture.....	10,310,103	3,687,973	8,459,405	9,106,937	12,315,641
Locomotion, railway cars, equipment, carriages, automobiles, etc.....	42,059,381	26,139,803	8,783,384	①	①
Earths, stone, glass, coal, etc.....	41,426,135	32,844,556	25,701,652	31,215,361	17,548,465
Building materials.....	40,423,543	20,420,257	7,996,729	①	①
Electrical apparatus.....	11,393,890	7,996,729	4,844,175	5,396,406	5,603,200
Miscellaneous.....	16,270,377	10,377,203	5,974,899	13,275,395	13,050,480
Total.....	\$476,094,663	\$309,480,987	\$293,181,713	\$351,472,606	\$364,979,121

Note:—① Reclassified in 1916 and 1917.

Percentages of total Argentine exports borne by exports to principal countries and on orders for six years:

Countries	1912 Per Cent.	1913 Per Cent.	1914 Per Cent.	1915 Per Cent.	1916 Per Cent.	1917 Per Cent.
United Kingdom.....	25.3	24.9	29.3	29.6	29.4	29.2
United States.....	6.7	4.7	12.3	16.1	20.9	29.3
Germany.....	11.3	12.0	8.8	...	...	...
France.....	7.5	7.8	5.7	7.2	11.9	13.2
Belgium.....	7.8	6.8	5.0	...	...	...
Brazil.....	4.7	5.0	4.5	3.9	4.5	4.1
Netherlands.....	3.3	4.7	3.2	3.4	5.1	1.0
Italy.....	4.4	4.1	2.4	7.3	5.0	5.3
On orders.....	23.9	24.4	23.7	25.6	13.9	5.6

Five-year table of principal agricultural exports:

Year	Indian Corn Tons	Flaxseed Tons	Wheat Tons	Oats Tons	Bran Tons	Wheat Tons
1913.....	4,806,951	1,016,732	2,812,149	889,744	274,058	124,649
1914.....	3,542,250	841,590	980,525	353,700	230,934	67,325
1915.....	4,330,594	981,192	2,511,514	592,797	177,661	116,049
1916.....	2,873,910	639,914	2,294,876	804,443	29,035	144,290
1917.....	893,939	141,308	935,825	271,713	19,872	112,465

Exports to principal countries of destination for five years is shown in the following table; values in United States currency:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
United States	\$23,805,461	\$47,570,171	\$89,957,831	\$114,940,938	\$154,819,933	\$159,156,400
United Kingdom	124,104,027	113,165,217	165,183,185	162,800,168	154,413,138	294,791,400
France	38,889,319	22,125,368	40,407,641	65,566,266	69,665,461	109,932,000
Italy	20,660,900	9,452,580	40,991,804	27,495,967	27,738,754	38,752,800
Brazil	25,063,668	17,401,589	21,933,284	24,810,802	21,907,669	32,101,200
French Possessions	316,500	162,589	158,712	2,546,761	13,388,356	.....
Uruguay	6,496,137	5,226,315	7,967,537	6,570,660	10,260,501	14,460,000
Spain	4,967,848	2,664,484	7,150,782	8,673,291	8,769,207	22,943,200
Norway	1,111,577	2,028,533	2,800,460	4,180,897	7,501,598	4,018,800
Netherlands	23,326,014	12,377,980	19,055,502	27,843,394	5,063,306	.....
Chile	2,004,743	1,266,219	1,732,957	1,381,639	4,190,391	8,290,400
Denmark	755,546	858,289	1,551,633	6,171,960	3,810,314	.....
Paraguay	1,962,897	1,346,604	1,552,299	3,025,974	3,225,972	5,012,500
Sweden	1,107,312	1,855,788	5,027,712	10,213,425	2,561,529	4,241,600
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	154,177	2,237,617	19,280
Japan	18,084	.....	.....	.....	2,026,174	2,699,200
South Africa	168,432	58,848	362,124	265,151	1,918,363	4,723,600
British Possessions	718,532	277,272	932,721	800,285	1,075,683	.....
Bolivia	1,166,718	852,822	519,964	856,697	656,878	.....
Peru	5,179	.....	281,703	.....	283,828	289,200
Egypt	.....	.....	.....	925,995	278,109	.....
Cuba	658,040	375,786	127,391	75,837	70,645	289,200
Portugal	552,609	12,915	1,002,287	1,377,735	56,160	289,200
Russia	626,821	282,770	.....	2,987,944	.....	.....
Mexico	120,549	151,684	137,794	30,688	.....	48,200
Australia	.....	141,006	4,978,299	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	33,746,865	19,393,721	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	2,300,820	1,525,325	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	59,809,588	34,045,498	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Orders	121,370,148	91,533,749	143,319,839	75,563,871	29,639,871	.....
Other countries	1,926,263	831,800	1,980,752	859,880	2,479,071	71,750,520

Exports classified under six general heads for five years. Values in United States currency:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Live animals and meat products	\$171,846,568	\$168,110,541	\$219,060,524	\$273,852,485	\$360,993,856
Tanning products	309,718,424	204,249,504	313,284,198	247,256,821	138,703,940
Forest products	10,947,566	10,235,050	19,036,042	22,739,166	17,035,420
Mine products	200,733	92,915	180,566	1,206,773	1,201,981
Hunting and fishing	1,873,307	1,462,251	2,047,216	1,464,088	1,375,237
Miscellaneous	3,925,925	2,767,442	5,386,690	3,781,037	8,852,810
Total	\$498,512,523	\$386,917,703	\$558,995,236	\$550,300,370	\$528,162,244

Exports of wool, hides and skins for five years:

Year	Wool Tons	Sheep Skins Tons	Cattle Hides Tons	Horse Hides Tons	Goat Hides Tons
1913	120,080	19,026	86,974	1,183	2,441
1914	117,070	12,962	78,065	1,304	1,632
1915	117,670	20,225	89,827	2,548	2,515
1916	117,657	14,551	99,390	3,951	3,213
1917	127,432	11,325	95,487	3,951	1,904

Meat exports for the five-year period, 1913-1917:

Year	Frozen Beef Tons	Chilled Beef Tons	Frozen Mutton Tons	Canned Meats Tons	Jerked Beef Tons
1913	332,054	34,175	45,298	12,574	3,910
1914	328,278	40,690	58,688	13,087	2,377
1915	351,036	11,703	35,035	31,944	213
1916	411,547	16,153	51,318	44,569	1,119
1917	355,842	38,995	39,820	100,784	(a) 7,613

Note: (a) Includes salt beef and pork.

Commercial Establishments

According to the Argentine industrial census, there are 29,690 business houses in the city of Buenos Aires. The proprietorship according to nationality is as follows: Italian, 12,383; Spanish, 7,822; Argentine, 4,358; French, 983; Russian, 768; Turkish, 545; Uruguayan, 404; German, 299; English, 163; Austrian, 132; Hebrew, 100; American, 44 Argentine and foreign, 713; others, 976.

There are 11,132 industrial establishments in the city, divided according to the nationality of the proprietors as follows: Italian, 4,970; Spanish, 1,869; Argentine, 1,664; French, 694; Russian, 419; Uruguayan, 172; German, 144; Argentine and foreign, 547; American, 7; others, 646.

Details with respect to certain commercial lines are shown in the following table:

Classification	Number	Employees	Capital
Clothing	208	10,826	\$16,866,878
Men's and women's specialties	39	123	244,423
Haberdashery	269	1,493	7,181,256
Shoes and footwear in general	898	1,525	2,151,367
Perfumery and soap	109	283	1,247,678
Tobacco	807	1,116	2,052,711
Notions and dry goods	1,530	6,219	16,005,136
Furniture	344	1,492	4,301,769
Groceries and foodstuffs	6,100	12,267	39,047,124
Coffee, tea and yerba maté	57	357	1,784,060
Liquors	598	1,507	6,598,271
Fruit stores	432	591	390,760
Booksellers and stationers	953	999	3,361,090
Photographs and records	51	126	1,406,099
Automobiles and accessories	173	2,096	7,879,547
Moving-picture shows	113	896	1,370,520
Pastry shops, cafés, billiard rooms	58	3,610	6,070,167
Hotels and restaurants	1,381	8,858	11,938,692
Theaters	23	310	8,920,926
Barber shops and hairdressing establishments	1,932	3,104	1,319,844
Laundries and cleaning establishments	169	1,435	1,594,622
Dairies	880	1,445	2,310,274
Jewelers	283	701	6,378,863
Sewing machines	34	256	519,420
Hardware and tools	419	2,582	16,632,894
Bicycles	65	114	186,218
Drug stores and druggists' supplies	493	5,556	9,755,489
Electrical supplies and lighting fixtures	119	1,027	3,001,018
Coal yards	1,323	1,503	1,485,630
Machinery, agricultural implements, etc.	111	3,268	18,698,615
Lumber	89	980	4,771,329
Building and construction materials	99	519	1,523,619
Chemical products and oils	32	298	18,698,615
Iron dealers	19	164	4,212,959
Steamship agencies	71	870	17,131,191
Department stores and shops	389	1,336	5,588,550

Santa Fé:

Number of commercial establishments, 9,582; amount of capital invested, \$108,299,313; number of persons employed, 29,351.

Córdoba:

Number of commercial establishments, 6,411; amount of capital invested, \$66,025,505; number of persons employed, 18,873.

Mendoza:

Number of commercial establishments, 4,117; amount of capital invested, \$23,561,147; number of persons employed, 8,247.

San Juan:

Number of commercial establishments, 1,544; amount of capital invested, \$7,935,402; number of persons employed, 2,189.

Clearing House Returns

Total clearing house returns 1916, 1917 and 1918, with first ten months of 1919:

1916.....	\$1,580,536,697	1918.....	\$12,390,343,039
1917.....	8,759,911,648	1919 (10 months).....	11,411,428,434

Liabilities of failures in Argentina during the first ten months of 1919 amounted to \$11,275,110, as compared with \$14,398,188 during the corresponding period in 1918.

Production and Industry

The chief source of Argentina's wealth are her pastoral and agricultural industries. The following table shows the number of animals reported in the live stock census of 1908 and the estimated number for the year 1915:

Live Stock	1908	1915	Live Stock	1908	1915
Cattle.....	29,116,125	29,500,000	Sheep.....	67,211,754	80,000,000
Horses.....	7,531,376	9,700,000	Asses.....	285,088	340,000
Mules.....	465,037	580,000	Pigs.....	.....	3,050,000
Goats.....	3,245,086	4,520,000			

Cattle and sheep are raised on the pampas and also in the north and south of the country. In Patagonia the industry is practically confined to sheep-raising. The province of Buenos Aires contains over 70 per cent. of the total number of sheep in the republic. A large number of pedigree animals are constantly imported. For the period 1901-1914 these imports were estimated as follows: cattle, 12,761; sheep; 34,597; horses, 5,558; pigs, 2,488.

Ten meat-freezing establishments are now in operation in the Province of Buenos Aires, which in 1916 slaughtered 1,925,281 head of cattle; 2,334,937 sheep, and 64,996 pigs. The 10 establishments represented an invested capital of \$106,719,783 (United States currency); employed 15,492 employees; 939 machines, of which 585 are operated by electricity, 158 by hydraulics, and 196 by steam, the combined horsepower being 28,922. There are, besides, meat-freezing and canning establishments at Rio Gallegos, San Julien, Puerto Deseado, and the erection of a similar plant in Tierra del Fuego is projected.

Exports of wool for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1917, amounted to 349,622 bales, compared with 299,207 bales in 1915-16, 304,517 bales in 1914-15 and 305,606 bales in 1913-14. The United States purchased nearly two-thirds of the supply in 1916-1917. Sheepskins to the amount of 29,081 bales were exported during the first seven months of 1917, as compared with 19,226 bales in the corresponding period of 1916, and 34,807 bales for the year 1916; 44,445 bales for the year 1915, 29,602 bales for the year 1914, and 41,541 bales for the year 1913.

The dairy industry is rapidly assuming importance, and large quantities of butter and cheese are being exported to Europe. The number of dairies in the country is estimated at 1,259, which produce milk valued at \$11,750,000. Casein is produced and successfully marketed; the production in 1912 amounting to 11,590,144 pounds.

The total area under cultivation in 1914 was 60,829,305 acres; the distribution of the principal crops over a period of years is indicated by the following table:

Grains	1900-1901	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Wheat.....	8,352,000	16,243,500	15,471,000	16,420,000	16,089,000
Linseed.....	1,801,000	4,257,500	4,262,500	4,000,500	3,207,500
Maize.....	2,493,500	10,260,000	10,386,000	9,928,500	8,969,000
Oats.....	80,500	2,869,000	2,821,500	2,565,000	2,525,000

The tonnage of grain exported during 1915 and 1916 is indicated by the following table:

Grains	1915	1916	Grains	1915	1916
Wheat.....	2,448,724	2,273,205	Oats.....	591,212	784,734
Linseed.....	1,001,542	638,654	Barley.....	75,946	53,032
Maize.....	4,349,951	2,864,209			

The Argentine census of 1914 recorded 1,074,964 owners of real estate in the republic as follows: Argentinians, 673,409; Italians, 203,000; Spaniards, 104,339; French, 22,105; Uruguayans, 13,973; Russians, 9,687; Austrians, 8,666; Ottomans, 7,709; Swiss, 4,730; Germans, 4,711; English, 4,344; others, 17,791. With respect to rural property holdings, the agricultural census of 1908 reported the number of these holdings as 190,945; of which 60 per cent. were exploited by the owners, 30 per cent. by tenants and 8 per cent. on joint ownership (share cultivation).

Comparative statistics for the cereal region (Provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, Córdoba, Entre Rios and the territory of Pampa Central):

Harvest	Owners	Tenants	Share Cultivation
1906-1907.....	18,476	31,029	7,551
1910-1911.....	21,546	36,458	7,107

The following table shows the comparative distribution of holdings in three provinces and the territory of Pampa, with respect to size of holdings (amounts in hectares; 10 hectares equal 24.71 acres).

Size of Holdings in Hectares	Number of Holdings			
	Province of Buenos Aires	Province of Cordoba	Province of Santa Fé	Territory of Pampa
10 to 25.....	14000	5671	6876	583
26 to 50.....	14191	5045	6830	423
51 to 100.....	9248	5280	7278	2174
201 to 300.....	3850	2658	3020	37
301 to 650.....	4940	3872	2545	330
651 to 1250.....	3256	1685	1263	512
1251 to 2500.....	2530	992	768	1412
2501 to 5000.....	1649	619	566	445
5001 to 10,000.....	6682	268	208	431
1000 and upwards.....	306	147	136	172
Totals.....	62119	31969	37360	7170

In the province of Mendoza, the seat of the wine industry, which in 1916 produced 99,334,745 gallons of wine, the average holdings are smaller, and the distribution is indicated by the following table:

Size of Holdings in Hectares	Number of Holdings		Size of Holdings in Hectares	Number of Holdings	
	1912	1902		1912	1902
1 to 4.....	5093	2964	651 to 1250.....	158	160
5 to 9.....	2234	849	1251 to 2500.....	162	128
10 to 25.....	2198	831	2500 to 5000.....	105	121
25 to 50.....	738	468	5001 to 10,000.....	50	69
51 to 100.....	632	333	10,000 and upward.....	137	167
101 to 200.....	453	266			
201 to 300.....	178	112	Total.....	12647	6680
301 to 650.....	309	221			

The sugar industry is rapidly developing. The first sugar mill was established in the Province of Tucuman in 1840. At present there are 38 mills, 27 in the Province of Tucuman, 3 in Jujuy, 3 in the Territory of Chaco, 2 in Santa Fé and 1 each in Salta, Corrientes and Formosa. The total amount of cane handled in 1913 was 3,131,018 tons, of which 2,611,114 tons was handled by the mills in Tucuman, 399,790 tons by those in Jujuy, 65,170 tons by those in the Chaco, 27,008 tons by those in Santa Fé, 19,026 tons by those in Salta, 7,108 tons by those in Corrientes and 928 tons by those in Formosa. The total amount of sugar produced in that year was 276,140 tons. The total land under cultivation to sugar amounts to 250,000 acres of which approximately 85 per cent. are located in Tucuman, 9 per cent. in Jujuy and the rest is scattered.

The principal forest resources of Argentina are in the Provinces of Santa Fé, Santiago del Estero, Córdoba and Tucuman, and in the Territory of Chaco. Rich timber lands also exist in western and southern Patagonia, which cover relatively large areas. The quebracho is the most valuable tree found; it has been used extensively for railway sleepers and ties, and for the extraction of tannin. In former years Great Britain purchased the largest amount of quebracho extract, but the United States has gradually replaced her as a purchaser. In June, 1917 the United States purchased 8,224,380 pounds; Great Britain,

5,782,966 pounds; France, 5,663,660 pounds; Norway, 2,425,062 pounds; Italy, 2,262,698 pounds; Spain, 44,092 pounds. Exports of quebracho extract and quebracho logs during recent years are shown by the following table: (amounts in Argentine gold pesos, or oro sellado, 1 peso equals \$0.9648 United States currency):

Years	Quebracho Extract		Quebracho Logs	
	Tons	Gold Pesos	Tons	Gold Pesos
1901.....	4,310	431,000	198,920	1,989,200
1906.....	30,839	2,162,950	230,100	3,425,101
1911.....	68,431	4,980,627	438,219	6,897,435
1912.....	74,910	4,836,860	279,342	3,568,557
1913.....	79,684	4,974,687	383,964	4,988,349
1914.....	80,153	5,186,946	291,942	3,777,124
1915.....	100,213	15,873,372	209,679	2,684,408

Petroleum production is increasing in Argentina, largely because of the coal shortage incident to the war. There are four regions in which petroleum is known to occur as follows: at Comodoro Rivadavia, located in the vicinity of the Atlantic port of that name about 850 miles south of Buenos Aires; the Salta Jujuy field in northwestern Argentina in the provinces of those names; the Cachueta field a few miles south of Mendoza, and the Mendoza-Neuquen field 600-800 miles southwest of Buenos Aires. The chief field at present worked is that at Comodoro Rivadavia, which in 1916 yielded 820,000 barrels. The yield in this field since the inception of operations in 1907 has been as follows: 1907, 101 barrels; 1908, 11,472 barrels; 1909, 18,431 barrels; 1910, 20,753 barrels; 1911, 13,119 barrels; 1912, 47,007 barrels, 1916, 820,000 barrels.

Of other minerals, tungsten, gold, copper, borax and wolfram have been the most important developed.

The total mineral exports from Argentina in the ten years from 1908-1918 were less than \$2,880,000. The total gold production from 1909 to 1913, inclusive, was estimated at \$832,400. Copper exists in the Andean ridges, sulphur in Mendoza, coal in Mendoza, Neuquen and Patagonia, tungsten in San Luis, San Juan and La Roja.

Although Argentina is engaged primarily in pastoral and agricultural industries, rather than manufactures, manufacturing has developed moderately, as the following table indicates:

Kind of Industry	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested	Total Production	Raw Material Consumed	Horse-power used	Number of Persons Employed
Meat packing houses.....	13	\$39,521,561	\$114,004,927	\$98,109,228	24,287	14,867
Flour mills.....	401	36,878,953	63,282,112	52,038,119	26,531	4,909
Sugar refineries.....	44	51,055,362	59,754,304	34,438,136	57,511	14,685
Preparation of wine.....	4,317	77,658,543	36,248,745	17,449,659	14,651	16,362
Bakeries.....	3,242	13,364,840	34,709,770	19,236,188	6,514	27,105
Foundries and metal works.....	1,177	25,389,184	24,987,634	12,851,834	14,161	16,109
Cigarette factories.....	55	13,552,383	22,471,474	6,553,601	1,191	4,295
Dairies, cheese factories, etc.....	8,161	42,833,791	22,439,534	12,565,114	3,317	28,589
Tailors.....	3,085	14,365,803	21,554,202	14,750,637	34	21,380
Leather shoes.....	231	9,126,084	20,884,830	11,800,976	2,388	12,869
Sawmills.....	305	8,940,018	19,220,005	14,059,505	13,514	7,378
Extracts of tannin and preparation of firewood.....	493	33,212,346	17,778,903		12,874	19,616
Jute and cotton sacks.....	24	8,970,475	16,200,466	13,739,672	1,248	1,808
Lithographers and printers.....	938	12,338,093	15,409,435	5,380,739	2,985	11,491
Breweries.....	29	13,702,876	15,163,839	3,366,630	8,680	2,509

(Continued on page 118)

Table—Continued:

Kind of Industry	No.	Capital	Production	Raw Material	H. P.	No. Employees
Carpentry, painting and horse-shoeing.....	4,681	\$ 9,970,046	\$ 15,150,120	\$ 6,257,618	3,970	18,454
Liquors.....	326	8,984,383	13,775,247	7,621,173	1,518	3,035
Tanneries.....	189	8,396,155	13,655,719	8,933,491	5,416	3,474
Woodworking.....	736	4,848,097	12,503,539	6,074,005	6,906	5,903
Cotton and woolen mills.....	81	9,155,267	10,722,594	5,993,741	5,887	8,384
Furniture, trunks, and tapestry.....	1,058	9,242,590	9,771,501	3,798,159	2,206	8,101
Leather goods.....	986	5,349,305	9,746,658	5,968,603	326	5,497
Brick kilns.....	953	7,545,538	9,383,312	2,126,196	2,090	10,485
Preparation of herva matté.....	31	3,137,775	9,328,448	5,327,953	1,128	1,051
Soap factories.....	294	4,111,091	9,123,774	6,340,394	964	2,092
Clothing, etc.....	448	5,698,993	8,772,495	4,420,091	657	4,986
Chocolate and candy.....	299	4,672,106	8,761,916	6,108,327	2,337	3,854
Wagons and carriages.....	1,270	6,437,754	8,519,805	3,698,430	3,882	8,291
Ice and aerated waters.....	332	4,601,288	8,261,764	5,792,369	4,216	3,880
Rope and cloth shoes.....	742	7,973,585	7,290,569	2,772,847	7,965	3,864
Match factories.....	241	3,714,781	7,133,657	3,892,221	1,097	4,764
Crackers and cakes.....	16	975,163	5,951,700	1,508,819	610	3,094
Jewelry, watches, etc.....	207	2,800,278	4,451,572	2,369,431	588	2,062
Hats.....	769	4,198,454	4,068,250	1,922,816	43	2,321
Paper and cardboard mills.....	92	4,922,945	3,616,611	1,914,971	10,860	1,901
Alcohol.....	187	3,935,447	3,364,134	1,28,775	1,456	1,133
Dressmakers.....	574	2,474,434	3,300,508	1,110,719	15	3,754
Tinsmiths, etc.....	974	1,930,730	2,878,153	1,053,603	133	3,071
Preparing and refining oil.....	22	1,759,411	2,750,706	1,987,128	969	468
Fishing.....	4	1,957,295	2,416,901	1,025	17	278
Coffee roasters, etc.....	54	1,537,225	2,300,725	1,542,618	191	517
Cigars and tobacco.....	179	1,579,330	2,162,705	1,111,775	95	2,826
Confectionery.....	185	1,493,698	2,024,445	1,126,378	113	1,856
Glass factories.....	16	2,479,875	1,807,950	537,838	269	2,136
Gas fitters, etc.....	353	3,215,845	1,803,173	702,638	25	2,321
Cleaners and dyers.....	124	1,478,283	1,455,873	201,358	1,031	1,641
Artistic iron work.....	35	978,308	1,434,744	622,541	242	827
Petroleum refineries.....	1	3,187,500	1,062,500	637,500	265	220
Washing wool.....	10	673,731	1,038,545	748,255	885	255
Ore smelting.....	29	8,741,770	744,987	4,250	797	793
Preparation of salted hides.....	8	68,425	209,950	169,788	55	45
Construction companies.....	197	10,587,395	.....	.....	565	7,664
Paving companies.....	14	3,853,914	5,397,755	3,056,876	140	1,922
Light and power companies.....	305	127,785,724	.....	.....	391,959	9,916
Grain elevators.....	19	8,641,962	.....	.....	6,137	1,666
Other.....	6,971	47,173,084	62,947,327	33,014,817	18,479	48,093
	48,779	\$759,756,475	\$791,260,627	\$461,881,333	678,757	410,201

There were in addition, 71 telephone companies, capitalized at \$2,085,017, employing 4,494 persons; 143 banks, capitalized at \$217,332,260, employing 10,834 persons; 85 insurance companies, capitalized at \$17,103,633, employing 1,549 persons.

Shipping and Navigation:

In 1916 the registered shipping consisted of 238 steamers over 100 tons, of 181,929 tons.

Railways:

In December, 1917, there were approximately 22,500 miles of railway open for traffic in Argentina, of which some 3,819 miles belonged to the state.

The valuation of the privately owned railways is placed at \$1,171,052,360; that of the state owned lines, \$146,880,000. The investment of Great Britain in the privately owned lines amounts to \$960,000,000. There were, in December, 1915, 7,086 locomotives, 6,279 passenger train cars, and 161,669 freight cars in service on all lines throughout the republic. The passenger density at Buenos Aires may be gauged by the fact that approximately 500 outbound passenger trains leave the city daily. Argentine is the ninth country of the world in respect to railway development.

The following table shows the quantity of rolling stock owned by each of the large companies in 1913, the last pre-war year:

Railroads	Locomotives	Passenger Cars	Freight and other Cars	Total
Central Argentine.....	620	651	31,233	22,504
Buenos Aires Great Southern.....	627	786	15,200	16,513
Buenos Aires Pacific.....	742	409	12,651	13,802
Buenos Aires Western.....	327	348	9,747	10,422
Cordoba Central.....	267	323	6,960	7,550
Central Norte.....	387	206	6,537	7,130
Province of Santa Fe.....	160	147	5,604	5,911
Province of Buenos Aires General Railroad	104	98	2,566	2,768
Entre Rios.....	84	94	2,168	2,346
Argentine del Norte.....	66	100	1,829	1,995
Argentine Northeastern.....	68	74	1,136	1,278
Rosario Puerto Belgrano.....	44	28	1,094	1,166
Buenos Aires Central.....	38	25	1,016	1,079
La Plata & Meridiano Quinto.....	21	25	923	969
Buenos Aires Midland.....	34	33	869	936
Central Railway of Chabut.....	6	7	86	99
Total.....	3,595	3,354	89,619	96,568

Money, Weights and Measures:

The peso nacional or dollar of 100 centavos is the monetary unit. The gold peso has a par value of \$0.965 in U. S. currency. Theoretically, gold is the standard of value. The money in circulation is, however, chiefly paper, the paper peso being convertible by law into gold at the rate of \$0.44 gold. During the war conversion of paper was suspended. The paper money is known as moneda nacional, and is designated thus: \$ M. N. The theoretical gold peso is known as oro sellado and is designated thus \$ O. S. Silver dollars are coined, and there is a subsidiary coinage of 20, 10 and 5 centavo nickel coins, and fractional copper coins.

The metric system has been legally obligatory since 1887.

Consular Representatives:

United States Consular officials are stationed in Buenos Aires and Rosario.

Argentina consular officials are stationed at Mobile, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Apalachicola, Fernandina, Pensacola, Brunswick, Savannah, Chicago, New Orleans, Portland, Baltimore, Boston, Pascagoula, St. Louis, New York City, Philadelphia, Manila, San Juan (P. R.), Port Arthur, Newport News, and Norfolk (Va.)

Language: Spanish.

Local Advertising Media:

There are in Argentina between 425 and 475 publications regularly issued, whose circulations range from a few thousand to over 100,000. With the exception of the newspapers, practically all of these are published in Buenos Aires. As advertising media, however, there need be considered only about ten newspapers in Buenos Aires and four principal dailies in the largest cities in the interior, some ten general magazines, about thirty trade and professional reviews, an English daily and an English weekly. Extensively used media are posters and signs in railway stations, also billboards and electric signs.

Shipping Routes:

Lamport and Holt Line.
 Norton Line.
 Barber Steamship Lines.
 Houston Line.
 Prince Line.
 American and Rio Plata Line.
 New York and South American Line.
 Wilhelmson Steamship Line (Kerr Steamship Co., Inc.)

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff provides specific duties only upon articles of food and drink, tobacco and a brief list of miscellaneous articles. *Ad valorem* duties based, not on the declared value of the goods, but on the valuation tariff, are assessed on all other articles. There are also various surtaxes.

Consular Regulations:

Three copies of the bills of lading signed by the steamship company must be presented to the consul for certification. A copy of the certificate of origin, which must also be certified, must be attached to the first copy of the bill of lading. Parcels receipts must be certified. Documents must be presented to the consul not later than the day preceding the sailing of the steamer. Packages may be marked with either a stencil or a brush. Shipping mark, number and name of the steamer should be marked on two adjacent sides of the package. The consul charges \$2.10 for the certification of each set of three bills of lading and certificate of origin. Certification of each extra bill of lading costs \$0.50. Certification of parcels receipts costs \$0.50. Certification of health certificate required on meat and vegetable products, seeds, etc., costs \$2.00.

Cable Rates: From New York City, \$0.50 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

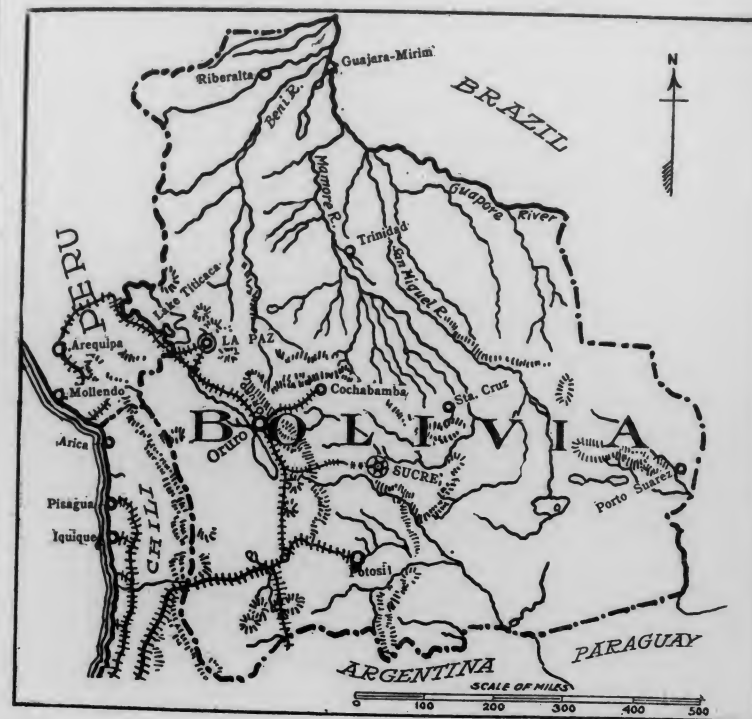
Mail Time: About 25 days by direct steamer.

Parcel Post:

Parcel post service extends to Argentina. Catalogues should not be sent parcels post. Rates, \$0.12 per pound or fraction thereof. Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Two copies of the customs declaration must be attached to each package. A delivery charge or surtax of 0.30 peso (29 cents) is collected on all packages. Packages cannot be registered.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Valid.

**BOLIVIA**

An inland republic of South America bounded by Brazil, Peru, Chile, Argentina and Paraguay. In area it is about twice the size of Texas. The capital and principal city, La Paz, is approximately the size of Savannah, Georgia.

With the exception of a very small corner in the extreme south, Bolivia lies within the Torrid Zone. But its climate is not tropical, owing to the great altitude of the country. The majority of the population lives at an altitude of from 8,000 to 16,000 feet above sea level. The winter months are from March to October.

The principal industry of Bolivia is mining, and the chief mineral products are tin, wolfram, copper, tungsten, silver and bismuth, of which latter Bolivia is the world's most important source of supply. The principal mines are located in the vicinity of the cities of Oruro and Potosi. Rubber is an important product of the Beni district, and is largely shipped from Guayaramerin on the Madeira-Mamore Railway into Brazil. The principal city of the rubber district is Riberalta. The district surrounding the city of Cochabamba is an important agricultural center, producing wheat, corn, and fruits. The southeastern

portion of Bolivia, although sparsely populated, is destined to become an important cattle-raising country.

The principal commercial center of the country is the city of La Paz. Bolivia may be reached from the ports of Mollendo, or Arica, in Peru and Antofagasta in Chili. From Mollendo the distance to La Paz is some 520 miles, and the trip takes a little less than two days, including an overnight trip by boat across Lake Titicaca, the highest inland sea in the world. The distance from Arica to La Paz, the shortest route from the Pacific, is 278 miles, and the trip takes from eighteen to twenty hours, direct railway connections being maintained between the two cities. La Paz is 711 miles by rail from Antofagasta, and through trains are operated to Oruro, where a change is made for La Paz. La Paz will eventually have direct railroad communication with Buenos Aires; about 125 miles of line remain to be built to link the cities. The journey at present requires a week. The route to Bolivia via the Amazon and Maderia Rivers from the Atlantic coast to Brazil is not practicable for the traveller, since long distances must be covered by mule.

The per capita imports of Bolivia in 1918 amounted to \$6.50, and it is estimated that the United States was the source of 37 per cent. of the total imports of that year. Per capita exports in the same year amounted to \$34.00, and it is estimated that the United States took 41 per cent. of the total exports of that year.

Area and Population

The area of Bolivia is estimated at from 473,560 to 704,195 square miles. It is the most sparsely populated of any of the American republics. The total population (estimated 1916) is 2,093,925. The capital of the Republic of Bolivia, in so far as the seat of government action is concerned, is La Paz, which has a population of 82,000. The next city in size is Cochabamba with 30,000 inhabitants. Sucre, with a population of 25,088, is the legal capital of the republic. Potosi, one of the highest cities in the world, the seat of the National Supreme Court and the Archbishopric, and noted for its silver mines, has a population of 25,000.

The following table gives the area and population of the eight Departments and the three national territories of Bolivia, together with the population of their capitals, which are the principal cities of the republic.

Departments and Territories	Area	Population		Capital	Population
		Census 1900	Estimated 1916		
La Paz.....	40,686	445,616	517,316	La Paz	82,000
Cochabamba.....	25,288	328,163	366,395	Cochabamba	30,000
Potosi.....	45,031	325,615	395,738	Potosi	25,092
Santa Cruz.....	144,941	209,592	210,000	Santa Cruz	22,002
Chuquisaca.....	36,132	204,434	240,720	Sucre	25,088
Tarija.....	31,567	102,887	102,887	Tarija	8,376
Oruro.....	20,657	86,081	160,000	Oruro	25,000
El Beni.....	95,354	32,180	35,816	Trinidad	5,152
Territorio Nacional de Colonias del Noroeste.....					
Territorio Nacional de Colonias del Gran Chaco.....	74,499	10,000	65,053		
Delegacion Nacional en el Oriente.....					
Totals.....	514,155	1,744,568	2,093,925		222,710

In 1900 there were 920,864 Indians, (50.90 per cent. of the total population), 486,018 mixed, (26.70 per cent. of the total), 3,945 negroes, (0.21 per cent. of the total), 170,936 unclassified, (9.40 per cent. of the total), and 231,088 whites, (12.70 per cent. of the total).

Commerce

The value of the total foreign trade of Bolivia in 1918 was \$84,868,968; imports were valued at \$13,649,956, an exports at \$71,219,012.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Bolivia for 11 years:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per cent. free	Excess of exports (*) of imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	\$792,579	\$112	\$792,691	\$16	\$122	\$138	11.60	*\$792,553
1910	603,721	.....	603,721	10	179	189	5.29	*603,532
1911	891,593	31	891,624	210	117	327	64.22	*891,297
1912	991,255	270	991,525	9,845	39	9,884	99.61	*981,641
1913	999,501	1,243	940,744	12	338	850	3.43	*940,394
1914	1,143,792	1,763	1,145,555	2	68	70	2.86	*1,145,485
1915	543,316	7,284	550,600	.....	290	290	.....	*550,310
1916	1,287,596	27,080	1,314,676	204,387	517	204,904	99.75	*1,109,772
1917	2,871,879	53,651	2,925,530	15,637	23,524	44,161	35.41	*2,881,369
1918	3,516,054	65,341	3,581,395	121,777	1,140	122,917	99.07	*3,458,478
1919	.....	.....	6,731,916	.....	.....	700,253	.....	*6,031,638

Value of the total foreign trade of Bolivia for 7 years:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Total	Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Total
1912	\$19,308,506	\$35,147,964	\$54,456,470	1916	12,128,304	39,579,072	51,707,376
1913	21,357,505	36,551,390	57,908,895	1917	13,057,524	61,521,741	74,579,265
1914	15,506,876	25,662,447	41,169,323	1918	13,649,956	71,219,012	84,868,968
1915	\$8,804,081	\$37,132,037	\$45,936,118				

Imports by countries of origin for six years:

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918 ①
United States.....	\$1,577,200	\$1,808,333	\$1,858,854	\$3,663,971	\$4,355,285	\$5,100,000
Chile.....	2,168,194	2,140,045	1,315,662	2,488,451	3,074,451	.....
Peru.....	1,180,045	1,114,845	1,605,695	1,667,566	1,743,286	.....
United Kingdom.....	4,329,659	3,045,416	4,417,333	1,617,029	1,583,921	1,500,000
Argentina.....	1,286,734	1,006,137	575,589	824,434	841,384	.....
Brazil.....	388,004	308,340	324,433	374,567	456,625	.....
France.....	802,664	412,754	165,692	246,428	286,400	250,000
Spain.....	240,150	206,084	95,864	173,409	239,440	.....
Italy.....	508,248	297,877	289,828	180,184	164,808	.....
China.....	32,993	52,111	54,961	49,137	121,785	.....
Belgium.....	881,163	899,466	360,495	648,261	37,610	.....
Portugal.....	53,630	25,618	3,320	10,769	21,080	.....
Uruguay.....	28,916	16,083	4,218	11,310	19,146	.....
Denmark.....	1,176	5,512	65,736	50,357	13,197	.....
Germany.....	7,835,692	4,143,867	18,880	33,607	10,138	.....
Netherlands.....	1,444	.....	419,551	14,829	5,969	.....
Other countries.....	41,113	24,588	208,157	23,306	5,926	.....
Total.....	\$21,357,505	\$15,506,876	\$8,804,081	\$12,128,304	\$13,057,524	\$13,649,956

Note: ① Values of imports from principal countries in 1918 are estimated.

Exports by countries of destination for six years:

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
United Kingdom.....	\$29,548,088	\$20,255,138	\$25,988,368	\$25,746,341	\$35,225,550	\$29,634,231
United States.....	218,195	956,476	9,757,058	11,268,692	22,193,030	35,502,677
Chile.....	230,302	483,774	291,418	893,611	1,187,541	1,075,407
France.....	1,785,017	1,036,425	318,749	426,520	1,672,630	113,950
Argentina.....	356,400	345,344	364,971	945,192	944,880	3,731,876
Peru.....	12,722	395,199	30,912	80,852	129,073	199,413
Uruguay.....	38,273	5,009	9,391	26,751	81,154	①
Brazil.....	5,319	391	64,774	178,836	77,234	868,872
Spain.....	802	3,715	51,991	6,299	6,738	①
Italy.....	239	2,193	29,392	468	864	①
Germany.....	3,109,758	1,439,078	25,013	.....	.....	.....
Belgium.....	1,237,172	736,189	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries.....	11,103	3,116	.....	2,510	3,047	92,586
Total.....	\$36,551,390	\$25,662,447	\$37,132,037	\$39,579,072	\$61,521,741	\$71,219,012

Note: ① Included in other countries.

The principal exports of Bolivia are tin, ore, rubber, silver, copper ore, bismuth, coca, wolfram, zinc, cattle hides and lead ore. The principal imports are iron and steel products, machinery, arms and ammunition, coal, railway supplies, textiles, (cotton and wool), silk goods, ready-made clothes, provisions, sugar, flour, aerated waters and wines.

Although the country has no coast line, and therefore no seaports, it is easily reached by three routes on the Pacific. The first of these is from Arica, Chile, to La Paz (274 miles), by railway, which is by far the shortest and quickest route. From Mollendo, Peru, by rail to Puno, thence to Guaqui, Bolivia across Lake Titicaca, and from Guaqui to La Paz by rail, makes a total distance of 525 miles. The third route is from Antofagasta, Chile, to La Paz, Bolivia, covering a distance of 719 miles. The country may also be reached from the Atlantic Ocean by steamers from Para up the Amazon and Madeira Rivers and the Mamore-Madeira Railway to Villa Bella, a distance of 2,152 miles.

Production and Industry

There are about 5,000,000 acres under cultivation. Wheat, corn, barley and potatoes are grown for domestic consumption, but agriculture in general is in a backward condition, due in part to the poverty and ignorance of a large majority of the population, and to the prevailing antiquated methods pursued. Coca, quina are exported to Argentine and Chile; cocoa and coffee, grown near La Paz and especially Cochabamba, which is the center of the agricultural district, are to some extent exported.

Bolivia is second to Brazil in point of rubber production in South America. It is produced in the Departments of Beni, Santa Cruz, parts of La Paz and Cochabamba, and in the national territories. In 1918, 5,843,213,260 kilograms of rubber were exported. The mineral deposits of Bolivia, the source of the country's greatest wealth, are abundant, including silver, tin, copper, bismuth, lead, molybdenum, wolfram and tungsten. The total value of mineral production for six years is shown by the following table:

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
1910.....	\$18,236,542	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$30,964,855
1911.....	23,048,862	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,579,613
1912.....	27,689,685	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,762,966

Bolivia produces one-quarter of the world's output of tin, being, next to the Malay Peninsula, the largest single producer of tin. Statistics of tin production for six years, in metric tons (metric ton equals 2,205 pounds) follow:

Years	Metric Tons	Value	Years	Metric Tons	Value
1910.....	38,548	\$14,399,415	1913.....	44,595	\$26,375,245
1911.....	37,073	20,482,415	1914.....	37,260	16,529,120
1912.....	38,614	23,438,985	1915.....	39,312	19,268,860

Copper, produced chiefly in the Cocoro district, yielded 23,820 tons in 1915. Exports of other minerals in the same year were tungsten, 793 tons; antimony, 17,923 tons; lead, 2,208 tons; zinc, 104 tons; bismuth (a government monopoly) 658 tons, valued at \$1,071,125.

Salt is found in southern Bolivia, and petroleum in large quantities has been found, but as yet undeveloped. Bolivia has made little progress in manufacturing. Breweries are operating in La Paz and Sucre, and there is a national match factory. Flour mills are at Cochabamba and a shoe factory at Oruro; numerous small industries are found in each of the larger cities.

Money, Weights and Measures:

Bolivia has adopted the gold standard, but does not coin her own gold. English and Peruvian gold pounds are legal currency. The Banco Nacional de Bolivia issues paper notes of 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivianos (equivalent to \$0.39); the conversion rate is legally established, 12.50 bolivianos being equivalent to 1 pound. The boliviano is divided into 100 centavos, and silver 20 and 50 centavos pieces are minted.

Language: Spanish.

Local Advertising Media:

There are eight dailies in La Paz and several weeklies. In other towns there are about thirty.

Shipping Routes:

As Bolivia has no seacoast, shipments are made via ports in Chile, Peru, Brazil and Argentina. For details see under those countries.

Railroads:

The railways of Bolivia are 1354 miles in length; there are 275 miles under construction.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff establishes a valuation for some 3,500 articles, duty being assessed at a fixed per cent. of the established valuation.

Advertising matter carried by travellers is taxed as follows:

On pasteboard, tin, brass.....	\$0.15 per pound	Those with colored cuts.....	\$0.046 per pound
Paper, loose, or in books, uncolored.....	0.03 " "	Any advertisements in frames of wood or pasteboard.....	0.076 " "

Consular Regulations:

No Chilean, Peruvian, Brazilian or Argentine consular documents are required for shipments to Bolivia. Bolivian consular invoices are necessary and must be made in Spanish. Four copies are required for shipment via Argentina, Brazil, and Chile; five for shipment via Peru. Consular invoices cost \$1.00 per set of five and \$1.20 per set of six. Certification of consular invoices costs \$1.20 for each set on shipments valued at less than \$80; for shipments over \$80 in value, 2 per cent. of the value stated in the consular invoice. Certification of extra copies of consular invoices costs \$1.00 per copy. Consular invoices for Bolivia must state the Custom House destination if there is no Custom House at the

place of consignment. Packages should be marked "En transito a Bolivia" (in transit to Bolivia), to avoid payment of double duty. Customs house clearance must be submitted with bills of lading and consular invoices; as must the manufacturers original bills as a confirmation of value declared in the consular invoices. Consular invoices must bear the name of both the consignee at port of transshipment, and consignee at point of final destination. The consul keeps no copy of the bill of lading, but four copies of consular invoice are required for shipment via Argentina, Brazil and Chile, and five copies for shipment via Peru. Packages must be marked with a stencil for shipment via Chile, and with either stencil or brush for shipment via Argentina, Brazil or Peru.

Consular Representatives:

The United States has a consul and vice-consul at La Paz. Bolivia has consular representatives in New York, Chicago, Baltimore, New Orleans, Mobile, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Boston, Kansas City, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Seattle.

Cable Rates: Fifty cents per word from New York or New England states.

Postal Rate: Postal Union rates.

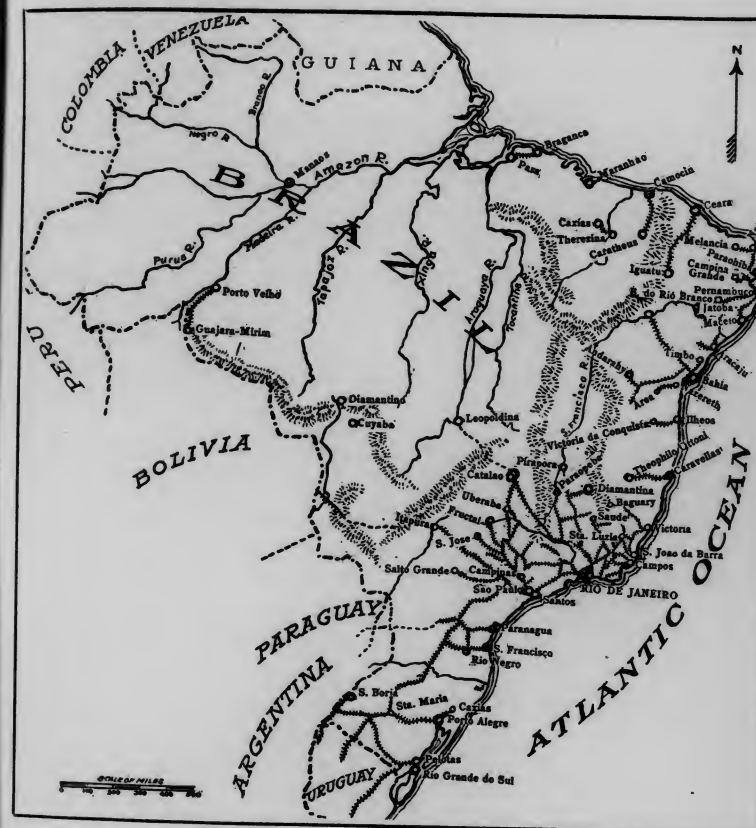
Postal Time: Varies; service through other countries.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to Bolivia: Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Prohibitions: Arms and ammunition; tobacco; plants in baskets; gold and silver and jewels, nickel or silver coins.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.

Money Orders: Issued.



BRAZIL

A republic in South America bounded by all the South American countries except Chile. It is the fourth largest country in the world, its area being greater than that of the United States, excluding Alaska, and sixteen times the size of France. The country has shore line of some 5,000 miles on the Atlantic Ocean. Rio de Janeiro is, in point of population, larger than either Cleveland or Detroit, but smaller than Philadelphia. São Paulo, the second largest city, is approximately the same size as Baltimore, Md.

Owing to its geographical position on and south of the equator the seasons in Brazil are just the opposite of our own. Spring is from September to December, summer from December to March, autumn from March to June, and winter from June to September.

The latitude in Brazil has little to do with the climate. Variation in altitude is responsible for a wide variation in temperature between two places in the same latitude. At a given altitude midsummer heat is as great in any part of Brazil as it is at the same altitude at a point near the equator. The winters in the extreme south are, in general, colder than in the far north.

Unlike Argentina, Brazil has no one city which dominates the life of the country as does Buenos Aires. Commercially, Brazil is divided into three regions; the region of the Amazon in the north, the principal city being Para; the central region, of which the principal cities are Pernambuco and Bahia, and the southern region, including Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Porto Alegre. This geographical division is the result, not only of the tremendous area of the country, but of the reliance upon steamship service between many of the coastal stations.

Coffee is the principal product of Brazil. The country is rich in mineral resources, which are beginning to be extensively exploited. Cattle raising is increasing in importance. The principal manufacturing industry is the weaving of textiles.

The per capita foreign trade amounted in 1918 to \$23.63; imports, \$10.52; exports, \$13.11. The United States supplied 35 per cent. of the imports and took 34 per cent. of the exports.

Area and Population

The estimated population of Brazil is 24,000,000; its density is estimated at 2.8 per square mile. The following table indicates the area and population of the twenty states, Federal District, and Territory of Acre, and the population of the principal cities:

	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Cities	Population of the Cities
Alagoas.....	22,583	785,000	Maceió.....	40,000
Amazonas.....	732,439	387,000	Manaus.....	60,000
Bahia.....	164,643	3,000,000	Bahia (São Salvador).....	280,000
Ceará.....	40,247	886,000	Fortaleza.....	50,000
Espírito Santo.....	17,312	297,000	Victoria.....	20,000
Goyas.....	288,536	280,000	Goyas.....	16,000
Maranhão.....	177,561	562,000	São Luis.....	50,000
Matto Grosso.....	532,683	142,000	Cayaba.....	20,000
Minas Geraes.....	221,951	4,500,000	Belo Horizonte.....	50,000
Pará.....	443,903	568,000	Belém do Para.....	200,000
Parahyba.....	28,854	520,000	Parahyba.....	20,000
Paraná.....	85,451	406,000	Curitiba.....	50,000
Pernambuco.....	49,573	2,000,000	Recife (Pernambuco).....	250,000
Piauí.....	116,523	400,000	Theresina.....	50,000
Rio de Janeiro.....	26,634	968,000	Niteroy.....	50,000
Rio Grande do Norte.....	22,195	279,000	Natal.....	20,000
Rio Grande do Sul.....	91,333	1,400,000	Porto Alegre.....	150,000
Santa Catharina.....	28,632	353,000	Florianopolis (Desterro).....	30,000
São Paulo.....	112,307	4,500,000	Sao Paulo.....	700,000
Sergipe.....	15,093	413,000	Aracajó.....	30,000
Federal District.....	538	1,500,000	Rio de Janeiro.....	1,000,000
Acre Territory.....	73,009	154,000	Rio Branco.....	5,000
Total.....	3,292,000			

Commerce

Brazil's imports for the first six months of 1919 amounted to \$168,746,750. Exports for the same period totaled \$271,304,000. The total foreign trade for the year 1919 may be estimated at \$858,687,000, with imports valued at \$337,493,500, and exports valued at \$521,184,000.

The value of the total foreign trade of Brazil in 1918 was \$554,536,903. Of this, the imports were valued at \$256,954,705 and exports at \$297,582,198.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Brazil for eleven years:

Year Ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS			Per Cent. Free	Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	\$17,444,759	\$82,933	\$15,527,692	\$97,261,855	\$791,374	\$98,053,229	99.20	-\$80,525,537
1910	22,764,183	133,707	22,897,890	107,599,155	555,336	108,154,491	99.49	-\$5,256,601
1911	27,150,672	89,474	27,240,146	100,457,075	410,109	100,867,184	99.59	-\$3,627,038
1912	34,587,050	91,031	34,678,081	122,699,451	1,182,193	123,881,644	99.05	-\$9,203,563
1913	42,542,424	96,043	42,638,467	120,027,140	128,715	120,155,855	99.89	-\$7,517,388
1914	29,843,018	120,896	29,963,914	100,161,510	1,167,563	101,329,073	98.85	-\$1,365,159
1915	25,120,158	509,397	25,629,555	96,910,776	2,267,952	99,178,728	97.71	-\$3,549,173
1916	39,684,916	887,281	40,572,197	129,942,829	2,721,155	132,663,984	97.95	-\$2,091,787
1917	55,817,510	909,724	56,727,234	146,776,155	4,862,090	151,638,245	96.80	-\$4,911,011
1918	65,144,471	1,125,575	66,270,046	106,528,156	6,983,798	113,511,954	93.85	-\$4,241,908
1919			93,294,275			125,283,480		-\$31,989,205

Value of imports from countries of origin for six months, January to June, 1919:

United States.....	\$89,727,250
Great Britain.....	22,983,250
Argentina.....	19,878,750
India.....	6,372,000
France.....	5,851,250
Portugal.....	4,141,250
Uruguay.....	12,444,250
Sweden.....	2,258,000
Italy.....	2,092,000
Spain.....	1,665,000
Norway.....	1,232,000
Total.....	\$168,646,000

Value of exports showing principal countries of destination during six months, January to June, 1919:

United States.....	\$93,890,250
France.....	77,161,250
Great Britain.....	21,556,500
Uruguay.....	12,444,250
Italy.....	10,836,750
Belgium.....	9,736,500
Argentina.....	9,320,250
Denmark.....	6,737,750
Spain.....	6,396,250
British ports.....	3,040,500
Holland.....	2,785,500
Norway.....	2,572,250
Greece.....	1,549,750
Portugal.....	1,411,000
Sweden.....	1,343,500
Total.....	\$260,592,250

Foreign trade of Brazil for the past four years (values in United States currency):

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Total
1916.....	\$194,582,153	\$272,853,201	\$467,435,354
1917.....	214,460,915	290,932,423	505,393,338
1918.....	256,954,705	297,582,198	554,536,903
1919.....	*337,493,500	521,184,500	858,678,000
Increase, 1919 over 1918.....	80,538,795	223,602,302	304,141,097
Increase, 1918 over 1917.....	42,493,790	6,649,775	49,143,565
Increase, 1917 over 1916.....	19,878,762	18,079,222	37,957,984

Note: Estimate based on statistics for six months.

Total foreign trade of Brazil for the thirteen preceding years (values in United States currency):

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1903.....	\$155,676,362	\$237,842,328	\$393,518,690
1904.....	164,628,163	248,436,873	412,464,996
1905.....	145,598,263	219,346,213	364,944,476
1906.....	149,871,832	255,894,492	405,766,324
1907.....	202,380,078	275,485,082	477,865,160
1908.....	181,526,023	225,854,995	407,381,018
1909.....	189,720,296	325,365,886	515,086,182
1910.....	228,436,205	209,712,303	438,148,508
1911.....	253,689,252	321,264,915	574,954,167
1912.....	358,316,897	304,438,158	662,755,055
1913.....	322,398,528	311,273,765	633,672,293
1914.....	157,818,890	210,274,332	367,093,222
1915.....	139,999,063	245,432,785	385,351,248

Distribution of imports by principal classifications for 1918:

Articles	Tons	Values
Live animals.....		\$1,430,310
Primary Materials:		
Iron and steel.....	10,379	2,228,170
Jute.....	8,216	3,361,715
Wool.....	741	2,038,435
Woods.....		2,369,255
Material for perfumery, dyes, etc.....		7,107,765
Briquettes, coal and coke.....		19,557,300
Cement.....	650,115	2,807,105
Felts and skins.....	1,193	6,129,900
All other.....		22,087,100
Total.....		\$67,686,745
Manufactures:		
Of cotton, mixed or not.....		\$22,296,295
Of rubber.....		1,571,395
Carriages and other vehicles.....		2,286,550
Of copper and alloys.....		2,797,375
Of iron and steel.....		14,191,205
Of wool, mixed or not.....		4,149,845
Of linen, mixed or not.....		2,053,030
Earthenware, porcelain and glass.....		3,264,415
Engines, machinery, tools, and hardware.....		16,000,985
Of paper, cardboard, etc.....		8,182,930
Chemicals, drugs, and pharmaceutical specialties.....		11,641,945
Gasoline.....	Tons	
Kerosene.....	20,475	3,940,650
Fuel oil.....	37,594	4,193,630
All other.....	10,055	418,390
Total.....		\$114,921,030
Food products and forage:		
Beverages.....		\$9,189,985
Wheat flour.....	149,439	22,106,560
Wheat.....	297,605	25,171,510
Codfish.....	21,762	7,399,665
Fruits.....	5,062	1,790,320
Olive oil.....	644	754,075
Salt.....	70,777	1,975,190
Cattle foods.....	4,237	155,680
All other.....		4,373,635
Total.....		72,916,620
Total Imports.....		\$256,954,705

Imports by countries of origin for the years 1913 to 1918, inclusive; (values in United States currency):

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
United States.....	\$50,656,375	\$28,545,790	\$76,238,664	\$76,238,664	\$98,722,602	\$92,359,169
United Kingdom.....	68,894,824	37,875,180	39,667,479	39,667,599	37,713,580	52,462,802
Argentina.....	23,993,789	15,072,892	12,763,522	27,364,519	27,326,441	48,748,492
France.....	31,544,534	12,030,611	6,917,566	10,107,764	8,456,017	12,254,901
Portugal.....	14,150,682	8,159,009	6,931,011	9,049,043	6,810,544	9,865,815
India.....	2,646,641	1,697,560	2,599,036	3,155,973	4,563,525	3,220,518
Italy.....	11,213,152	6,466,312	6,126,760	5,792,657	4,152,127	5,480,526
Uruguay.....	7,160,461	2,387,018	2,061,816	2,894,717	4,152,127	5,480,526
Newfoundland.....	3,777,511	3,175,287	2,968,896	3,355,192	3,572,774	10,743,579
Spain.....	3,078,008	1,591,815	2,023,610	2,261,232	2,826,369	6,244,500
Sweden.....	1,412,038	767,481	1,231,852	2,525,821	1,867,948	2,423,509
Norway.....	3,388,611	2,573,633	1,310,259	1,934,393	1,713,539	1,118,123
Switzerland.....	3,796,888	1,263,138	1,489,548	2,469,489	1,659,694	1,984,190
Canada.....	514,973	776,084	1,145,419	1,320,891	1,132,631	1,084,516
Denmark.....	386,601	343,276	613,173	1,102,938	382,244	201,722
Germany.....	56,339,510	24,326,321	2,114,407	86,186	227,872	308,897
Netherlands.....	8,403,710	1,845,624	958,541	1,169,488	216,299	1,084,516
Belgium.....	16,473,575	3,308,715	240,947	277,735	102,192	404
Austria-Hungary.....	4,867,063	1,543,038	182,238	1,510	3,939,194	95,144
Other countries.....	2,829,712	2,474,048	2,083,459	2,756,525		1,628,574
Mexico.....						1,587,039
Japan.....						370,445
China.....						169,904
Paraguay.....						47,321

Exports of Brazil by countries of destination for years 1913 to 1918, inclusive; (values in United States currency):

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
United States.....	\$101,296,713	\$87,413,099	\$90,687,246	\$124,919,647	\$130,587,659	\$103,561,328
France.....	38,207,961	17,062,566	27,980,284	32,876,944	39,272,267	27,069,176
United Kingdom.....	41,186,977	30,233,546	31,684,356	7,867,849	35,817,290	30,011,353
Argentina.....	14,665,144	10,086,345	12,421,086	1,831,319	25,653,954	45,228,085
Italy.....	4,010,757	6,687,787	7,710,265	16,344,577	22,950,693	31,239,517
Uruguay.....	6,102,792	3,586,789	4,236,040	13,061,622	13,140,747	30,952,774
Spain.....	1,676,552	1,145,873	1,441,654	2,158,357	3,921,385	6,484,690
Netherlands.....	22,965,630	13,677,510	15,348,475	7,103,148	1,496,946	
Norway.....	476,313	1,530,904	7,387,859	1,464,617	1,391,837	2,494,397
Egypt.....	528,001	380,041	1,206,827	446,529	1,335,676	850,251
Portugal.....	1,567,624	1,850,221	2,229,923	1,602,650	1,810,838	2,698,251
Denmark.....	724,626	1,376,773	5,747,254	2,032,390	768,307	484,291
Chile.....	862,432	411,582	688,154	735,258	712,672	908,043
Sweden.....	3,154,978	4,172,623	22,234,720	7,526,215	382,201	1,411,721
Greece.....	76,829	148,602	916,367	23,636		
Germany.....	44,344,355	19,473,360	95			
Austria-Hungary.....	15,034,286	4,268,159				
Belgium.....	7,993,514	3,131,802				
Other countries.....	7,893,657	4,056,057	3,640,371	3,893,442	4,971,215	1,573,506
Cuba.....						10,062,543
Canada.....						974,134
						896,329

Table Continued:

Articles and Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
Rubber:					
Total.....	36,232	35,531	35,195	31,495	33,980
United States.....	16,307	19,397	20,776	19,965	20,165
United Kingdom.....	14,557	11,484	12,682	10,379	10,902
France.....	3,194	1,608	962	646	219
Sweden.....					154
Germany.....	1,004	481			
Tobacco Leaf:					
Total.....	29,388	26,980	27,096	21,293	25,176
Argentina.....	4,359	2,873	7,302	3,574	8,177
France.....			6,581	3,919	7,671
Spain.....					6,906
Denmark.....			472	1,148	597
Portugal.....	81	882			247
United States.....	6	192	1,953	309	293
United Kingdom.....	39	17			151
Germany.....	24,473	22,133	1		

Note: ① Destination not available. ② Not available.

Production and Industry

The principal sources of wealth of the republic are its coffee and rubber; these forming the bulk of exports. Coffee, in fact, normally constitutes approximately 60 per cent. of the total value of all exports. Moreover, the normal coffee crop of Brazil averages 72 per cent. of the world's total production. The chief producing area are the states of Sao Paulo, which produces about 80 per cent. of the total crop: Rio de Janeiro, which produces about 16 per cent.; Minas Geraes, and Bahia.

A recent estimate credits Brazil with 1,400,000,000 coffee trees, of which 750,000,000 are in the state of Sao Paulo, there being 60,500 plantations in that state. The total investment in coffee production of the republic has been estimated at \$1,500,000,000, of which Sao Paulo's share is approximately \$900,000,000. The coffee exports of Santos, the chief coffee port of Brazil, for 1915 were valued at \$113,424,679, and the average value for ten years was \$120,000,000.

The United States is the largest single purchaser of Brazilian coffee, taking about 45 per cent. of the total annual crop, its imports from Brazil amounting to about 75 per cent. of its total coffee imports. The total exports of coffee from Brazil for five years have been as follows: 1917, 10,605,217 bags; 1916, 13,038,663 bags; 1915, 17,061,319 bags; 1914, 11,269,724 bags; 1913, 13,267,449 bags.

The principal rubber producing region of the world is in the Amazon valley, the great majority of its total area of 2,400,000 square miles being within the borders of Brazil. Of six different kinds of rubber produced by Latin America, Brazil produces three; Para rubber, produced in the states of Para and Amazonas, Maranhao, the northern parts of Matto-Grosso and Goyaz, and the Territory of Acre, Ceara, or Manicoba rubber and Ceara scrap, is produced chiefly in the state of Ceara. Mangabeira or Bahia rubber, and Matto-Grosso sheets, are produced throughout large parts of Brazil, principally in the states of Bahia, Pernambuco and Matto-Grosso, and to a smaller extent in Minas Geraes, Gayaz and Sao Paulo.

The Amazonian basin within Brazilian borders has two principal rubber producing districts; the islands forming the delta of the river, and a district surrounding Manaus, including the lower stretches of the Rio Purus and Rio Jurua, and some of the land watered by the Rio Negro. The rubber produced in these districts is commonly known as wild Para rubber. Cultivation has been encouraged but not practised to any significant degree, and methods of tapping are both wasteful and primitive. Climatic conditions in this district are bad, and labor insufficient. A rainy season continues from November to May, and from March to May the entire river country is subject to flooding. Rubber collecting begins in May and must be completed by the end of October.

High export duties are an additional burden upon the industry. The exports of rubber during five years have been, in tons: 1917, 37,378; 1916, 34,644; 1915, 38,714; 1914, 36,884; 1913, 39,855.

In 1915 Brazil was the second largest producer of cacao in the world. The crop of that year was 46,260 tons, or 15.9 per cent. of the world's production. Bahia and Maranhao are the largest producing states. Beans are grown in large quantities, until recently for domestic consumption only; in 1914 but four bags were exported, while in 1918 exports amounted to 93,428 bags.

Tobacco is an important crop, which previous to the war was exported chiefly to Germany and to the other Latin American countries, while Herva matté (yerba maté), or Paraguayan tea, is grown in large quantities in the state of Parana. Cotton, which was formerly one of the important exports of the republic, is now no longer exported to so great a degree; the decline being accounted for by the fact that cotton goods manufacture has become the most important industry of Brazil. Cotton is cultivated in the states of Pernambuco, Parahyba, Rio Grande do Norte, Ceara, Alagoas, Maranhão, Sergipe, São Paulo, Minas Geraes and Bahia.

Sugar cultivation has revived appreciably during the war, and there are 139 sugar mills in the republic, thirty-one of which are in the state of Rio de Janeiro, forty-six in Pernambuco, and thirty in São Paulo.

Rice is cultivated in large quantities and is beginning now to be exported; total exports in 1914 amounted to fifty-three tons; in 1918 to 56,849 tons. The chief rice producing states are São Paulo, Minas Geraes, and Rio de Janeiro. Mandioca, corn and Brazil nuts, cocoanuts, vegetable ivory and carnauba wax are other important products. Cocoa-nut production is concentrated about Cabedello and Maceio; there are more than 1,000,000 carnauba trees in the state of Ceara.

Brazil's chief mineral output is manganese, gold and diamonds. Manganese production has, because of the war, taken precedence and has developed most rapidly. The chief deposits are in the states of Minas Geraes, Matto Grosso and Bahia. Exports increased from 134,629 tons in 1914 to 586,140 tons in 1918. The chief gold mines (the St. John del Rey at Villa Noro de Lima and the Ouro Preto, both British owned) are located in Minas Geraes. Diamond fields are located in Minas Geraes, the city of Diamantina being the center of the industry.

Brazil also has in the iron deposits of Minas Geraes the richest and largest undeveloped iron deposits in the world, the quantity of ore being estimated at 12,000,000,000 tons. Coal is mined in the state of Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul. Platinum is found in

the states of Pernambuco, Parahyba do Norte, Minas Geraes; salt in Rio Grande do Norte; Monazitic sand, of which Brazil contains more than the rest of the world, in Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes and Espirito Santo. This product is largely used in the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles, and before the war was exported to Germany and Austria; the thorium which is used in the manufacture of gas mantles is now extracted before exportation. Other minerals produced are graphite, asbestos, emery, soapstone and talc, wolfram and kaolin.

The cattle raising industry, located chiefly in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, has developed extensively during the war, and the connected industries of meat freezing and packing and leather production have begun to take an important place in the commercial life of Brazil. The republic possesses about 11,000,000 sheep and about 18,500,000 hogs.

There were in Brazil in December, 1918, 37,500,000 head of cattle of various kinds distributed by classes and breeds as follows:

Cattle	Native*	Indian†	European‡
Milch cows.....	8,000,000	3,900,000	4,200,000
Calves.....	4,750,000	2,550,000	1,800,000
Yearlings.....	2,300,000	1,300,000	850,000
Beef cattle.....	2,450,000	1,250,000	950,000
Oxen and bulls.....	1,500,000	1,000,000	700,000
Total.....	19,000,000	10,000,000	8,500,000

* Crioulo, Caracu, Mocho, Franqueiro, Curraleiro.

† Nellore, Guzarat, Gyr, etc.

‡ Hereford, Swiss, Dutch, Angus, Devon, Jersey.

The total production of beef cattle for the year was 4,650,000, so that with a national consumption of 4,500,000 head, there was left for export a balance of 150,000 head, aggregating 792,000,000 pounds in weight.

Number of cattle in Brazil in December, 1918, by Provinces and breeds:

States	Total	National	Indian	European
Acre.....	10,000	8,500	500	1,000
Amazonas.....	200,000	196,500	1,000	2,500
Pará.....	440,000	375,000	40,000	25,000
Maranhão.....	380,000	374,500	1,500	4,000
Piauí.....	2,200,000	2,098,500	1,500	100,000
Ceará.....	800,000	732,500	1,500	66,000
Rio Grande do Norte.....	300,000	292,500	3,000	4,500
Parahyba do Norte.....	660,000	620,000	5,000	35,000
Pernambuco.....	450,000	367,000	45,000	38,000
Alagoas.....	350,000	303,500	21,500	25,000
Sergipe.....	250,000	217,000	15,000	18,000
Bahia.....	2,500,000	1,354,000	920,000	226,000
Espirito Santo.....	200,000	125,000	50,000	25,000
Rio de Janeiro.....	1,200,000	170,000	680,000	350,000
Federal District.....	36,600	2,000	6,600	28,000
São Paulo.....	2,130,000	936,500	348,500	845,000
Paraná.....	1,000,000	430,000	96,000	474,000
Santa Catharina.....	500,000	320,000	30,000	150,000
Rio Grande do Sul.....	8,443,800	3,333,800	720,000	4,380,000
Minas Geraes.....	7,185,600	1,023,200	5,028,400	1,064,000
Goyas.....	4,564,000	3,500,000	800,000	264,000
Matto Grosso.....	3,700,000	2,155,000	1,155,000	395,000
Total.....	37,500,000	19,000,000	10,000,000	8,500,000

Manufacturing industries are developing rapidly throughout the republic, especially at Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. The textile industries are assuming the greatest importance. Capitalization and output of the largest cotton mills of the country in 1916:

Factories	Location	Capital	Annual Output
Progreso Industrial do Brasil.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	\$4,352,000	\$2,316,000
Confiança Industrial.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	4,160,000	2,720,000
Fiação e Tecidos Aliança.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	4,081,000	2,176,000
Fiação e Tecidos Botafogo.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	3,840,000	3,264,000
Fabrics Volcan.....	Sorocaba.....	3,200,000	2,048,000
Brasil Industrial.....	Paracambi.....	3,136,000	1,920,000
Companhia Petropolitana.....	Petropolis.....	2,880,000	1,600,000
Manufaturas Fluminense.....	Niteroy.....	2,880,000	1,344,000
Fiação e Tecidos Corcovada.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	2,783,000	1,664,000
Fiação e Tecidos Carioca.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	2,688,000	2,016,000
Cotonificio Rodolpho Crespi.....	São Paulo.....	2,560,000	1,248,000
America Fabril.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	2,432,000	1,792,000
Emporio Industrial do Norte.....	São Salvador.....	2,156,800	1,280,000
Industrial Pernambuco.....	Camaragibe.....	1,920,000	1,120,000
São Bernardo Fabril.....	São Bernardo.....	1,824,000	800,000
Industrial Reunidas F. Matarazzo.....	São Paulo.....	1,600,000	1,728,000
Fiação e Tecidos de Pernambuco.....	Torre.....	1,600,000	1,440,000
Sociedade Italo-Americana.....	Salto de Itá.....	1,544,000	960,000
Fabril Paulista.....	Recife.....	1,472,000	1,280,000
Valença Industrial.....	Valença.....	1,323,200	768,000
Estamparia Ypranga.....	Bairro Ypiranga.....	1,280,000	928,000
Progreso Industrial da Bahia.....	São Salvador.....	1,197,440	1,024,000
Fabrics Paulistana.....	São Paulo.....	1,152,000	451,200
Fiação e Tecidos São Paulo.....	Jundiaby.....	1,120,000	656,000
Fiação e Tecidos N. S. da Ponte.....	Sorocaba.....	1,120,000	640,000
Ocherey Sner & Cia.....	Sorocaba.....	1,091,200	800,000
Industrial do Rio Grande do Norte.....	Natal.....	896,000	230,400
Industrial Sul Mineira.....	Itajuba.....	896,000	313,920
Fiação e Tecidos Cometa.....	Petropolis.....	896,000	800,000
Fiação e Mageense.....	Magé.....	880,000	832,000
Fiação e Tecidos Martinho.....	Taubaté.....	800,000	640,000
Fabrics Industrial.....	Taubaté.....	800,000	347,200
Paulista Anagen.....	São Paulo.....	800,000	640,000
Fiação e Tecidos Santo Aleixo.....	Santo Aleixo.....	768,000	307,200
Pinotti Gamba & Cia.....	Porto Alegre.....	736,000	480,000
São Pedro de Alcantara.....	São Paulo.....	720,000	592,000
Industrial Mineira.....	Petropolis.....	704,000	416,000
Industrial Estancia.....	Juiz de Fora.....	704,000	576,000
Alagôas de Tecidos.....	Estancia.....	704,000	480,000
Fabrics Maranhense.....	Cachoeira.....	640,000	640,000
Fiação e Tecidos Rio Anil.....	São Luiz.....	640,000	480,000
Tecidos S. Italo-Brasileira.....	São Luiz.....	640,000	448,000
	São Paulo.....	640,000	640,000

Note: ① Manufactures both cotton and woolen goods.

There are sixteen jute mills in the republic, operating approximately 3,300 looms, importing their supply from India, and selling the finished product to the coffee planters. In 1915 there were thirty-five woolen mills in operation, employing 2,751 operatives, and distributed as follows:

Location	Mills	Looms	Spindles
Federal District.....	11	497	1,000
State of Minas Geraes.....	1	24	750
State of Rio Grande do Sul.....	7	322	6,800
State of Rio de Janeiro.....	4	144	.....
State of São Paulo.....	12	377	1,566

The industries of São Paulo are extremely numerous and it is estimated that one-fifth of the 500,000 people of the city are engaged in manufacturing and connected industries.

In 1916, the seventy-two textile mills in the state employed 26,000 operatives and consumed about 14,000 tons of cotton, the value of the total production being estimated at \$22,041,360, of which \$16,372,320 represented cotton manufactures and \$5,669,040 represented jute bagging, woolen, silk and linen textiles. There were, in the same year, 134 shops, foundries and factories engaged in metal working in São Paulo, producing coffee-hulling machinery, small rice mills, cane mills, plows, farm tools, stoves, enamelled ware, aluminum ware, cast iron pipe, iron kitchen ware, brass ware for buildings, offices and machinery parts, textile mill machinery, bells, machine tools, woven wire fence, and repair parts for machinery

The manufacturing industries of São Paulo (1916) are:

Hats.....	269	Rope.....	16
Shoes.....	67	Trunks and bags.....	56
Hosiery.....	21	Harness and saddles.....	248
White goods and shirts.....	21	Tanneries.....	6
Gloves.....	20	Paper and pasteboard.....	3
Sugar Mills.....	769	Articles of metal.....	7
Sugar refineries.....	309	Machinery.....	65
Alimentary pastes.....	218	Foundries.....	62
Canned goods.....	27	Woodworking.....	558
Packing houses.....	2	Brick and tile.....	972
Crackers.....	103	Lime.....	47
Preserves.....	174	Wagons and carriages.....	383
Milling of cereals.....	541	Railway machine shops.....	18
Mandiocca flour.....	231	Matches.....	12
Dairy products.....	53	Scrap.....	195
Vinegar.....	34	Candles.....	19
Breweries.....	270	Oils and resins.....	30
Brooms and brushes.....	19	Paints.....	9
Soft drinks.....	200	Chemical products.....	18
Furniture.....	304	Pharmaceutical products.....	9
Vegetable oil.....	6	Cigars and cigarettes.....	158
Starch.....	2	Others.....	932

According to the latest statistics published on the subject (in 1913) there were at that time a total of eighty-three industrial establishments of different kinds in the city of Bahia, having a combined capital of about \$10,000,000, an annual production of between \$3,000,000 and \$9,000,000, and a total of about 10,000 employees. Of the foregoing, something like 85 or 90 per cent. are engaged in the textile (cotton and jute), sugar and tobacco (cigars, cigarettes, and snuff) industries.

There are now fifteen sugar mills of importance in operation in the State of Bahia, besides one in liquidation and one not working. These fifteen have a total capital of \$5,525,000 (at present exchange), about 800 employees (not including field workers), and a combined average annual production of about 33,000 tons of sugar.

There are five important textile mills at Bahia, of which one makes jute bagging and the other four cotton goods. The jute mill employs approximately 400 persons, is capitalized nominally at \$125,000 (500 contos), and in 1915 declared a dividend of 24 per cent. It turns out annually approximately 20,000 pieces, containing 2,187,222 yards (2,000,000 meters) of goods. The four cotton mills each employ from 1,200 to 1,400 persons, and each turn out from (7,655,278 to 9,842,500 yards 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 meters) of goods per annum.

Five of the largest cotton mills in the Federal District employ 8,000 operatives and produce over 80,000,000 yards. Four mills in Petropolis average 18,000,000 to 19,000,000 yards, and twenty-four mills in São Paulo average 83,000,000 to 84,000,000 yards. Because

of the increasing development of manufacturing in Rio de Janeiro, the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light & Power Company has enlarged its plant from 50,000 to 80,000 H. P. The São Paulo Tramway, Light & Power Company's plant at Parahyba has a capacity of 32,000 H. P., and a new plant with a capacity of 62,500 H. P. is being constructed by the same company at Sorocabo to supply additional power to the city of São Paulo and its environs.

Railways, Post Offices, Telegraphs:

The railways of Brazil have a total length of 15,248 miles; 2,188 miles are owned and operated by the government; 5,716 miles are privately leased, 3,447 miles are operated by various companies under Federal government concessions; 3,897 miles are operated under State concessions. There were, in 1917, 3,587 post offices, and the government controlled telegraph system has a mileage of 21,393 and 270 offices. Privately owned systems are more extensive. There are 27,000 miles of navigable rivers; of the fifty-five largest rivers in the world, thirty-three are wholly or largely in Brazil. Brazil, although bordering on all the South American countries except Chile, is in direct railroad communication only with Uruguay, an international passenger train service with sleeping and dining cars having been established between São Paulo and Montevideo. The trip is over 1,800 miles in length and takes 108½ hours. Two changes of cars, occasioning a wait of a few minutes, are necessary. A tri-weekly service between Montevideo and Rivera, on the Brazilian frontier, connects the southern Brazilian cities of Santa Maria, Rio Grande do Sul and Porto Alegre with Montevideo.

Money and Banks:

The monetary system of Brazil is based upon a nominal gold standard. The gold unit is the milreis, or 1,000 reis. A peculiarity of designation characterizes the Brazilian currency system; the sign \$ is placed after the unit and before the decimal, the milreis, for example, being designated by \$1000. The circulating medium and the legal currency of Brazil is composed of paper notes redeemable in gold at the rate of 16d. per milreis. The par value of the theoretical gold milreis in terms of United States currency is \$0.5463; that of the paper milreis, at the conversion rate established by law, is \$0.32444. Actual exchange rates vary, however. The Caixa de Conversão (the government agency authorized to convert paper into gold) suspended operations upon the declaration of war in 1914, and by an executive decree of December 23, 1916, the obligation to maintain the conversion rate was continued suspended to December 31, 1917. The subsidiary metal coinage is composed of bronze 20 and 40 reis pieces, nickel 100, 200 and 400 reis pieces, and silver 500, 1000 and 2000 reis pieces.

Weights and Measures:

The metric system has been the official standard since 1872. The old Portuguese measures still have a restricted use in certain parts of the interior; these are the libra of 1,012 pounds, the arroba of 32.38, the quintal of 129.54 pounds, the alqueire, equivalent to 1.03 bushel, and the oitava of 55.34 grams.

Consular Representatives:

United States consular officials are stationed at Bahia, Para, Ceara, Manáos, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Rio Grande, Rio de Janeiro, Victoria, Santos, São Paulo, and Curitiba.

Brazilian Consular officials are stationed at Mobile, San Francisco, Pensacola, Brunswick, Honolulu, Chicago, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, Gulfport, Pascagoula, St. Louis, Buffalo, New York City, Philadelphia, Manila, San Juan (P. R.), Port Arthur, Norfolk, Va., Newport News, St. Thomas (V. I.).

Language: Portuguese.

Local Advertising Media:

In Rio de Janeiro there are thirteen important daily newspapers and one important commercial daily, six illustrated weekly magazines and one monthly. In Sao Paulo there are eleven daily papers and one commercial daily. There is one important semi-monthly magazine, a women's monthly magazine and important agricultural and stock-raising journals. Among other industrial and trade papers there is one automobile monthly.

In Bahia there are six daily newspapers and one general monthly magazine. Pernambuco has 5 dailies; Porto Alegre, three dailies and one tri-weekly. Santos, three dailies; Rio Grande do Sul, three dailies and Para seven dailies.

Shipping Routes:

Lamport and Holt Line.
Booth Steamship Company.
Prince Line.
Lloyd Brasileiro.
Funch Edye & Co., Inc., Line.
Commercial South American Line.
United States and Brazil Steamship Line.
Wilhelmsen Steamship Line.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Brazil provides for specific duties usually based on net weight, and in the case of certain articles, for ad valorem duties.

Tariff for catalogues, circulars, posters, etc.:

Articles	MILREIS PER KILO	
	Nominal	Actual*
Prints, drawings, photographs for posters, including illustrated catalogues, ...	3.000	4.651
Printed books, stitched, bound with cardboard, including prospectuses, catalogues, etc.	.300	.526

Note: * Inclusive of surtax. The budget laws for 1916 reduced the above rates 50 per cent.

Consular Regulations:

Four copies of consular invoices must be made out in Portuguese or English; if in English a charge is levied in Brazil on the consignee for translation. If packages are of a uniform size, the weight per package must be declared. Consular invoices and bills of lading can bear only one mark, and the numbers on invoices should be consecutive. The consul keeps three copies of the consular invoice. Certification of consular invoices costs \$2.20 per set of four. No consular invoice is required on shipments on parcel receipt if the total value, including freight and expenses, is less than \$48.88. The steamship companies make a charge of \$1.38 per set of bills of lading and parcel receipt which they turn over to the consul. Packages may be marked with either a stencil or a brush, but the side of the package containing the mark must be free of other marks.

The marking of weights on packages is not required.

Cable Rate:

Pernambuco, \$0.70 per word; all other stations, except Amazon zones, \$0.85. First Amazon zone, \$1.12; Second Amazon zone, \$1.36 per word, from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Postal Time: Nineteen days to Rio de Janeiro.

Parcels Post:

To Bello Horizonte, Bahia, Curityba, Para, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo only. Packages to other points must be endorsed by sender "Sender's Risk." Limit of weight, 22 pounds. Rate: Twelve cents per pound or fraction thereof. Packages containing prospectus and advertising bills are subject to entry duty of 150 reis (five cents) if the weight is more than two kilograms (4.4 pounds).

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

Money Orders: Not issued.

CHILE

A republic on the west coast of South America. The area of Chile is a little larger than the combined areas of all the New England states, with the addition of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Santiago, the principal city and capital, is about as large as Washington, D. C., while Valparaiso, the second city in size and principal port, is about as large as Atlanta, Ga.



The seasons in Chile, because of its position south of the Equator, are the opposite of those of the United States. Spring is from September 21 to December 21, summer from December 21 to March 21, autumn from March 21 to June 21, and winter from June 21 to December 21. The climate in Chile is temperate.

Chile is situated on a narrow strip of land between the Andes Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, running in the general direction of north and south for a distance of almost 3,000 miles. The width of the country varies from about 65 to 250 miles. The distance from the most northerly to the most southerly point of Chile's coast line is about equivalent to that between the coast of Labrador and the coast of the Guianas in South America. Commercially, this long strip of territory is divided into three regions; the mineral region, extending from the northern boundary to a point south of Coquimbo; the agricultural and coal region, extending from a point south of Coquimbo to one south of the city of Valdivia; and the timber and cattle producing district, which extends from a point south of Valdivia to Cape Horn.

Mining is the principal industry of Chile. The principal products are nitrate of soda, copper, iron and coal. Nitrate of soda, which is Chile's most important product, and of which Chile is the world's principal producer, is found in the northern region extending from Arica to Antofagasta. It is extensively used in the manufacture of explosives and of fertilizers, and an increased consumption since the beginning of the war has brought great prosperity to the country.

The production of coal is insufficient for the requirements of the country and large quantities are imported annually.

Agriculture is extensively carried on in the great central valley of Chile. Wheat, vegetables, and forage crops are the principal products. Fruit growing and wine making are likewise important industries.

While manufacturing is being rapidly developed, the production of manufactured goods in most lines is totally inadequate for the requirements of the country.

The most important commercial cities of Chile are Santiago and Valparaiso, which are approximately 125 miles apart, and most of the business with Chile is transacted in these two cities. Other cities of importance are Iquique, Antofagasta, and Coquimbo in the mining regions, Concepcion and Punta Arenas. The latter is the southernmost city in the world and the center of an important livestock raising district. Chile is well provided with railways from north to south, with radiating lines connecting with the principal cities and towns of the interior and the principal ports on the coast.

There is a permanent American and English population in Chile, chiefly engaged in the nitrate and mining industry, which, together with the large number of wealthy Chileans constitutes a market with a relatively high purchasing power. Although in 1913 the United States supplied only 17 per cent. of Chile's total imports, by 1917 the United States was the source of 50 per cent. of the total imports of Chile.

The per capita foreign trade of Chile in 1918 amounted to \$116.54; of this, \$41.12 was the value of per capita imports and \$75.42 the value of per capita exports.

Area and Population

The total area of Chile is 292,419 miles; the total length of its coast line approximates 2,700 miles, or as great a distance as from the coast of Labrador to that of the Guianas; the width of the country varies from approximately 65 to 250 miles. The following table shows the area in square miles and population of the provinces and the territory of Magallanes, and the population of the capital cities:

Provinces	Area	Population	Capital	Population
Aconcagua.....	5,406	138,446	San Felipe.....	10,426
Antofagasta.....	46,408	126,101	Antofagasta.....	36,114
Arauco.....	2,189	63,209	Lebu.....	3,500
Atacama.....	30,711	66,641	Copiapó.....	11,617
Bio-Bio.....	5,353	103,873	Los Angeles.....	11,691
Cautin.....	6,381	172,006	Temuco.....	16,000
Chilo.....	6,979	95,756	Ancud.....	3,979
Colchagua.....	3,851	159,930	San Fernando.....	9,150
Concepcion.....	3,313	235,959	Concepcion.....	79,776
Coquimbo.....	14,098	183,878	La Serena.....	34,000
Curico.....	3,045	109,466	Curico.....	19,529
Linares.....	3,959	114,980	Linares.....	11,122
Llanquihue.....	34,778	124,947	Puerto Montt.....	6,000
Malleco.....	3,303	117,375	Angol.....	7,896
Maule.....	2,812	122,754	Cauquenes.....	9,683
Nuble.....	3,498	174,663	Chilian.....	39,173
O'Higgins.....	2,168	96,808	Rancagua.....	10,380
Santiago.....	5,893	587,721	Santiago.....	397,550
Tacna.....	12,590	45,593	Tacna.....	15,000
Talca.....	3,864	133,742	Talca.....	39,526
Tarapaca.....	16,689	123,843	Iquique.....	45,012
Valdivia.....	8,991	151,537	Valdivia.....	19,338
Valparaiso.....	1,775	324,660	Valparaiso.....	201,501
Magallanes Territory.....	65,355	22,744	Punta Arenas.....	11,000
Total (1914).....	292,419	3,596,541		

The principal cities are Santiago, Valparaiso, Concepcion, Antofagasta, Iquique, Talcahuano and Punta Arenas.

Commerce

The total foreign trade of Chile in 1918 amounted to \$451,030,311; imports, \$159,167,034; exports, \$291,863,277. The United States supplied 46 per cent. of the imports and took 61 per cent. of the exports.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Chile for 11 years:

Year ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS			Per cent. free	Excess of exports (*) imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	\$5,457,269	\$9,017	\$5,466,286	\$13,581,311	\$131,062	\$13,712,373	99.00	-\$8,246,087
1910	8,293,312	10,934	8,304,246	20,840,923	80,403	20,921,326	99.62	-12,617,080
1911	12,037,140	7,438	12,044,578	19,407,207	533,793	19,941,000	97.32	-7,896,422
1912	15,471,156	20,690	15,491,846	19,742,137	422,711	20,164,848	97.90	-4,673,002
1913	16,064,969	11,794	16,076,763	27,458,211	197,209	27,655,420	99.29	-11,578,657
1914	17,408,724	23,668	17,432,392	25,184,940	537,188	25,722,128	97.91	-8,289,736
1915	11,243,876	133,305	11,377,181	27,346,324	343,456	27,689,780	98.76	-16,312,599
1916	24,091,929	147,897	24,239,826	63,668,379	486,480	64,154,859	99.24	-39,915,033
1917	44,403,102	135,891	44,538,993	109,399,348	4,389,782	113,789,130	96.14	-69,250,137
1918	63,116,249	412,875	63,529,124	138,194,938	2,890,766	141,075,704	97.95	-77,546,580
1919	.....	.....	70,288,581	.....	.....	135,602,542	.....	-65,313,961

Foreign trade of Chile for 10 years; values in United States currency:

Year	IMPORTS			Year	EXPORTS		
	Imports	Exports	Total		Imports	Exports	Total
1906	\$82,221,913	\$99,078,599	\$181,300,512	1913	\$120,274,001	\$144,653,312	\$264,927,313
1907	107,193,877	100,176,156	207,370,033	1914	98,461,195	109,381,534	207,842,729
1908	97,551,422	114,710,044	212,261,466	1915	55,922,218	119,529,892	175,452,110
1909	95,660,208	111,846,917	207,507,125	1916	81,220,102	187,458,432	268,678,534
1910	108,582,279	120,021,919	228,604,198	1917	129,603,115	259,985,495	389,588,610
1911	137,381,479	123,884,417	261,265,896	1918	159,167,034	291,863,277	451,030,311
1912	122,075,994	139,878,201	261,954,195				

Imports into Chile by principal articles for 5 years; values in United States currency:

Articles	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Yarn and thread.....	\$2,902,357	\$2,891,571	\$1,935,506	\$1,539,477	\$2,282,905
Sacks.....	3,438,866	3,141,110	1,916,766	2,482,902	4,341,065
Piece goods.....	16,170,431	15,135,303	9,597,256	5,300,491	11,195,492
Wearing apparel.....	1,466,914	6,151,990	3,775,159	1,639,176	3,114,265
Chemicals.....	1,739,347	1,857,259	1,457,545	1,237,652	1,834,710
Soap and candles.....	844,662	932,482	756,311	947,404	425,066
Perfumery and pharmaceutical products.....	1,261,628	1,215,599	1,154,090	599,696	1,080,687
Industrial oils.....	3,078,799	3,053,957	2,954,318	2,064,076	3,948,660
Paints, dyes and colors.....	815,679	769,977	502,370	273,626	722,960
Explosives.....	163,573	922,953	574,500	563,841	1,864,304
Iron and steel in bars or sheets.....	3,797,395	4,062,121	2,331,157	757,817	1,645,785
Iron and steel, manufactures of.....	6,876,438	6,739,577	5,429,228	1,620,118	4,057,870
Builders' hardware.....	245,402	587,237	894,408	265,581	466,695
Mining machinery and implements.....	1,262,669	626,015	855,968	389,238	986,025
Agricultural machinery and implements.....	1,895,196	1,710,725	736,223	178,676	430,624
Manufacturing machinery and implements.....	6,375,646	6,222,706	3,665,636	2,169,488	2,033,915
Motor engines.....	1,597,085	1,121,055	470,762	279,416	523,594
Electrical machinery and implements.....	1,494,527	1,796,952	1,456,737	854,886	1,084,674
Railway supplies.....	6,691,882	6,040,416	3,739,368	1,859,630	1,572,872
Coal and mineral fuels.....	14,075,111	15,991,438	15,106,338	7,104,523	9,577,049
Leather and fur manuf's.....	2,375,180	2,039,883	1,434,181	534,180	1,335,553
Carriages, cars, automobiles, ships, etc.....	592,593	932,889	745,448	1,578,039	1,578,039
Paper and manufactures.....	2,904,616	2,707,803	1,296,084	1,638,564	2,614,357
Printed books, maps, and engravings.....	562,658	906,416	443,651	249,013	268,257
Furniture.....	656,658	483,815	390,768	120,438	142,841
Manufactures of stone and earth, including cement.....	2,157,859	2,584,781	1,695,115	773,187	1,157,352
Pottery and glass manufactures.....	2,113,506	2,097,438	1,066,180	277,994	540,986
Arms and ammunition.....	471,766	486,854	8,063,619	541,232	135,084
Articles and instruments for the Arts and Sciences.....	1,215,618	1,235,848	759,473	349,911	604,181
Jewelry, watches, etc.....	295,655	919,042	457,507	172,771	353,287

Imports into Chile from principal countries for 5 years; values in United States currency:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States.....	\$20,088,158	\$20,148,576	\$18,638,455	\$34,458,956	\$63,534,755
United Kingdom.....	36,109,211	22,309,086	13,288,603	20,049,544	23,565,591
Peru.....	4,810,376	5,380,220	4,762,542	5,596,427	10,176,271
Argentina.....	3,262,654	2,164,939	2,456,681	2,513,181	7,682,106
India.....	3,187,043	1,979,472	2,768,640	4,551,094	5,340,834
France.....	6,623,260	4,206,107	1,700,383	3,462,373	5,152,006
Spain.....	1,135,883	905,684	737,992	2,032,746	3,251,281
Mexico.....	231	3,386	267,288	477,320	2,454,068
Italy.....	3,176,284	1,976,513	1,732,890	1,752,293	1,652,123
Japan.....	141,154	94,491	349,931	590,169	1,193,282
Brazil.....	971,917	725,975	1,180,948	863,257	799,834
Sweden.....	30,408	23,711	492,239	1,133,853	863,257
Bolivia.....	53,525	124,014	101,997	717,047	799,834
Ecuador.....	452,415	449,409	432,328	237,955	659,463
Australia.....	3,343,832	6,269,379	1,203,806	453,565	418,062
Cuba.....	188,929	169,821	196,629	327,939	415,286
Switzerland.....	192,801	135,931	76,263	203,075	252,766
Panama.....	49,197	9,359	33,694	30,986	237,125
Norway.....	49,848	153,828	346,746	540,602	294,317
Uruguay.....	635,766	528,083	291,672	183,588	219,817
Denmark.....	3,889	24,427	440,347	440,098	204,922
China.....	103,944	66,478	63,644	101,290	118,554
Netherlands.....	67,211	200,466	162,076	351,312	116,163
Guatemala.....	62,781	45,525	9,433	46,528	67,718
Germany.....	29,578,138	25,889,771	3,583,589	452,638	67,527
Portugal.....	146,111	104,370	50,806	94,146	34,436
Belgium.....	5,671,427	4,151,372	405,615	67,331	3,970
Austria-Hungary.....	14,225	20,587	7,717	522	2,270
Other countries.....	122,383	197,215	139,264	154,056	204,690
Total.....	\$120,274,001	\$98,461,195	\$55,922,218	\$81,220,102	\$129,603,115

Exports of Chile by principal countries for 5 years; values in United States currency:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States.....	\$30,413,386	\$31,434,241	\$50,199,243	\$92,033,567	\$155,006,103
United Kingdom.....	55,548,341	40,041,307	40,582,411	48,146,599	55,388,670
France.....	8,847,885	2,245,128	3,554,092	14,088,459	11,657,554
Argentina.....	1,034,881	1,511,508	3,509,474	4,491,903	8,517,479
Italy.....	652,032	738,493	1,708,846	1,885,652	4,799,089
Japan.....	1,333,481	823,498	1,779,629	1,408,876	3,645,100
Bolivia.....	547,274	289,715	172,598	757,086	3,136,612
Netherlands.....	4,470,103	3,290,996	1,443,628	2,415,233	2,764,480
Java.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,580,180
Polynesia.....	.....	.....	926,695	1,393,348	1,696,595
Spain.....	987,174	3,376	1,610,520	1,566,796	1,570,057
Peru.....	933,297	356,882	233,095	942,076	1,560,502
Australia.....	22	154,778	1,971,569	1,177,787	1,333,390
Egypt.....	410,506	1,041,704	2,388,234	329,902	1,231,407
Denmark.....	.....	508,642	1,517,897	1,419,295	659,800
Brazil.....	525,367	151,829	8,159	28,284	481,234
Cape Colony.....	.....	.....	523,976	.....	467,857
Canada.....	.....	106,194	46,684	371,763	199,173
Uruguay.....	424,037	234,379	141,568	30,738	116,210
Panama.....	34,059	61,550	96,667	46,045	61,962
Sweden.....	.....	832,450	397,075	859,404	11
Russia.....	.....	.....	1,827,425	6,971,695	.....
Germany.....	30,772,743	18,078,986	128,265	.....	.....
China.....	43,891	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	105,055	22,797	.....	.....	.....
Belgium.....	5,674,869	3,444,558	.....	.....	.....
Portugal.....	657	.....	700,916	192,002	.....
Other countries.....	42,617	54,302	125,775	65,044	1,215,160
Foreign Merchandise Exported.....	1,851,735	1,954,221	1,923,528	2,781,967	.....
On orders.....	.....	.....	2,011,919	4,054,971	1,896,880
Total.....	\$144,653,312	\$109,381,534	\$119,529,892	\$187,458,432	\$259,985,495

Exports of Chile by principal articles and quantity for 5 years:

Articles	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Silver ore.....Kilos	535,696	410,297	138,394	358,806	51,853
Copper ore.....Tons	84,169	69,106	68,893	62,079	53,716
Iron ore....."	6,542	14,100	63,506	147,100	55,020
Nitrate....."	2,493,082	2,666,000	1,925,245	1,991,094	2,666,678
Wheat....."	65,995	52,291	4,033	333	10,583
Barley....."	10,373	9,305	61,811	28,008	15,749
Beans....."	9,593	10,840	7,843	3,124	13,624
Walnuts....."	2,761	3,544	3,929	1,994	2,900
Frozen meats....."	5,081	9,843	13,068	15,830	20,906
Wool....."	16,013	12,786	12,166	14,206	13,981

Production and Industry

The chief source of Chile's wealth is in her mineral and nitrate deposits. The mining laws of the country are liberal, a small rental being payable to the government for each claim exploited. An export tax is levied on nitrates. The total number of mining claims in force in the republic in January, 1916, was 28,704.

Distribution of mining claims in Chile:

Minerals	Number of Claims	Minerals	Number of Claims	Minerals	Number of Claims
Gold.....	2,584	Iron.....	1,394	Coal.....	129
Copper.....	12,049	Manganese.....	109	Salt (ordinary).....	378
Silver.....	605	Borate.....	2,351	Lime.....	451
Gold and copper.....	706	Sulphur.....	605	Potassic salts (nitrates).....	1,398
Gold, silver, and copper.....	2,065	Petroleum.....	2,041		

Annual production of nitrate since 1891:

Years	Short tons	Years	Short tons	Years	Short tons
1891.....	849,106	1900.....	1,623,728	1909.....	2,294,521
1892.....	928,085	1901.....	1,418,417	1910.....	2,679,799
1893.....	1,069,879	1902.....	1,491,483	1911.....	2,740,241
1894.....	1,233,996	1903.....	1,614,675	1912.....	2,810,706
1895.....	1,439,304	1904.....	1,694,664	1913.....	3,013,319
1896.....	1,205,257	1905.....	1,907,178	1914.....	2,677,712
1897.....	1,283,451	1906.....	1,980,590	1915.....	1,866,564
1898.....	1,447,997	1907.....	2,006,560	1916.....	3,196,189
1899.....	1,537,998	1908.....	2,142,363		

During the period 1907-1914 the world's consumption of nitrate increased from 1,738,680 tons to 2,708,968 tons.

Number of oficinas (refineries) in existence in Chile, the number operating, and the number of employees over a period of 5 years:

Years	Oficinas in existence	Oficinas working	Number of workmen	Years	Oficinas in existence	Oficinas working	Number of workmen
1913.....	169	127	53,161	1916.....	172	116	.....
1914.....	170	137	43,979	1917.....	172	124	.....
1915.....	171	116	45,506				

These oficinas used 192,632 tons of coal and 305,919 tons of petroleum as fuel in 1915, as compared with 488,454 tons of coal and 377,059 tons of petroleum in 1913. British and Chilean interests hold about 90 per cent. of the properties, the remainder being owned by North American and German interests.

At the close of 1915 there were 129 coal mines in existence, principally located within a short distance of the ports of Talcahuano and Coronel, operated by ten companies. The production of coal falls far short of the republic's requirement, and coal is imported from Great Britain, Australia and the United States, and petroleum from Peru and Mexico. 1,418,000 tons of coal valued at 38,289,000 gold pesos (\$13,630,864) was produced in 1917. The following table indicates the production of coal, its value and the value of imports of coal and petroleum for 6 years (values in United States currency):

Years	Tons	Production Value	Value of Coal and Petroleum Imported
1910.....	1,074,174	\$5,489,029	\$12,181,214
1911.....	1,188,053	7,371,930	11,741,524
1912.....	1,344,407	9,254,112	15,192,848
1913.....	1,283,450	8,900,725	17,150,011
1914.....	1,086,946	7,934,605	15,108,518
1915.....	1,171,564	10,690,521	7,405,521

The principal deposits of iron are located in the Coquimbo district, where it is estimated that 1,000,000,000 tons exist. These deposits have been acquired by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and a fleet of 17,000 ton steamers is projected to transport this mineral. The republic is likewise rich in copper mines, both developed and undeveloped, which have attracted large investments of foreign capital, chiefly from the United States. The following table shows the copper production for 1915 and 1916:

Character of Product	1915		1916	
	Total production	Fine copper	Total production	Fine copper
Copper bars.....	Tons 34,793	Tons 34,495	Tons 58,468	Tons 57,924
Copper ores.....	17,041	8,101	8,572	4,295
Copper concentrates.....	62,079	9,485	53,716	9,211
Total.....	113,913	52,081	120,756	71,430

The production of sulphur in 1915 amounted to 9,769 tons valued at \$422,021 United States currency; gold production for the same year amounted to 1,335,524 grams; silver production for the same year amounted to 40,445,061 grams; salt production for 1915 amounted to 33,292 tons, the record production to date, and comparing with 27,285 tons in 1914, 21,513 in 1913, and 18,749 in 1912. A borax lake 24 miles long is located at Cebollar.

Agriculture, in the central valley district of the agricultural zone, is one of the most important industries. The number of farms in each province, their distribution according to size, as well as the total number of farms of each size in the country, is shown in the following table:

Provinces	5 hect. and less	5-20	20-50	50-200	200-1000	1000-5000	5000 up	Total
Tacna.....	1060	159	66	58	3	2	.....	1348
Tarapacá.....	1241	27	11	7	3	.....	.....	1289
Antofagasta.....	7	1	1	2	4	.....	.....	15
Atacama.....	924	143	51	58	24	8	3	1207
Coquimbo.....	3214	3435	122	145	89	37	18	4060
Aconcagua.....	2792	769	126	96	36	8	13	3840
Valparaíso.....	1505	380	196	138	65	51	10	2345
Santiago.....	2457	343	194	260	153	73	15	3495
O'Higgins.....	1616	358	147	115	72	45	6	2359
Colchagua.....	5599	1019	378	287	149	49	17	7498
Curicó.....	3014	1138	339	542	253	63	13	5738
Talca.....	1688	1051	611	448	225	74	17	4144
Maule.....	1926	2448	939	939	307	44	2	6975
Linares.....	1628	1274	624	263	263	40	14	4377
Arauco.....	290	291	320	360	169	40	3	1473
Bio-Bio.....	768	1107	764	680	329	84	24	3756
Malleco.....	258	306	727	730	346	97	13	2477
Cautín.....	161	373	900	1185	370	56	5	3059
Nuble.....	2307	2456	1131	998	362	77	14	7073
Concepción.....	2129	2338	1044	748	286	30	.....	6575
Valdivia.....	967	1091	1855	1677	381	82	14	6067
Llanquihué.....	683	1581	807	1018	542	105	4	4740
Chiloé.....	2768	3957	343	76	32	8	.....	7184
Territorio de Magallanes	27	56	44	28	8	10	43	216
	39,029	26,081	11,749	10,856	3,395	983	248	92,341

Note: 1 Hectare = 2.4701 Acres.

The following table shows the distribution of crops by acreage in 1917:

Crop	Area	Crop	Area
Wheat.....	638,975	Alfalfa.....	107,852
Vegetables.....	54,260	Clover.....	178,918
Potatoes.....	28,516	Other Pasture.....	122,567
Other Crops.....	6,064		
Total.....	727,815	Total.....	409,337

A recent government estimate showed that 280,256 square kilometers in the north and 60,316 square kilometers in the Territory of Magallanes were capable of cultivation, and that territory wholly or in part barren amounted to 370,000 square kilometers.

A total of 27,020 agricultural machines, of which 3,777 are motor, are in use throughout the republic. Grapes are grown from Coquimbo as far south as Concepción, and those produced near Coquimbo are used chiefly in the wine industry, which is rapidly developing in the provinces of Santiago, O'Higgins and Colchagua, especially near the Maipo River.

The raising of domestic animals has become an industry of great importance in the territory of Magallanes.

Number of livestock in Chile on December 31, 1915, as compared with December 31, 1913:

Livestock	1915	1913	Livestock	1915	1913
Horses.....	725,181	470,332	Sheep.....	4,592,620	4,900,000
Donkeys.....	36,930	38,100	Goats.....	393,758	311,050
Mules.....	61,980	42,050	Pigs.....	229,416	170,000
Cattle.....	1,943,954	1,900,067	Llamas.....	22,675	.....
Alpacas.....	13,108	.....			

Although Chile is primarily a mining and agricultural country, manufacturing is developing. There were recently 80,697 persons engaged in manufacturing. The following table shows the number of factories, the capital invested and the value of production in United States currency:

Class of Establishments	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested	Production
Breweries.....	63	\$6,400,837	\$3,899,308
Glass manufactures.....	3	699,811	549,594
Mills.....	179	14,632,122	17,443,463
Sugar refineries.....	8	5,193,500	5,920,484
Macaroni and vermicelli factories.....	40	1,070,996	939,811
Biscuit factories.....	12	454,974	774,068
Fruit canneries and manufacturers of fruit products.....	24	1,795,006	724,770
Meat factories.....	6	189,600	210,108
Shipyards.....	32	1,115,108	667,822
Hat factories.....	11	1,308,130	994,858
Corset manufacturers.....	5	328,687	437,052
Furniture factories.....	134	5,793,091	6,052,905
Sawmills.....	296	3,517,544	2,041,951
Cement factories.....	3	871,600	540,600
Textile mills.....	18	2,891,312	2,516,911
Manufacturers of industrial and agricultural machinery.....	2	916,000	760,000
Manufacturers of railway cars.....	4	431,182	729,089
Printers and publishers.....	302	5,243,636	7,230,972
Tanneries.....	129	6,139,698	5,923,441
Shoe manufacturers.....	45	4,197,624	5,273,392
Powder manufacturers.....	9	29,286	166,136
Soap manufacturers.....	66	2,085,479	2,456,996
Total.....	1,391	\$65,307,229	\$66,253,837

Railways:

Chile has, during recent years, developed a large railway mileage. Railways extend from near Iquique, 20 degrees south, to Puerto Montt, 42 degrees south, forming an artery through the central sections of the republic; while from almost every port and seacoast town lines radiate inland, either to connect with the railways running north and south or to reach some important center of mining or agricultural wealth.

The republic contains the termini of three international lines, two extending into Bolivia and one into Argentina. Future plans call for the construction of additional lines to Argentina, as well as the construction of new local lines and the extension of existing railways. As of December 31, 1916, the total mileage of railways in operation in Chile was 6,014 (9,678 kilometers). On the date mentioned, 148 miles (237 kilometers) of new lines were under construction. A considerable additional mileage is contemplated.

The gauges of the existing railways vary from 2 feet 6 inches, used by the Antofagasta & Bolivia Railway, to 5 feet 6 inches, used by the State Railways in central Chile. There are in all six different gauges in use. A very large proportion of the railway mileage is under state control.

Post Offices, Telegraphs, Telephones, Tramways:

Chile has 927 post offices and 14,006 miles of telegraph line, 9,667 miles of which is owned by the government, with 668 offices. Nine wireless stations are now being erected. There are 34 tramway lines in the republic, operating 254 miles of line, and representing an investment of 56,039,579 paper pesos (\$15,691,082 United States currency), having 831 cars and carrying in 1914, 106,470,230 first class and 43,926,878 second-class passengers. There are 13 telephone companies having 268 offices, and employing 1,097 persons and having 18,208 subscribers. The value of the combined properties is 11,866,696 paper pesos (\$3,322,674 United States currency).

Steamship Lines:

There is one important steamship company and several smaller ones whose vessels fly the Chilean flag. The most important company is the Compania Sud Americana de Vapores, owning 10 steamships of a total net register of 14,808 tons worth, tugs, lighters, etc., amounting to 3,870 tons more. These steamers operate between Colon and Panama on the north, and Paita, Salaverry, Callao, Mollendo, Arica, Iquique, Antofagasta, Coquimbo, and Valparaiso.

Consular and Diplomatic Representatives:

Chile has a consul-general in New York City, consuls in Boston, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Baltimore, Mobile, Savannah, New Orleans, Detroit, Indianapolis, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Chicago, St. Louis, Manila, P. I., and Honolulu, Hawaii, and a vice-consul in San Francisco.

The United States has a consul-general in Valparaiso, consuls and vice-consuls in Antofagasta and Punta Arenas, and consular agents in Arica, Iquique, Caldera, Coquimbo, Cruz Grande and Talcahuano.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Chile provides for specific duties, usually on the basis of weight. Catalogues are not subject to duty charges.

Consular Regulations:

Consular blanks per set of four cost \$0.25. Certification of original bill of lading costs \$0.75; the same charge is made for each extra bill of lading, and each extra consular invoice. The charge for certification of consular invoices is \$3.00 for any amount up to \$234.66; from that amount up it increases by \$0.50 for the first additional \$32.13 in value, and by \$0.25 for the next \$67.90 in value; this process continuing up to any amount. Four copies of the consular invoice are required, and should be made out in Spanish. Bills of lading must be certified by the consul, who keeps one copy. Consular invoices will not be accepted when blotted or erased. Packages must be marked with stencil, a shipping number must be marked on each package, and must agree with the number stated in the consular invoice and other documents. All particulars in connection with the mark must be stenciled on every package. The gross weight in kilos must be marked on each package and must correspond with that stated on the bill of lading and consular invoice. Packages should be marked "Made in U. S. A." although this is not absolutely necessary.

Money, Weights and Measures:

Although Chile is nominally on a gold basis, the chief currency in use is inconvertible paper. The theoretical gold peso, which is the commonly accepted basis of international transactions, is equivalent to \$0.356 United States currency. According to the law of 1895 the gold coins are the condor, doblon and escudo, 20, 10 and 5 peso pieces, respectively. Silver coinage is composed of the peso, and the fifth, tenth and twentieth of a peso, and there are bronze coins of 2½, 2, 1 and ½ centavos. The exchange of paper and gold pesos varies,

but the paper peso is nominally worth about \$0.20 United States currency. It is divided into 100 centavos.

The metric system has been officially established since 1865, but the old Spanish weights and measures, (see under Colombia and Argentina) are in use to a limited extent locally.

Language: Spanish.

Local Advertising Media:

Important advertising media include three dailies published in Santiago, Valparaiso and Antofagasta, two afternoon dailies in Santiago and Valparaiso, three popular illustrated weekly magazines, two fashion magazines, about twelve trade papers, including an industrial magazine, an automobile publication, a medical journal and an illustrated agricultural magazine.

In Santiago besides the dailies mentioned above there are several other Spanish dailies; in Valparaiso there are four Spanish daily papers, a weekly commercial newspaper, and an illustrated weekly shipping magazine. In Antofagasta there are four daily papers and a semi-weekly commercial paper. Iquique has five newspapers and Concepcion has two.

Shipping Routes:

Grace Line.

West Coast Line.

New York and South America Line.

Goods may likewise be sent by most lines operating steamers to Colon, Panama, for transshipment at that port. See under Panama.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, \$0.50 per word.

Postal Rate: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time:

To Santiago via Panama, 32 days.

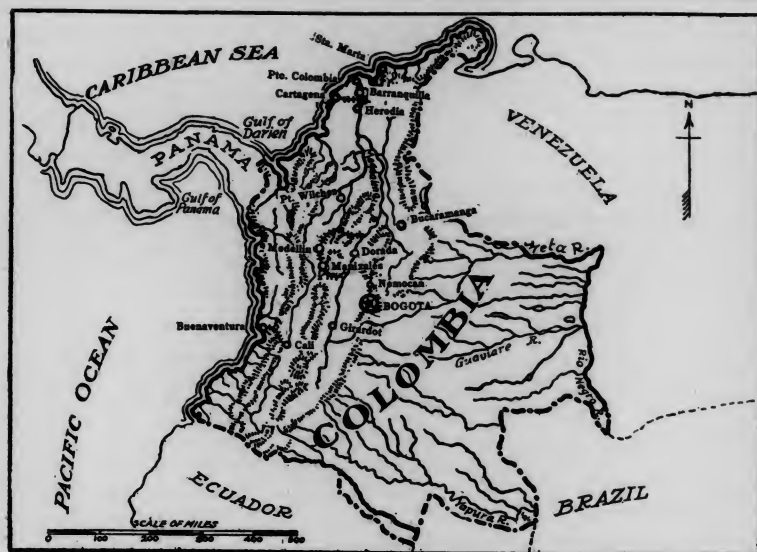
To Iquique via Panama, 26 days.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to Chile. Consular invoices must be taken on packages valued in excess of \$24.33. Samples should not be sent by parcels post, but by open mail marked "Muestras sin valor" (Samples of no value). Prohibitions: Cinematograph films.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

Money Orders: Issued.



COLOMBIA

A Republic in South America occupying the northwest angle of that continent and bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea and Venezuela, on the east by Venezuela and Brazil, on the south by Brazil, Peru and Ecuador, and on the west by Ecuador, the Pacific Ocean, Panama and the Caribbean Sea. Its area is larger than the combined areas of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. Its principal cities are Bogotá, Medellín, Barranquilla and Cartagena.

The inhabited portion of Colombia is mountainous, and while the whole republic lies within the north torrid zone, the elevated plateaus and summits of the Andes are responsible for the varying climate conditions which prevail in the country. The Amazon region, the Magdalena and Cauca valleys and the coast lands are hot and wet throughout the year. But the inhabited parts of Colombia, comprising the principal cities are, owing to their elevation, favored with a temperate or subtropical climate. In the northern part of Colombia the year is divided into two seasons, the wet (from December to June), and dry (from July to December). Farther south the year is divided into four seasons, alternately wet and dry. The wet seasons are called winter, and the dry, summer. It is thus the case that Colombia has climates varying in temperature from the tropical to the temperate, the changes corresponding to those ordinarily associated with changes in latitude being caused by the increasing elevation of the country.

The principal industries of Colombia are agriculture, mining, and the raising of live stock. The chief agricultural crops are coffee, bananas, corn, cotton, and sugar cane. The important forest products are rubber, quebracho, mahogany, and other hard woods. Gold is the most important mineral product but valuable deposits of copper, iron, and coal exist. Colombia is second only to Russia as a producer of platinum. Manufacturing is

relatively unimportant and is largely confined to the production of textiles and threads, soap and candles. The manufacturing industries center in Bogotá, Medellín, Barranquilla and Cartagena.

Colombia has a very small railway mileage and the greater part of the traffic of the country is carried on the Magdalena, Cauca, and Atrato Rivers. Most of Colombia's imports are made through the Caribbean ports of Cartagena, Puerto Colombia, and Santa Marta. In the past the government, in an attempt to foster the trade of the Pacific Coast, assessed lower duties in the Pacific ports than in the Caribbean. Recently, because of the development of the western part of the country, the port of Buenaventura has been made a port of call for steamers plying the western coast of South America.

Of the total imports of Colombia in 1918 the United States supplied 56 per cent. The United States took 72 per cent. of the total exports in the same year. The per capita foreign trade of Colombia in 1918 amounted to \$11.23; imports to \$4.33; exports to \$6.90.

Area and Population

The area of the Republic of Colombia is estimated at from 430,000 to 470,000 square miles. The total population (census of 1912) amounts to 5,072,604. The capital, Bogotá, has a population of 121,257; Medellín, the second city of importance, and a mining center, has 71,004, and Barranquilla, connected by 17 miles of railway with the coast at Puerto Colombia, has 48,907. The other cities of importance are Cartagena (population 36,632), Manizales (population 34,720), Cali (population 27,747), Bucaramanga (population 19,735), Cúcuta (population 20,364), the last two being coffee centers.

The following table, compiled from the census of 1912 shows the population of each of the political subdivisions of the country and its density, (capitals of the departments are given in parenthesis):

	Area sq. miles	Male	Female	Total	Per sq. mile
Departments					
Antioquia (Medellín).....	22,752	356,969	382,465	739,434	32
Atlántico (Barranquilla).....	1,008	54,939	59,948	114,887	114
Bolívar (Cartagena).....	22,320	205,080	215,650	420,730	19
Boyacá (Tunja).....	16,460	276,551	309,948	586,499	35
Caldas (Manizales).....	7,380	170,495	170,703	341,198	46
Cauca (Popayán).....	20,403	103,468	108,288	211,756	10
Cundinamarca (Bogotá).....	8,046	338,472	275,496	613,968	88
Huila (Neiva).....	8,100	73,689	84,502	158,191	19
Magdalena (Santa Marta).....	19,080	70,608	78,939	149,547	7
Nariño (Pasto).....	9,360	142,099	150,436	292,535	31
Santander Norte (Cúcuta).....	6,255	99,482	104,399	203,881	32
Santander Sur (Bucaramanga).....	17,865	191,398	208,886	400,284	22
Tolima (Ibagué).....	10,080	136,191	146,235	282,426	28
Valle (Cali).....	3,897	104,705	112,454	217,159	55
Total Departments.....	182,006	2,324,186	2,508,649	4,832,735	26.5
Intendencias					
Chocó (Quibdó).....	68,127	32,235	35,892	68,127	...
Meta (Villavicencio).....	.....	14,784	14,525	29,309	...
Commissaries					
Arauca (Arauca).....	.....	2,466	2,456	4,922	...
Caqueta (Flores).....	.....	12,471	12,063	24,534	...
Gorgona (Puerto Estrella).....	.....	23,632	29,381	53,013	...
Juradó (Pizarro).....	.....	4,134	4,073	8,207	...
Putumayo (Mocoa).....	.....	15,776	15,604	31,380	...
Urabá (Acandí).....	.....	3,299	3,177	6,476	...
Vaupés (Calamar).....	.....	2,961	2,584	5,545	...
Total Intendencias and Commissaries.....	258,845	111,758	119,755	231,513	...
Prison Population.....	.....	3,147	3,646	6,793	...
Grand Total.....	440,846	2,439,051	2,632,050	5,071,101	11.5

Large sections of the republic are extremely mountainous, three ranges or cordilleras extending in a northeast and southwest direction. The western range borders the Pacific, the central lies between the Cauca and Magdalena Rivers, while the eastern, on which Bogota is located, falls away to the headwaters of the Amazon.

Numerous rivers have some commercial and economic importance in parts of the country, the most important being the Magdalena, which is navigable for 1,400 miles from Barranquilla. The Cauca River is 820 miles long and is navigable for 325 miles in two sections. The Atrato River which empties into the Pacific close to the Panama border is 350 miles long and is navigable for about two-thirds of its length.

Commerce.

The value of the total foreign trade of Colombia in 1918 was estimated at \$57,000,000. Of this total, imports were estimated at \$22,000,000 and exports at \$35,000,000.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Colombia:

Year Ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS			Per Cent. Free	Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909...	\$3,629,571	\$49,499	\$3,679,070	\$6,073,311	\$936,993	\$7,010,304	86.63	-\$3,331,234
1910...	3,889,079	90,807	3,979,886	6,788,504	696,637	7,485,141	90.69	-3,505,255
1911...	4,836,262	69,672	4,905,934	8,194,111	800,349	8,994,460	91.10	-4,088,526
1912...	5,627,541	121,318	5,748,859	10,030,841	1,188,640	11,219,481	89.41	-5,470,622
1913...	7,282,367	115,329	7,397,696	15,104,441	875,471	15,979,912	94.56	-8,582,216
1914...	6,690,109	96,044	6,786,153	14,641,503	1,409,617	16,051,120	91.22	-9,264,967
1915...	6,415,327	260,237	6,675,564	17,683,729	1,269,294	18,953,294	93.30	-12,277,459
1916...	11,287,666	379,266	11,666,932	20,497,408	960,621	21,458,029	95.52	-9,791,097
1917...	14,667,256	254,313	14,921,569	27,572,481	1,383,439	28,955,920	95.19	-14,044,351
1918...	10,800,819	193,380	10,994,199	24,928,315	1,047,673	25,975,988	95.97	-14,981,789
1919...			13,441,256			28,267,604		-14,826,348

Foreign trade of Columbia during eleven years:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Total		IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Total
1908.....	\$13,513,889	\$14,998,734	\$28,512,623	1913.....	\$28,535,780	\$34,315,252	\$62,851,032
1909.....	11,117,927	16,040,193	27,158,120	1914.....	20,979,229	32,632,894	53,612,113
1910.....	17,383,039	17,625,152	35,008,191	1915.....	17,840,350	31,579,131	49,419,481
1911.....	18,108,863	22,375,899	40,484,762	1916.....	29,660,137	31,654,277	61,314,414
1912.....	23,964,623	32,221,746	56,186,369	1917.....	23,333,826	40,531,330	63,865,156
				1918 (est.)..	22,000,000	35,000,000	57,000,000

Imports for five years by countries of origin.

Countries	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
United States.....	\$7,612,037	\$7,629,500	\$6,486,749	\$8,661,781	\$16,500,000
United Kingdom.....	7,838,879	5,837,400	6,346,386	5,369,668	7,500,000
Spain.....	476,969		570,257	511,766	700,000
France.....	2,011,886	4,408,600	1,249,374	478,480	600,000
Italy.....	596,881	726,100	625,492	468,412	550,000
Netherlands.....				187,347	250,000
Dutch West Indies.....	60,724		82,181	58,032	150,000
Germany.....	4,201,125	4,012,100	2,570,424		
Belgium.....	570,919	499,000	407,525		
Other countries.....	595,203	5,423,080	2,640,841	2,104,864	
Total.....	\$23,964,623	\$28,535,780	\$20,979,229	\$17,840,350	\$29,660,137

Imports by major groups of articles for five years:

Articles	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Textiles.....	\$10,547,134	\$11,455,233	\$6,785,236	6,511,472	\$13,476,932
Metals and manufactures.....	2,916,925	3,163,697	2,607,472	1,435,405	2,240,846
Foodstuffs and condiments.....	3,054,953	2,817,420	1,974,469	2,296,935	2,436,579
Locomotion: Railway cars, carriages, wagons, etc.....	1,031,711	1,164,104	1,027,950	660,045	537,133
Soft drinks, wines and liquors.....	835,772	1,051,412	747,657	309,544	666,351
Drugs and medicines.....	838,349	947,189	770,700	818,942	1,346,516
Material for the arts and trades.....	620,251	904,317	461,179	247,510	351,727
Firearms, accessories and ammunition.....	57,439	605,527	265,987	68,154	87,176
Paper, school and office supplies.....	477,522	555,609	566,417	508,243	913,503
Lighting and fuel.....	564,063	523,502	554,897	607,056	681,817
Crystal, glass, porcelain and earthenware.....	503,579	520,229	495,110	249,047	518,062
Agricultural and mining implements and machinery.....	381,588	503,875	897,190	891,302	830,622
Hides and skins and manufactures.....	459,607	486,236	380,776	354,214	315,387
Wood and manufactures.....	317,402	359,392	249,480	174,496	192,302
Electrical material.....	175,639	320,261	222,566	189,343	216,495
Animals.....	26,017	289,478	184,084	8,322	9,072
Oils and greases.....	171,734	159,067	200,092	185,071	242,450
Perfumery and soap.....	152,170	153,363	115,329	90,128	102,057
Varnish, colors and ink.....	125,862	151,774	122,170	154,921	199,148
Rubber, celluloid, etc.....	102,338	148,436	243,313	148,433	204,046
Musical instruments.....	69,623	82,994	82,994	41,803	144,109
Tortoise shell, horn, etc.....	75,600	78,237	70,850	72,995	148,009
Explosives and combustibles.....	94,116	68,843	39,197	14,826	75,299
Plants and seeds.....			81,456	89,206	91,157
Silver coin.....			7,964	7,637	6,448
Miscellaneous.....	365,209	470,425	149,076	307,551	645,851
Parcel post packages.....		1,548,400	1,612,351	148,751	327,356
Total.....	\$23,964,623	\$28,535,780	\$20,979,229	\$17,840,350	\$29,660,137

Exports under major classifications of commodities by countries of destination:

Articles and Countries	1915	1916
Vegetable products.....	\$17,584,547	\$19,460,480
United States.....	12,827,167	16,605,387
France.....	221,285	393,122
United Kingdom.....	2,508,228	265,502
Dutch West Indies.....	58,536	250,698
Italy.....	180,033	152,707
Ecuador.....	19,856	34,512
Spain.....	61,835	19,372
Mineral products.....	6,336,740	7,289,070
United States.....	5,369,867	6,863,683
United Kingdom.....	958,025	365,170
Panama.....		54,500
Animal products.....	2,990,602	3,115,251
United States.....	2,317,116	2,755,921
Spain.....	351,790	165,766
Venezuela.....	65,029	77,949
Dutch West Indies.....	66,305	74,029
Italy.....	23,758	17,328
France.....	126,572	8,105
United Kingdom.....	1,110,709	1,173,159
Manufactured products.....	935,037	1,001,912
United States.....	39,597	30,758
Ecuador.....	17,870	12,358
Panama.....	89,653	11,350
United Kingdom.....	21,136	60,276
Other countries.....	121,000	521,906
Live animals.....	37,400	478,966
Panama.....	46,703	19,526
Venezuela.....	33,819	
Ecuador.....	1,458	1,762
United States.....	12,769	25,968
Miscellaneous products.....	4,220	11,442
Ecuador.....	1,430	2,042
Panama.....	1,150	750
United Kingdom.....		

Exports by countries of destination for five years (United States currency):

Countries	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
United States.....	\$15,832,882	\$18,861,800	\$18,272,332	\$21,945,602	\$27,293,608
Venezuela.....	.....	.....	.....	1,590,779	1,718,873
United Kingdom.....	4,376,182	5,566,000	5,874,512	3,692,207	650,877
Panama.....	.....	.....	173,726	59,550	551,012
France.....	625,199	797,900	457,993	253,986	405,915
Dutch West Indies.....	.....	.....	117,640	126,510	326,815
Spain.....	302,918	.....	51,996	419,885	195,314
Italy.....	.....	.....	21,078	236,269	174,445
Ecuador.....	.....	.....	.....	97,585	98,338
Belgium.....	.....	593,700	76,594	.....	.....
Germany.....	1,854,211	3,216,200	1,779,393	.....	.....
Other countries.....	9,230,354	5,279,652	2,313,076	258,349	239,080
Addition for market values over customs house values, Coffee and Hides.....	.....	.....	3,494,544	2,898,409	.....
Total.....	\$32,221,746	\$34,315,252	\$32,632,884	\$31,579,131	\$31,654,277

Exports by major groups of articles for five years (United States currency):

Articles	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Vegetable products.....	\$20,792,418	\$23,975,300	\$17,756,091	\$17,584,547	\$19,460,480
Mineral products.....	7,769,388	5,514,600	6,377,624	6,336,742	7,289,070
Animal products.....	2,258,701	3,362,700	2,053,673	2,990,602	3,115,250
Manufactured products.....	1,210,678	1,017,100	1,416,804	1,110,709	1,173,159
Live animals.....	150,606	85,800	17,617	121,000	521,906
Miscellaneous products.....	31,809	48,152	32,953	12,768	25,968
Currency.....	8,146	300,100	1,482,779	524,353	68,444
Gold and silver coin by parcel post.....	.....	11,500	800	.....	.....
Addition for market values over custom house values, Coffee and Hides.....	.....	.....	3,494,543	2,898,410	.....
Total.....	\$32,221,746	\$34,315,252	\$32,632,884	\$31,579,131	\$31,654,277

Production and Industry

The coastal and hot regions of the republic produce corn, sugar cane, sea-island cotton, rubber, cacao, bananas, fibres, tropical fruits and vegetables. The mountainous and upland regions yield coffee, apples, peaches, berries, potatoes, wheat, barley and all products of the temperate zone. Bananas, cacao and rubber are grown on the Magdalena, and the valleys of the Atrato and Leon. On the Sinu River there is much good banana land, and about 6,000,000 bunches of bananas are exported annually from the port of Santa Marta alone, while large shipments are made from Cartagena also. The average value of annual banana exports from 1911 to 1915 exceeded \$2,500,000.

Coffee is the leading export of the country. In 1916 the value of the coffee exports was \$15,996,032, compared with \$16,247,627 in 1915, (exports for that year amounting to over 149,000,000 pounds), \$16,098,185 in 1914 and \$18,369,768 in 1913. Colombia exports about 95 per cent. of her annual crop. The principal coffee producing district is in the Department of Cundinamarca, in which out of an approximate total of 80,000,000 trees in the country, 30,000,000 have been planted. The grade of coffee produced in this region is known in the market as "Bogota" coffee.

Sugar and cotton are grown mainly for local consumption, and some rubber and tobacco are being exported, the latter formerly going chiefly to Germany. Rubber trees grow wild in large areas, and are beginning now to form the nucleus of a potentially important industry.

The country contains large areas of natural pasturage, and the number of cattle in the republic is estimated at 7,000,000. The exportation of hides is the third important industry of the country.

The forest area of Colombia produces nearly every known variety of hard wood, including lignum-vitae, quebracho, mahogany, cedar and walnut, as well as mangrove. The tagua nut is grown and exported to a considerable extent.

Almost every important mineral exists in the republic, but a large part of the mining area is still inaccessible by railway. At the end of 1915 the number of known mines in the five most important mineral producing departments was 18,386, as follows: Antioquia, 12,181; Narino, 2,452; Caldas, 2,610; El Valle, 641; Tolima, 502.

Copper is found in Antioquia, Boyacá and Tolima, Bolivar, Cundinamarca, Santander and elsewhere. Gold is the most important mineral produced, the exports of gold bars in 1915 amounting to \$3,580,108; gold dust, \$1,126,904; gold coins, \$415,212. The estimated gold production since the Spanish conquest is in excess of \$600,000,000; that of silver, \$30,000,000. The majority of the emeralds mined today come from Colombia. The government controls the chief mines at Muzo, Cosquez and Somondoco. Next to Russia, Colombia produces more platinum than any other country. In 1916 11,046 troy ounces of platinum were produced, valued at \$494,888. Iron ore has been located in the Department of Cundinamarca, coal in the bed of the Aracataca River and near Cali, salt deposits are located at Nemocon, Zipaquirá, Sesquile and Tausa in the Department of Cundinamarca, and its production (valued in 1912 at \$810,679) is a government monopoly. Asphalt deposits have been located in the district of the upper Magdalena River, and quick-silver, magnesia, marble, alum, chalk, lead, lime, and sulphur have been produced. Petroleum is being prospected in the Bolivar and Sinu districts, on the Magdalena River, along the Caribbean Coast, and in the eastern regions of the republic.

Number of manufactories, kind, and the capital invested:

Establishment	Number	Capital Invested
Textiles and thread.....	21	\$3,530,400
Sugar.....	1	2,000,000
Oil refining.....	1	1,200,000
Electric light and power.....	5	1,086,000
Flour.....	6	780,000
Matches.....	5	750,000
Chocolate.....	8	517,700
Cigars and cigarettes.....	8	428,000
Cement and artificial stone.....	3	420,000
Beer and ice.....	5	433,000
Soap and candles.....	18	330,400
Shoes.....	6	255,000
Tanning extract.....	1	200,000
Glass.....	3	150,000
Iron foundries.....	3	150,000
Carbonated beverages.....	7	38,200
Distilled liquors.....	1	22,000
Perfumery.....	18	204,300
All others.....	.....	.....
Total.....	121	\$12,406,000

Two plants (sugar and oil) are capitalized at more than \$1,000,000 each; 3 textile factories and one electric plant are capitalized at more than \$500,000 each; 10 manufactories (4 textile mills, 1 flour mill, 2 match factories, 1 cement factory and 1 chocolate factory and 1 tanning extract factory) are capitalized at \$200,000 to \$500,000 each; 12 factories are

capitalized at \$100,000 to \$200,000, 15 at \$50,000 to \$100,000, 50 at \$10,000 to \$50,000 and 28 at less than \$10,000.

The geographical distribution of these industrial enterprises is as follows: Bogotá contains 40, with a total capitalization of \$3,013,000; Medellín 30, with a capitalization of \$2,380,600; Barranquilla 18, with a capitalization of \$1,370,000; Cartagena 12, with a capitalization of \$2,993,000.

Railways:

In Colombia there are 15 lines of railway with a total length of 740 miles. Of the total, 466 miles have a gauge of 3 feet, the rest a metre gauge.

Post Offices and Telegraphs:

Postal facilities between Barranquilla and foreign countries are stated to be excellent. There are 843 post offices. Mails and passengers are conveyed every three days to and from the interior. In July, 1915, there were 12,000 miles of Government telegraph lines with 625 offices.

Money:

The monetary unit of Colombia is the gold peso, valued at \$0.973 (U. S.). The other coins in circulation are the condor, equivalent to 10 pesos or \$9.73 (U. S.); the double condor, equivalent to 20 pesos or \$19.46 (U. S.); the medio condor, equivalent to 5 pesos or \$4.865 (U. S.); and the cuarto condor, equivalent to 2.50 pesos or \$2.4325 (U. S.). The peso weighs 1.5976 grammes and is 0.9167 fine.

The subsidiary pieces are of silver and nickel, the former 0.900 fine, in denominations of 50, 20, and 10 centavos, the latter in denominations of 1, 2, and 5 centavos. The gold peso is equal to 100 centavos.

The ordinary medium of exchange is the paper peso. By law the paper may be converted into gold only at the rate of 10,000 to 1.

Weights and Measures:

The use of the metric system, legally adopted by Colombia in 1857, is obligatory in customs-houses and other government offices.

In the interior, and to a certain extent in ordinary commerce, the old Spanish system of measures survives. This system with equivalents, is as follows:

Vara (yard)	=	31.496 inches	=	80 cm.	or	0.8 meters.
Cuadra	=	100 varas	=	37.48 yards.		
Libra	=	1.102 lbs.	avoirdupois.			
Arroba	=	25 Colombian lbs.	=	27.55 lbs.	avoirdupois	= 12½ kilos.
Quintal	=	100 " "	=	110.20 " "	=	50 " "
Carga	=	250 " "	=	275.5 " "	=	125 " "

Consular Representatives:

United States consular officials are stationed at Barranquilla, Buenaventura, Medellín, Santa Marta, and Cartagena.

Colombia consular officials are stationed at Mobile, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, Gulfport (Miss.), St. Louis, Newark, Buffalo, and New York City.

Customs Tariff:

Specific duties based upon weight are assessed, and some articles pay an ad valorem duty on the declared value.

Catalogues are admitted free of duty. Other advertising matter is subject to the following rates:

Advertisements on paper or cardboard, with or without oleographs, and with or without cardboard frames, 2.04 cents per kilo (2.2046 lbs.) gross weight.

Calendars in pamphlet form or for walls, 1.02 cents per kilo, gross weight.

Calendars in sheets, 2.04 cents per kilo.

Advertisements on tin plate, 17.34 cents per kilo.

Advertisements on enameled iron, 20.4 cents per kilo.

Advertisements on copper, bronze, brass, etc., 51 cents per kilo.

Consular Regulations:

Five copies of consular invoice in Spanish are required, and must be presented for certification not later than the day preceding sailing. Certification is charged for at the rate of 3 per cent. of the total value of the invoice. Packages may be marked with either stencil or brush, and weights need not be marked on the package. Separate invoices must be made out for each mark; each package must be numbered, and the number must correspond to that on the consular invoice.

Language: Spanish.

Local Advertising Media:

There are two important dailies in Bogotá, one in Barranquilla, and one weekly newspaper in Medellín.

Shipping Routes:

United Fruit Company.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

Caribbean Steamship Co., Ltd.

Goods may be shipped to Columbia by several lines of steamers operating to Colon, Panama, for transshipment at that port. See under Panama.

Cable Rates:

To Buenaventura, \$0.50; other places, \$0.65 per word, from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

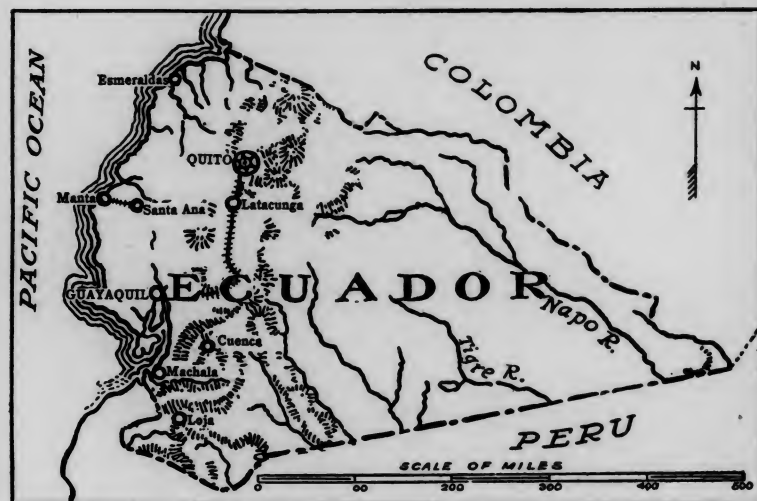
Mail time: Eleven days to Cartagena from New York.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Colombia. A surtax of 5 per cent. of the declared value is imposed on all imports by parcel post. Limit of weight, 22 pounds. Rate, 12 cents per pound or fraction thereof. Prohibitions: Arms, jewels, etc., from countries where they are not admissible in international service. An invoice must be presented. Paintings, chromo cards and printed books are subject to customs duty.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.



ECUADOR

A republic on the west coast of South America bounded on the north and northeast by Colombia, on the southeast and south by Peru, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Its area is approximately equivalent to the combined area of the New England States and New York. The principal cities are Guayaquil, the chief port, and Quito, the capital, situated in a fertile plateau of the Andes.

The city of Guayaquil is hot and humid throughout the year. At Quito the climate is perpetually springlike. There are, in general, two seasons, the wet, from December to June, and the dry from July to November. The rainy season, called winter, is broken by a short period of dry weather called the "veranillo," or "little summer," which occurs in December, while the dry season is broken in September by a short wet period called the "inviernillo," or "little winter." The hot climate of the coast is somewhat modified in certain localities by the cold Humboldt current which sweeps up the Pacific coast from the Antarctic seas to the Gulf of Guayaquil.

The principal industry of Ecuador is agriculture, the chief product being cacao. Other important crops are coffee, sugar cane and grapes. Forest products, including tagua nuts, rubber, dye woods, and hardwoods, are important. The raising of livestock is increasing in importance. Mineral resources are extensive, but not highly developed. The principal manufacturing industry of Ecuador is the production of "Panama" hats.

Ecuador has a small railway mileage, the principal line being that running from Guayaquil to Quito. Other lines run from the port of Bahia de Caraquez to Quito, and from the port of Manta to Santa Ana.

Of the total imports of Ecuador in 1918 the United States supplied 48 per cent., and took 66 per cent. of the total exports in the same year. The per capita foreign trade of Ecuador in 1918 amounted to \$13.90; imports to \$4.40; exports to \$9.50.

Area and Population

Estimates of the total population vary according to the definition of boundaries, and no estimate can be more than approximate, since large parts of the territories claimed by Ecuador are unexplored. The republic is divided into seventeen provinces, the population of which, with that of their capitals, are given in the following table:

Province	Population	Capital	Inhabitants
Azuay	132,400	Cuenca	40,000
Bolivar	43,000	Guaranda	6,000
Cañar	64,000	Azogues	5,000
Carchi	36,000	Tulcan	4,000
Chimborazo	122,000	Riobamba	20,000
Esmeraldas	25,000	Esmeraldas	5,000
Galapagos	500	San Cristóbal	300
Guayas	98,100	Guayaquil	80,000
Imbabura	68,000	Ibarra	10,000
Leon	109,600	Latacunga	12,000
Loja	66,000	Loja	12,000
Manabí	64,100	Portoviejo	10,000
Oriente	80,000	Archidona	5,000
Oro	32,600	Machala	5,000
Pichincha	205,000	Quito	75,000
Los Rios	32,800	Babahoyo	5,000
Tungurahua	103,000	Ambato	12,000

About one-half to three-fourths of the total population are Indians; there are about 300,000 to 400,000 Mestizos, 100,000 to 200,000 Whites, and a small number of Negroes.

Commerce

The value of the total foreign trade of Ecuador in 1918 was estimated at \$27,800,000. Of this total, imports were estimated at \$9,800,000 and exports at \$18,000,000.

Value of total foreign trade of the United States with Ecuador for eleven years:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per Cent. Free	Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	\$1,846,004	\$3,653	\$1,849,657	\$2,422,744	\$307,628	\$2,730,372	88.73	-\$880,715
1910	2,213,907	2,044	2,215,951	2,593,767	265,947	2,859,714	90.70	-643,763
1911	2,234,998	3,541	2,238,539	3,458,821	169,984	3,628,805	95.31	-1,390,266
1912	2,138,124	5,481	2,143,605	3,556,949	171,984	3,728,933	95.39	-1,585,328
1913	2,550,897	2,888	2,553,785	2,918,929	118,760	3,037,689	96.09	-483,904
1914	2,951,038	16,721	2,967,759	3,262,950	332,506	3,595,456	90.75	-627,697
1915	2,767,305	76,608	2,843,913	3,974,264	504,493	4,478,757	88.74	-1,632,844
1916	3,557,362	78,376	3,635,738	5,329,676	518,614	5,848,290	91.15	-2,212,552
1917	5,916,662	120,079	6,036,741	10,083,296	584,475	10,667,783	94.53	-4,631,042
1918	4,835,926	88,618	4,924,544	10,126,015	761,953	10,887,968	93.00	-5,963,424
1919			5,017,636			9,009,005		-3,991,369

Value of foreign trade for eleven years:

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1908			
1909	\$9,989,599	\$12,907,774	\$22,897,373
1910	9,090,262	12,091,096	21,181,358
1911	8,007,269	13,638,358	21,645,627
1912	11,489,104	12,692,237	24,181,341
1913	10,354,564	13,689,696	24,044,260
1914	8,836,689	15,789,367	24,626,056
1915	8,402,767	13,061,566	21,464,333
1916	8,408,143	12,895,069	21,303,212
1917	9,330,171	17,569,691	26,899,862
1918	10,176,887	16,309,195	26,486,082
1919	9,800,000	18,000,000	27,800,000

The value of imports by countries of origin for five years:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States.....	\$2,817,754	\$2,770,599	\$3,203,972	\$9,354,270	\$5,932,066
United Kingdom.....	2,617,926	2,414,662	3,347,444	2,388,795	2,459,624
Spain.....	235,674	364,667	330,286	492,160	508,667
France.....	434,740	326,770	246,297	389,244	324,510
Peru.....	160,160	299,128	269,857	153,361	254,765
Italy.....	295,720	389,220	399,263	257,317	194,941
Chile.....	63,560	52,535	58,154	71,511	165,399
Panama.....	42,144	34,456	55,562	13,005	90,769
Japan.....	4,898	17,884	11,861	23,732	60,466
Colombia.....	85,376	34,249	55,341	34,157	43,623
British India.....	100,762	24,655	4,287	1,978	38,880
China.....	20,123	13,278	45,484	26,439	32,331
Netherlands.....	25	60,410	172,085	24,329	16,408
Sweden.....	62,553	80,757	115,626	21,389	37,766
Australia.....	321,155	278,230	30,872	529	.....
Belgium.....	1,563,129	1,203,566	50,743	6,268	.....
Germany.....	10,990	37,701	29,620	25,907	49,761
Other countries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$8,836,689	\$8,402,767	\$8,408,143	\$9,330,171	\$10,176,887

Value of imports by commodities for five years in United States currency:

Classification	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Oils in general.....	\$76,836	\$84,273	\$73,383	\$87,968	\$83,613
Live animals.....	64,232	19,456	27,114	8,871	31,636
Arms and ammunition.....	85,772	56,214	41,616	81,247	104,176
Alimentary substances.....	1,413,716	1,319,687	1,239,689	1,254,649	1,466,451
Boots, shoes, and findings.....	141,122	208,843	184,590	356,065	208,477
Vehicles.....	100,405	66,940	43,300	162,471	234,967
Cement, earthen, and stones.....	41,697	34,944	46,451	58,476	54,135
Leather manufactures.....	84,787	64,440	18,919	18,787	37,511
Drugs and medicines.....	295,464	290,468	290,300	459,572	407,809
Vessels.....	32,531	5,409	17,729	6,906	7,061
Hardware.....	644,927	755,740	573,333	604,941	720,117
Matches.....	21,705	11,036	19,075	18,447	2,512
Cordage.....	169,252	169,825	117,313	261,917	318,418
Musical instruments.....	69,391	44,321	31,004	52,322	73,510
Jewelry.....	5,181	965,424	4,403	102,174	14,314
Books, blank and printed.....	36,474	39,157	40,856	76,057	43,419
Crockery and glassware.....	98,292	73,113	109,142	165,576	165,576
Lumber, rough and finished.....	74,137	45,135	36,805	32,419	73,034
Machinery.....	582,364	365,769	274,060	438,249	465,810
Mining products.....	325,557	337,265	322,704	263,139	261,862
Paper in general.....	150,317	178,581	118,328	255,422	365,427
Perfumery, etc.....	72,396	141,321	196,355	250,286	281,692
Paints and varnishes.....	29,057	55,477	33,436	55,547	120,619
Ready-made clothing.....	352,626	356,160	297,174	528,708	527,392
Silk fabric, pure or mixed.....	16,900	19,955	23,097	38,563	86,636
Hats.....	134,807	129,879	118,841	128,762	96,599
Textiles, other than silk.....	1,885,071	2,163,286	1,769,942	2,180,084	2,849,472
Vegetables.....	53,078	63,245	84,357	158,768	216,848
Candies.....	107,737	143,976	161,761	212,413	182,011
Wines and liquors.....	225,913	235,651	201,709	233,750	21,215
Rubber, manufactures of.....	.....	.....	16,030	34,224	.....
Miscellaneous.....	743,606	512,285	453,001	357,014	285,846

Unofficial statistics of exports from Guayaquil during 1918:

Articles	Pounds	Value	Articles	Pounds	Value
Achiote.....	38,465	\$3,397	Ivory nuts.....	136,336	\$3,012
Brooms.....	31,325	20,753	Leather, sole.....	125,792	19,445
Abula fiber.....	60,791	2,685	Lumber:.....	.....	.....
Cacao.....	74,037,891	11,445,042	Oak.....	64,304	2,082
Castor beans.....	7,716	596	Bamboo.....	103,844	1,193
Chocolate.....	167,800	22,233	Mangle bark.....	1,424,708	15,731
Cinchona bark.....	185,993	16,429	Oreohilla.....	21,522	952
Coffee.....	7,068,336	1,014,602	Fitch.....	5,175	172
Condurango bark.....	37,593	1,660	Pumice stone.....	8,547	226
Cotton.....	274,149	121,083	Rubber.....	64,265	14,192
Cottonseed.....	174,937	3,864	Soap.....	12,015	1,326
Cow hair.....	328	17	Starch.....	15,086	1,999
Gold products.....	21,921	691,551	Tamarinds.....	203	10
Hammocks.....	2,460	2,168	Tannin extract.....	88,222	4,871
Hammock straw.....	128,545	34,064	Toasted coffee.....	1,037	183
Hats, Panama.....	91,373	684,799	Tobacco, leaf.....	870,407	80,732
Hides:.....	.....	.....	Wool.....	2,058,672	477,355
Alligator.....	8,280	1,097	All other articles.....	284,531	14,141
Calif.....	4,063	413			
Cattle.....	1,462,818	366,343			
Hogs.....	5,523	389			
Llama.....	439	155			
Sheep.....	73,207	25,866			
Other.....	51,361	5,672			
Total.....	.....	.....	Total.....	89,217,980	\$15,102,501

Distribution of the export trade of Guayaquil during 1918:

Countries	Pounds	Value	Countries	Pounds	Value
Chile.....	6,987,936	\$994,324	Peru.....	3,440,339	\$269,648
Colombia.....	383,854	60,826	Salvador.....	2,323	10,599
Costa Rica.....	1,419	3,972	Spain.....	2,412,101	362,573
Honduras.....	1,798	295	United Kingdom.....	5,163,287	1,132,617
Mexico.....	80,449	11,057	United States.....	70,471,195	12,194,389
Panama.....	201,574	34,298			
	71,542	27,803	Total.....	89,217,980	\$15,102,501

Of the total amount exported, the United States received 78 per cent., United Kingdom 5.8 per cent. and Chile 7.8 per cent., Spain and Peru following with considerably less.

Value of exports by principal countries of destination for five years:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States.....	\$3,833,728	\$3,588,130	\$5,678,181	\$8,584,890	\$12,772,005
France.....	5,352,352	4,438,226	1,176,335	2,177,949	1,447,040
Spain.....	669,983	627,570	421,278	293,740	682,743
Chile.....	521,549	334,700	597,558	467,291	142,401
Italy.....	336,162	282,504	507,558	129,556	140,803
Peru.....	86,076	84,704	129,448	107,896	135,075
Colombia.....	43,275	25,123	65,397	225,490	117,098
Cuba.....	86,389	41,747	92,386	3,560,071	108,023
United Kingdom.....	1,620,092	1,230,555	2,664,479	203,055	105,897
Panama.....	66,677	28,856	37,867	842,906	.....
Netherlands.....	255,726	1,012,793	980,685	256,365	91,708
Denmark.....	4,982	189,759	256,365	80,676	.....
Sweden.....	.....	30,132	114,356	55,501	.....
Norway.....	5,832	19,440	.....	.....	.....
Germany.....	2,627,353	860,302	42,282	.....	.....
Argentina.....	48,284	20,092	21,773	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary.....	84,814	145,508	.....	.....	.....
Belgium.....	37,025	48,836	.....	.....	.....
Other countries.....	80,068	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$15,789,367	\$13,061,566	\$12,895,069	\$17,569,691	\$16,309,195

Value of exports by principal commodities for five years (values in United States currency):

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Alligator skins.....	\$1,200	\$2,760	\$9,570,306	\$12,593,279	\$8,863
Cacao.....	9,855,085	9,969,274	456,888	622,774	624,691
Coffee.....	824,259	581,531	358	75	11
Cotton.....	45,299	5,283	15,293	11,775	15,865
Fresh fruits, other than bananas.....	32,985	21,947	33,101	22,103	25,861
Bananas.....	48,080	39,147	522,256	482,237	875,626
Gold in bars.....	325,964	360,808	827,213	994,775	920,685
Panama hats.....	1,127,862	960,212	10,032	17,011	31,608
Mocora straw.....	19,792	16,994	8,840	13,375	911,712
Toquilla straw (for hats).....	41,219	230,475	235,259	483,550	633,897
Hides of meat cattle.....	335,146	453,092	519,105	1,253,028	842,783
Ivory nuts.....	2,111,455	89,019	193,680	323,319	349,551
Rubber.....	178,039	26	88,560	32,666	1,422
Tobacco.....	3,127	11,952	27,024	34,252	110,572
Sole leather.....	2,702	4,451	15,196	11,901	1,422
Orchilla.....	6,060	.....	2,829	15,821	17,536
Salt, common.....	32	.....	1,427	12,576	9,104
Matches.....	115	235	10,441	106,535	401,692
Wool.....	16,541	26,744	6,104	8,225	22,864
Kapok.....	4,844	12,210	2,889	20,588	.....
Cascarilla (Peruvian bark).....	2,002	1,154	1,416	.....	436,132
Mineral earths.....	616,598	75,590	102,422	261,168	180,725
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Principal exports by countries of destination in 1916 and 1917 (values in United States currency):

Articles and Countries	1916 Kilos	1917 Kilos
Cacao.....	42,666,525	45,193,421
United States.....	20,568,954	37,056,755
France.....	4,946,121	5,124,842
Spain.....	1,768,433	2,122,249
Italy.....	220,138	253,206
United Kingdom.....	11,680,381	171,675
Netherlands.....	2,694,450	.....
Sweden.....	220,455	.....
Norway.....	158,401	.....
Denmark.....	261,270	.....
Coffee.....	3,229,213	2,669,249
Chile.....	1,236,538	2,428,001
France.....	1,101,348	106,548
United States.....	161,739	56,632
Peru.....	75,325	41,924
Panama.....	208,869	35,406
Spain.....	277,529	186
Italy.....	167,865	.....
Ivory Nuts.....	20,198,844	16,302,647
United States.....	10,104,861	12,712,243
Italy.....	4,643,324	1,146,000
Spain.....	768,550	1,075,990
France.....	3,733,225	606,668
Panama.....	157,325	593,124
United Kingdom.....	262,840	100,000
Colombia.....	528,540	63,572

Continued to page 165.

Table Continued:

Articles and Countries	Tons	Values	Tons	Values
Cattle hides.....	1,165	\$483,550	1,185	\$638,897
United States.....	1,031	436,840	1,163	623,320
United Kingdom.....	71	21,267	.....	.....
France.....	37	14,816	.....	.....
Spain.....	19	9,192	19	12,480
Rubber.....	380	323,319	413	349,551
United States.....	378	321,874	408	345,507
Panama hats.....	.....	994,775	.....	920,685
United States.....	.....	653,011	.....	730,202
Cuba.....	.....	211,906	.....	99,514
United Kingdom.....	.....	84,117	.....	51,173

Production and Industry

Ecuador may be divided into four regions with varying climates, soil and products. (1) The *terras climatic*, or hot lowlands, (2) The *templadas* or temperate lands at an altitude of 6,000 to 9,000 feet. (3) The *frias* which includes the plateau of Quito, 9,371 feet above sea level, where the temperature is moderate and springlike the year around, and (4) the *nevadas* or snow covered regions of the Andes. The country is traversed from north to south by two parallel ranges of the Andes 500 miles in length.

There are two seasons only, the rainy from December to May, and the dry from June to November. The coast regions are cultivated by tropical farming, and the hill regions and mountain valleys are adapted to the raising of live stock and all crops grown in temperate climates. The principal product of the republic is cacao, grown in the provinces of Guayas, Los Rios, Manabi and El Oro. A second product of importance is the tagua nut, or vegetable ivory. An export duty of \$1.00 per 100 pounds on unshelled and \$1.40 per 100 pounds on shelled nuts is imposed by the government.

Coffee is grown extensively and exported chiefly to Chile. Sugar cane and grapes are likewise grown.

With the exception of the Andean plateau between the two Cordilleras, and the coastal lowlands, Ecuador is covered with thick and almost unexploited forest growth. Besides the tagua, rubber, dyewoods, hard woods, cinchona trees, from the bark of which quinine is extracted, and other woods are plentiful. Livestock raising is practiced, and wool, goat skins, hides and alligator skins are exported to some extent. Mineral resources are plentiful but not developed; gold, silver, petroleum, copper, iron, lead and coal existing in large quantities, and the Galapagos Islands are rich in sulphur. The chief manufacturing industry of Ecuador is the making of "Panama" hats from toquilla straw; other manufacturing enterprises in Guayaquil produce vermicelli, chocolate, biscuits, ice, soap, candles; there are also breweries, tanneries, flour mills, sugar mills, and some foundries. In Quito there are foundries, flour mills, sugar refineries and ice plants. On the whole, Ecuador is relatively unimportant in respect to manufactures.

Railways and Highways:

The total railway mileage of Ecuador is approximately 400. The only railway of importance is the Guayaquil and Quito, running from Duran, opposite Guayaquil on the Guayas River, to the capital. The length of the line is 290 miles, the gauge 3 ft. 6 in. The journey takes two days; twelve hours the first, and nine hours the second day; the stop overnight is made at Robamba. The Central Railway of Ecuador has a line thirty-five miles long from the port of Manta to Santa Ana. The Compagnie Francaises de Chemins de Fer de L'Equateur, has a line 185 miles long from the port of Bahia de Caraquez to Quito. Other lines are projected.

The roads of the country are, for the most part, traversible only by mule. River communication in the agricultural districts is furnished by sidewheel and screw steamers on the rivers Guayas, Daule and Vinces.

Telephones, Telegraphs and Post Offices:

There were, in 1915, 2,926 telephone instruments in the republic, of which 2,250 were in Guayaquil. There is a long distance telephone connection between Guayaquil and Quito. There was 5,400 miles of telegraph with 204 stations. There are 150 post offices. There are two wireless stations in Guayaquil, and additional stations are projected for Bahia, Bolivar, Pura, and Puerta.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The gold standard has been established. The unit is the gold sucre of 100 centavos equivalent to \$0.487 United States currency. Ten sucres make a condor, equivalent to one pound sterling. The current coins are the silver sucre, peseta of 20 centavos, real of 10 centavos, media real of 5 centavos, and a subsidiary nickel coinage of 5, 2, 1, and ½ centavos.

There are four banks authorized to issue paper currency; the Banco del Ecuador, (head office at Guayaquil), Banco Comercial y Agrícola, (head office at Guayaquil), Banco del Azuay, (Cuenca), and the Banco del Pichincha (Quito). Other banks are the Banco de Credito Hipotecario and the Banco Territorial at Guayaquil, both of which are mortgage banks, and the Compania de Credito Agrícola e Industrial, which operates a mortgage and savings bank.

The metric system has been legally standard since 1856. The old Spanish measures are, however, still largely employed. The quintal is, in Ecuador, equal to about 101 pounds.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives:

The United States has a minister at Quito, a consul general at Guayaquil, vice-consul and consular agents at Bahia de Caraquez and Esmeraldas.

Ecuador has a minister at Washington, consuls general in San Francisco and New York, consuls at Chicago, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Seattle, Philadelphia, Manila, (P. I.), and a vice consul at Norfolk.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff assesses specific duties ranging from 1 to 60 centavos per kilo. There are several surtaxes which total more than 200 per cent.

Consular Regulations:

Six copies of consular invoice made out in Spanish are required. Four are kept by the consul, one by the steamship company, and one is sent to the consignee. Blanks cost \$0.50 per set of six; certification costs \$1.00 for shipments up to \$50 in value and 3 per cent. of the declared value for values in excess of \$50.00. Separate consular invoices must be made out for each mark. Packages may be marked with either stencil or brush, and it is advisable to also mark the gross weight.

Language: Spanish.

Local Advertising Media:

There are about ten daily publications and the same number of weekly and monthly publications in Ecuador. The leading daily is published in Guayaquil and there are two monthly magazines published there. In Quito there are three dailies.

Shipping Routes:

Grace Line.

Panama Railroad Steamship Line (to Colon, Panama, thence by connecting steamer).

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company (to Colon, Panama, thence by connecting steamer).

United Fruit Company (to Colon, Panama, thence by connecting steamer).

Cable Rates: Fifty cents a word from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Guayaquil via Panama, twelve days.

Parcel Post: Service extends to Ecuador. Limit of weight twenty pounds. Prohibitions; Sugar cane brandy and its combinations; articles of food containing ingredients injurious to health, salt; foreign coin and any outfit for coining.

International Reply Coupons: Not redeemable.

Money Orders: Not issued.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

(See Map of Argentina, Page 107)

A British Crown Colony in the South Atlantic Ocean 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan. West Falkland has an area of 2,300 square miles; about 100 islands, 1,200 square miles; South Georgia, about 1,000 square miles. Other dependencies are the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, and Graham Island. In 1911 the population was 3,275, exclusive of the whaling settlement in South Georgia. Chief town, Port Stanley, has less than 1,000 inhabitants. Products are wool, whale produce, tallow and skins. Chief industry is sheep farming; about 2,500,000 acres of pasturage. Cable communication is had via Montevideo, Uruguay. An interinsular steamboat mail and passenger service is provided, and there are steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. for Liverpool every four weeks. There is a wireless telegraph station, and telephone exchange at Port Stanley connecting with Darwin. The foreign trade of the islands is principally with Great Britain.

Imports and exports for five years:

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
IMPORTS.....	\$1,162,619	\$1,134,222	\$1,789,802	\$2,872,342	\$6,108,563
EXPORTS.....	7,096,664	7,316,555	7,659,972	9,981,074	9,092,588

The chief exports in 1917 were wool, \$1,165,073; whale produce, \$7,586,353; tallow, \$52,731; skins and hides, \$103,211. Imports from the United States in 1918 were valued at \$305,009; while exports to the United States were valued at \$400,000.



THE GUIANAS

Three colonies on the east coast of South America, the western one, bounded by Venezuela, Brazil, and the Atlantic belonging to Great Britain, the central one to the Netherlands, and the eastern one to France. The climate of all three is tropical, the temperature being uniform on the coast for the ten months from October to July. In August and September the trade winds die away, and the heat becomes oppressive. The year is divided into two wet and dry seasons, the long wet season beginning in mid April and lasting until mid August; the long dry season beginning in September and lasting until the last week in November. December and January constitute the short rainy season and February and March the short dry season.

BRITISH GUIANA

Area and Population

Bounded on the northwest by Venezuela, on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the west and southwest by Brazil. Area, 89,480 square miles. Population, 1911, 296,000, exclusive of native Indians in unsettled sections estimated at 13,000. Capital and principal town, Georgetown, population 54,723, has 50 miles of paved streets, covers an area of 1,300 acres, has tramway and electric light system. The census of 1911 showed that 70,922 people were living on sugar estates, 125,000 in villages and settlements, and 105,400 were agricultural laborers. Official estimates placed the number of East Indians on the sugar estates at 65,074; in towns 71,454.

The estimated per capita foreign trade of British Guiana amounted in 1918 to \$111.97. Imports, \$54.80; exports, \$57.17.

BRITISH GUIANA

Commerce

The total foreign trade of British Guiana in 1918 amounted to \$33,156,378, of which \$16,242,249 were imports and \$16,914,029 were exports.

The value of the total foreign trade of the United States with British Guiana for ten years:

Year ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS				Excess of exports (*) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent. free	
1909	1,983,703	\$26,283	\$2,009,889	\$142,440	\$648,909	\$791,349	18.00	*\$1,218,639
1910	1,842,733	41,598	1,884,331	112,079	454,814	566,893	19.90	*1,316,538
1911	1,820,516	30,351	1,850,867	104,582	368,408	472,990	22.11	*1,377,817
1912	1,770,122	18,813	1,788,935	216,681	998,159	1,214,840	17.84	*574,095
1913	1,791,669	22,075	1,813,746	99,728	6,205	105,933	94.14	*1,707,812
1914	1,690,445	9,915	1,700,360	96,169	14,444	110,603	86.94	*1,589,757
1915	1,822,427	18,610	1,841,037	200,120	153,277	353,397	56.63	*1,487,640
1916	2,144,636	45,158	2,189,794	257,867	3,423	261,290	98.69	*1,928,504
1917	3,799,310	14,189	3,813,499	238,420	738,031	976,451	24.41	*2,837,048
1918	5,195,922	70,856	5,266,778	352,344	11,658	364,002	96.80	*4,902,776
1919	.....	.....	5,921,229	.....	.....	310,863	.....	*5,610,366

Imports and exports for the six year period 1913 to 1918:

Years	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Years	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1913.....	\$7,750,988	\$10,526,976	1916.....	\$10,509,931	18,038,716
1914.....	7,665,580	12,590,707	1917.....	13,947,440	20,716,508
1915.....	6,796,247	16,014,421	1918.....	16,242,249	16,914,029

Distribution of foreign trade for the years 1917 and 1918:

Countries	IMPORTS FROM		EXPORTS TO	
	1917	1918	1917	1918
British East Indies.....	\$278,024	\$1,000,053	.....	.....
British West Indies.....	512,725	777,187	\$1,708,229	\$1,125,676
Canada.....	2,113,199	2,612,080	7,527,968	5,641,601
Denmark.....	19,046	5,828	.....	.....
Dutch Guiana.....	43,246	179,899	1,026,218	928,408
France.....	38,446	39,431	.....	.....
French Guiana.....	9,560	19,249	194,994	235,390
Netherlands.....	74,192	59,380	2,056	.....
Newfoundland.....	75	.....	.....	3,476
Norway.....	320	.....	.....	.....
Portugal.....	26,017	15,826	.....	.....
Portuguese possessions.....	28,617	1,321	.....	.....
Spain.....	13,982	10,692	.....	.....
Sweden.....	3,495	614	.....	.....
United Kingdom.....	4,560,978	4,189,904	9,171,874	7,819,634
United States.....	5,910,238	7,252,721	770,519	974,199
Venezuela.....	92,858	90,136	6,515	4,272
All other countries.....	221,622	37,928	308,130	186,373
Total.....	\$13,947,440	\$16,242,249	\$20,716,508	\$16,914,029

Import trade of British Guiana by articles in 1917 and 1918:

Articles	1917 Value	1918 Value
Aerated and mineral waters.....	\$5,667	\$7,663
Animals and birds:		
Horses.....	2,306	9,870
Mules.....	83,603	22,692
Other.....	2,072	2,935
Apparel.....	184,032	208,783
Arms, ammunition, and explosives:		
Arms.....	1,850	21,984
Ammunition.....	7,209	6,738
Explosives.....	6,734	18,719
Bags and sacks, not paper or cotton.....	393,726	584,931
Bags, traveling and tool, trunks, etc.....	6,442	10,133
Baskets.....	558	387
Beer and ale.....	183,484	140,439
Biscuits, bread, and cakes.....	32,685	12,168
Books.....	24,149	29,348
Boots and shoes.....	172,725	271,939
Bricks.....	43,672	74,859
Brooms and brushes.....	14,687	25,997
Buckets, pails, and tubs.....	1,735	1,608
Butter.....	154,458	253,613
Caoutchouc and gutta percha manufactures.....	6,109	22,130
Candles.....	12,382	4,456
Carriages, wagons, etc.:		
Bicycles.....	14,037	9,415
Bicycle parts.....	15,562	16,851
Motor cars.....	127,677	62,455
Motor car parts.....	83,389	140,190
Motor cycles.....	8,970	3,804
Motor cycle parts.....	1,021	861
Railway rolling stock.....	7,898	1,580
Other.....	2,723	2,986
Cattle and other animal foods.....	18,868	10,537
Cement.....	155,567	393,497
Cheese.....	41,729	38,484
Chemicals.....	151,611	209,098
Chinaware and pottery.....	18,207	26,002
Clocks.....	2,456	2,115
Coal.....	428,867	422,074
Coke and patent fuel.....	4,774	66,130
Cocoa.....	9,794	27,947
Coffee.....	2,525	772
Confectionery.....	11,856	7,263
Cordage and twine.....	96,380	183,363
Cork.....	2,409	6,322
Cotton manufactures:		
Hosiery.....	41,519	49,240
Piece goods.....	1,283,529	1,188,646
Raw.....		1,077
Ribbon.....	13,501	17,331
Other.....	293,157	311,005
Cutlery.....	14,164	24,875
Electrical apparatus.....	26,709	49,265
Fish:		
Canned.....	77,608	79,857
Mackerel and salmon.....	38,187	24,762
Smoked and dried.....	325,407	358,595
Other.....	11,798	25,126
Fruits and nuts.....	58,859	57,882
Ghee.....	21,462	38,904
Glass and glassware.....	36,523	40,198
Grain, flour, etc.:		
Flour.....	1,436,342	1,531,454
Grain and mixtures.....	218,852	248,065
Pulse.....	90,881	677,720
Rice.....	137	9,077
Other.....	32,077	44,180
Grease.....	20,246	91,738
Gum, balata.....	29,116	84,868
Haberdashery and millinery.....	124,203	109,496
Hardware.....	159,327	187,922
Hats and bonnets.....	70,167	101,741

Continued on page 171

Table Continued:

Articles	1917 Value	1918 Value
Hay and chaff.....	6,542	6,791
Hemp and manufactures.....	41,822	57,993
Hides.....	337	199,239
Implements and tools.....	77,723	4,521
Instruments, scientific.....	7,090	5,788
Jams and jellies.....	2,139	1,685
Jewelry.....	1,764	257
Jute manufactures.....	2,049	60,441
Lard.....	62,325	23,551
Leather.....	23,551	17,200
Leather manufactures other than boots and saddlery.....	34,723	19,909
Linen manufactures.....	5,166	1,696
Lime.....	33,781	28,304
Machinery:		
Mining.....	37,384	117,712
Rice.....	42,669	47,629
Sewing machines.....	27,086	42,770
Sugar.....	993,088	639,830
Other.....	161,525	297,028
Manures:		
Chemical.....	1,095,912	1,028,633
Other.....	33,168	67,360
Matches.....	35,870	84,604
Mats and matings.....	2,723	1,781
Meats:		
Beef and pork.....	463,721	416,148
Canned.....	13,283	17,623
Other.....	36,813	57,694
Medicines and drugs.....	117,038	181,105
Metals:		
Brass and manufactures thereof.....	4,868	3,528
Bars, rods, sheets, and plates.....	109,132	116,630
Bolts, nuts, and chains.....	19,053	32,438
Copper and manufactures.....	2,654	11,687
Galvanised and corrugated sheets.....	101,114	119,811
Hoop.....	46,400	93,976
Iron ore.....	2,663	2,524
Lead.....	1,951	4,527
Nails and spikes.....	49,560	54,414
Rivets, clinchers, and wire fencing.....	31,534	24,642
Tin and manufactures.....	9,887	7,122
Other.....	31,812	18,489
Milk, condensed.....	70,465	88,695
Musical instruments.....	14,120	10,979
Oils:		
Essential and medicinal.....	4,060	4,396
Petroleum, refined.....	113,985	202,285
Petroleum, crude.....	13,262	4,157
Gasoline.....	83,005	158,930
Other.....	249,379	243,758
Oil cloth and linoleum.....	2,046	2,455
Opium and preparations.....	23,357	35,892
Paints.....	77,014	80,381
Paper:		
Printing.....	26,547	26,377
Other.....	165,376	235,063
Perfumery.....	14,421	14,807
Pitch.....	7,442	10,079
Pickles and sauces.....	3,280	5,291
Pipes, clay.....		3,142
Plate and plated ware.....	4,402	8,334
Provisions.....	20,223	24,322
Saddlery and harness.....	6,065	9,384
Salt.....	43,356	47,778
Seeds.....	65,044	86,061
Ships and boats.....	46,921	6,500
Silk.....	164,661	53,593
Soap.....	14,801	309,778
Spices.....		29,968
Spirits:		
Brandy.....	16,180	24,565
Gin.....	29,017	40,046
Whiskey.....	65,956	65,449
Other.....	40,077	116,748

Continued on page 172.

Table Continued:

Articles	1917 Value	1918 Value
Stationery.....	20,585	20,735
Sugar.....	15,864	48,252
Stone and slate.....	3,879	4,391
Tar.....	9,163	9,040
Tea.....	16,099	56,857
Tobacco:		
Cigars and cigarettes.....	21,368	32,073
Leaf.....	73,899	100,134
Other.....	97,810	126,556
Toys and games.....	14,836	13,805
Turpentine.....	3,371	3,299
Umbrellas and parasols.....	11,571	7,648
Varnish and polish.....	5,798	8,787
Vegetables:		
Dried and canned.....	10,618	8,384
Fresh.....	194,706	270,577
Onions and garlic.....	90,011	66,035
Watches.....	1,483	285
Wine.....	53,197	52,061
Wood and timber:		
Lumber.....	213,185	208,885
Shooks.....	19,402	32,341
Staves and headings.....	132,540	212,173
Sash, blinds, doors, caskets, office and store fixtures.....	29,345	18,649
Other.....	57,125	18,543
Wool manufactures.....	158,849	80,849
All other articles.....	567,079	305,326
Total.....	\$13,947,440	\$16,292,249

Principal imports from the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States during 1918:

Articles	United States	United Kingdom	Canada
Animals.....	\$29,001	.....	\$17
Apparel.....	112,373	\$91,022	1,636
Bags and sacks.....	37,665	46,149	4,836
Beer and ale.....	124,204	15,427	.....
Biscuits.....	3,164	34	8,949
Books.....	3,936	24,560	72
Boots and shoes.....	212,780	40,843	8,114
Butter.....	225,475	64	18,519
Candles.....	2,606	804	.....
Carriages, etc.:			
Bicycles, tricycles, and parts.....	5,688	20,205	.....
Motor cars and parts.....	196,513	2,253	1,722
Motor cycles and parts.....	3,476	862	.....
Cattle food, oil-cake.....	6,549	.....	106
Cement.....	380,984	6,503	.....
Cheese.....	11,691	.....	25,910
Chemicals.....	112,635	71,775	2,151
Coal.....	46,068	376,006	.....
Coke and patent fuel.....	.....	66,130	.....
Coffee.....	770	.....	.....
Confectionery.....	6,243	171	100
Cordage and twine.....	73,548	87,010	17,333
Cotton manufactures:			
Hosiery.....	43,945	4,107	279
Piece goods.....	595,089	599,552	332
Ribbons.....	7,147	10,120	.....
Other.....	66,126	201,261	8,018
Cutlery.....	14,758	10,004	7
Electrical apparatus.....	46,051	2,044	47
Fish:			
Canned.....	59,691	.....	4,307
Mackerel and salmon.....	3,134	351	19,748
Smoked or dried.....	74,226	.....	197,985
Other sorts, salted.....	881	.....	23,247
Fruits and nuts.....	44,728	589	5,933
Glass and glassware.....	27,114	10,939	1,987

Continued on page 173

Table Continued:

Articles	United States	United Kingdom	Canada
Grain and flour:			
Flour.....	155,812	.....	1,360,124
Pulse.....	125,150	2,421	14,648
Other.....	147,709	232	134,150
Haberdashery and millinery.....	31,757	73,114	14
Hardware.....	100,485	76,529	9,860
Hats and bonnets.....	14,073	86,232	5
Hemp manufactures.....	28,520	26,650	1,854
Implements and tools.....	137,776	60,394	710
Lard.....	58,420	.....	.....
Leather.....	24,086	7,578	2,427
Lime.....	.....	10,947	.....
Machinery:			
Mining.....	109,151	8,536	.....
Rice.....	41,516	6,113	.....
Sewing machines.....	41,876	673	.....
Sugar.....	411,317	225,171	2,732
Other.....	227,849	58,873	6,822
Manure, chemical.....	266,289	538,629	241,870
Meats:			
Beef and pork, salted.....	412,107	.....	.....
Canned.....	17,450	.....	107
Fresh.....	.....	.....	68
Other.....	57,524	.....	32
Medicines and drugs.....	91,923	74,604	14,436
Metals:			
Brass and manufactures.....	1,043	1,734	.....
Bars, rods, sheets, and plates.....	105,706	7,180	3,626
Bolts, nuts, and chains.....	20,237	11,889	249
Copper and manufactures.....	10,096	1,590	.....
Galvanised and corrugated sheets.....	114,475	4,330	982
Hoop.....	77,699	16,277	.....
Nails and spikes.....	9,042	6,213	39,085
Rivets, wire and wire fencing.....	33,089	3,917	5,354
Other.....	15,393	2,505	320
Milk, condensed.....	46,231	494	32,611
Oils:			
Gasoline.....	46,900	.....	.....
Petroleum, refined.....	204,694	3	.....
Other.....	141,638	929	13,650
Paints.....	26,913	12,306	41,162
Paper:			
Printing.....	22,580	3,797	.....
Other.....	109,572	82,816	5,581
Perfumery.....	10,738	3,896	54
Provisions.....	3,606	15,552	3,687
Saddlery and harness.....	980	7,137	1,166
Salt.....	372	40,198	.....
Seeds.....	37,979	21,862	17
Silk.....	18,356	34,445	.....
Soap.....	18,700	287,197	9
Spirits:			
Brandy.....	7,016	947	.....
Gin.....	.....	19,047	.....
Whisky.....	7,507	49,909	8,033
Other.....	11,214	30,468	654
Stationery.....	9,453	10,075	1,154
Sugar.....	188	.....	14
Ten.....	12,146	1,282	22,689
Tobacco:			
Cigars and cigarettes.....	6,924	21,017	.....
Leaf.....	99,882	302	.....
Other.....	2,407	113,438	.....
Toys and games.....	4,368	8,237	748
Umbrellas and parasols.....	1,067	6,574	.....
Vegetables:			
Dried.....	1,842	515	1,590
Fresh.....	65,965	1,558	146,377
Onions and garlic.....	39,712	1,490	5
Wine.....	19,537	10,825	377
Wood and timber:			
Lumber.....	113,757	988	84,945
Shooks.....	32,341	.....	.....
Staves and headings.....	212,168	.....	.....
Sash, blinds, etc.....	7,853	4,334	3,653
Wool manufactures.....	12,727	74,841	130
All other articles.....	423,610	352,319	52,952
Total.....	\$7,252,721	\$4,189,904	\$2,612,080

Export trade of British Guiana, by articles, during 1917 and 1918:

Articles	1917 Value	1918 Value
Animals:		
Cattle.....	\$24,070	\$11,054
Other.....	3,230	5
Apparel.....	14,587	17,995
Bags and sacks, not of paper, canvas, or cotton.....	12,814	12,814
Beer and ale.....	11,306	10,484
Books, printed.....		1,156
Boots and shoes.....		9,001
Butter and butter substitutes.....		1,905
Candles:		
Tallow.....		353
Other.....		2,666
Carriages, carts, wagons, etc.:.....		
Motor cars, and parts.....		2,023
Motor cycles.....		825
Bicycles and tricycle parts.....		1,107
Cattle and other animal foods:		
Molasses.....	72,245	66,013
Rice meal.....		3,457
Other.....		155
Cement.....		1,917
Charcoal.....	40,936	40,641
Chemicals, manufactures and products.....	4,179	6,301
Coal:		
Bituminous.....		31,676
Other.....		29,090
Cocoa, raw.....	1,240	16,784
Coffee, raw.....	33,586	53,612
Cordage.....		2,567
Cotton and manufactures of:		
Piece goods.....	66,130	73,481
Hosiery.....		1,184
Other.....		49,563
Copra.....	12,164	20,501
Diamonds.....	185,788	164,230
Electrical apparatus.....		1,476
Fish.....	14,953	22,849
Fruit, and nuts for fruit: Coconuts.....	41,526	30,697
Fruit juices: Lime juice.....		8,090
Glue: Fish glue.....		17,140
Grain:		
Flour.....	40,257	
Indian corn.....	10,610	
Pulse.....	9,905	29,036
Rice.....	1,424,013	854,695
Gums:		
Balata.....	1,024,176	918,341
Rubber.....	8,249	9,775
Haberdashery and millinery.....		3,480
Hardware, cash registers, house, office, etc.....		4,481
Hats and bonnets.....		5,978
Hemp.....		1,324
Hides.....	6,407	12,307
Implements and tools: Agricultural.....		1,462
Isinglass.....	1,540	
Kola nuts.....	533	196
Machinery:		
Rice.....		2,702
Sugar.....	64,093	78,584
Sewing machines.....		2,396
Other (except for mining industry).....		13,346
Manure, other than chemical.....		1,620
Matches.....		7,130
Medicines and drugs:		
Not containing spirits.....		1,863
Other.....		3,604
Metals:		
Galvanised, in bars, rods, sheets, or corrugated.....		8,748
Other.....		100,983
Milk, condensed.....		2,471
Molasses.....	31,290	76,222

Continued on page 175

Table Continued:

Articles	1917 Value	1918 Value
Oils:		
Coconut (colonial).....		
Gasoline.....	28,652	36,424
Limes.....		8,475
Petroleum, refined.....	3,448	2,274
Other.....		3,890
Salt, fine.....		12,116
Seeds.....		3,810
Soap.....		3,256
Spirits:		
Colonial (rum).....		3,721
Foreign.....	2,678,932	1,167,235
Sugar:		
Yellow crystals.....		50,191
Dark crystals.....	1,223,455	1,172,801
Other.....	10,617,475	8,651,232
Tea.....	2,742	147,634
Tobacco:		
Cigars and cigarettes.....		4,395
Leaf.....		422
Other.....		1,231
Vegetables.....		15,937
Wine.....		9,386
Wood and timber:		
Firewood.....		1,576
Greenhart.....		
Shingles.....	20,897	22,951
Other.....	23,812	14,249
Wool manufactures.....	16,625	10,283
Wool manufactures.....	19,790	20,260
Goods entered for transshipment and not appearing in list of imports.....	38,502	27,965
Other articles.....	9,407	2,320
Total.....	1,753,439	2,119,713
	1,117,511	551,417
	\$20,716,508	\$16,919,029

Production and Industry

The principal products are sugar, rum, rice, coconuts and cacao and minerals. Of the total area of 57,777,280 acres, only 198,352 acres were under cultivation in 1918.

Acreage under principal crops in 1918:

Products	1918		Products	1918	
	Acreage	Percentage		Acreage	Percentage
Sugar.....	73,460	37.2	Rubber.....		
Rice.....	60,432	30.5	Cacao.....	4,130	2.0
Coconuts.....	29,710	15.0	Limes.....	2,040	1.0
Ground provisions.....	21,970	11.0		1,350	0.7
Coffee.....	5,260	2.6	Total.....	198,352	100.0

The most important product is sugar, of which 107,560 tons were produced in 1918. Of this total, 93,902 tons were exported. It is officially stated that with the present labor supply the area now under cultivation in sugar is capable of producing 125,000 tons annually, if improvements are made in the local crushing plants. There are 1,500,000 acres of land presumably suited for sugar cultivation, but the lack of labor caused by the cessation of indentured immigration from India since April 1917 has prevented any substantial increase. There are at present 82,600 acres of land on sugar estates not now under crop.

Details of sugar, rum and molasses production from 1913 to 1918:

Years	Sugar			Rum		Molasses Exports	Molascuit Exports
	Area	Production	Exports	Production	Exports		
	Acres	Tons	Tons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Tons
1913....	72,685	106,211	87,414	3,261,693	3,260,986	118,699	6,859
1914....	73,108	116,622	107,138	4,059,897	3,489,729	83,197	2,426
1915....	76,562	119,091	116,224	5,158,704	4,698,230	.....	2,233
1916....	78,346	114,292	101,650	4,716,761	4,386,834	.....	997
1917....	76,300	108,181	114,007	3,956,938	3,415,921	149,940	2,424
1918....	73,400	107,560	93,902	3,911,615	2,614,481	208,262	2,755

British Guiana, which formerly imported large quantities of rice is now an important producer and exporter of rice. During the years 1889 to 1898 the average annual importation of rice was 18,735 tons, while the estimated area under cultivation was 2,500 acres. Rice is grown chiefly on the coast lands, and some of the large planters are using modern agricultural machinery, including tractors, reapers and threshers.

Details of the rice growing industry from 1913 to 1918:

Years	Area		Yield		Exports	Imports
	Occupied	Reaped	Paddy	Cleaned rice		
	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1913.....	35,582	39,167	43,170	25,902	7,709	5
1914.....	47,037	53,661	66,268	39,760	7,089	24
1915.....	50,737	55,374	65,700	39,420	9,087	2
1916.....	57,022	61,488	67,001	40,200	13,009	5
1917.....	58,060	64,304	70,067	42,040	14,367	2
1918.....	60,432	69,798	36,920	22,150	8,018	43

The difference in the area occupied and the area reaped in the above table is accounted for by the second crop harvested, which is planted in the fall immediately after the first and largest crop has been reaped. Exports of rice were forbidden by government order, except under license, from April 7, 1917 to July 25, 1918, when all licenses were refused.

Cocoon growing is an important industry. Although many of the trees are still young and have not yet come into bearing, the production is much larger than the statistics indicate, since from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 nuts are annually consumed within the colony, principally in the manufacture of cocoon oil.

Details of the industry from 1913 to 1918:

Years	Area	Exports		
		Nuts	Copra	Oil
	Acres	Number	Tons	Gallons
1913.....	14,177	875,505	56	6,218
1914.....	15,894	1,889,921	84½	18,106
1915.....	17,920	2,090,083	81	22,059
1916.....	20,111	1,631,357	106	17,950
1917.....	23,870	1,911,404	75	26,674
1918.....	29,710	1,516,190	124	30,652

Plantains, yams, cassava, sweet potatoes, eddoes and tania are raised as provision crops and consumed locally. In 1918 there were 4,130 acres under rubber. Coffee, especially the Liberian variety, is grown inland, and the most of the coffee produced is consumed locally.

Details of the industry from 1913 to 1918:

Years	Area	Exports	Imports, raw coffee	Years	Area	Exports	Imports, raw coffee
	Acres	Tons	Tons		Acres	Tons	Tons
1913.....	3,324	40	23	1916.....	4,599	224	19
1914.....	4,326	106	31	1917.....	4,900	117	11
1915.....	4,468	77	22	1918.....	5,260	238	2

The maximum export of cacao was in 1900, and amounted to 55½ tons. Since that time much of the acreage has been abandoned, largely because the industry requires the expenditure of considerable capital and the employment of large numbers of laborers, while there is little appreciable yield until the fifth or sixth year.

Details of the cacao industry from 1913 to 1918:

Years	Acreage	Exports	Years	Acreage	Exports
		Tons			Tons
1913.....	1,563	25	1916.....	2,121	20
1914.....	2,316	22	1917.....	1,970	4
1915.....	2,020	26	1918.....	2,040	4

The lime growing industry, which is largely in the hands of two local firms, is developing rapidly. Details of the industry from 1913 to 1918:

Years	Area	Exports		
		Citrate of lime	Concentrated limejuice	Essential oil
	Acres	Tons	Gallons	Gallons
1913.....	941	1½	430	.....
1914.....	690	5	.....	.....
1915.....	972	8½	4,440	.....
1916.....	1,140	28	8,565	290
1917.....	1,480	8	17,287	251
1918.....	1,350	1½	13,845	180

Estimated number of livestock on the coastal fringe of the colony from 1913 to 1918:

Animals	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Cattle.....	81,240	89,500	97,760	93,264	98,950	77,108
Sheep.....	18,410	19,700	22,150	22,806	22,840	20,611
Goats.....	14,030	14,800	15,290	14,766	13,750	11,236
Swine.....	14,000	11,600	13,768	12,450	11,800	12,532
Donkeys.....	6,060	6,000	6,078	6,466	6,670	5,332
Mules.....	1,780	2,000	2,137	2,390	2,232	2,442
Horses.....	960	1,010	1,000	1,000	970	1,005
Buffaloes.....	74	100	136	150	160	176

There are large areas of savannah land in the interior which are suitable for cattle raising, and in the Rupununi district there are reported to be 30,000 head of cattle and 600 horses. The completion of a cattle trail to the district has helped the industry.

Gold production attained its maximum in the fiscal year 1893-1894 when 138,528 ounces were reported. In 1913, 62,098 ounces were mined; in 1914, 63,801 ounces; in 1915, 53,907 ounces; 1916, 37,046 ounces; 1917, 29,546 ounces; 1918, 24,546 ounces. Production of diamonds in 1918 amounted to 14,196 carats, compared with 17,908 carats in 1917.

Bauxite was discovered in 1917, and the first shipment was made in March of that year. Leases for 2,500 acres of development rights have been granted by the government. As a large amount of development work has been done, the prospect is that bauxite will become the colony's most important mineral product. The output to December 31, 1918, is 10,322 tons mined and 8,097 tons exported.

The output of balata since 1913 has been as follows: 1913, 1,373,207 pounds; 1914, 1,148,725 pounds; 1915, 1,180,119 pounds; 1916, 1,478,671 pounds; 1917, 1,572,722 pounds; 1918, 1,198,192 pounds. The production in this industry is influenced to a great extent by weather conditions, the falling off in 1918 resulting from a drought in the balata districts. Several companies are interested in balata production, the largest of which in 1917 paid royalty on 912,021 pounds and in 1918 on 617,897 pounds.

There are some 78,500 square miles of timber lands, owned principally by the government, much of which is inaccessible owing to lack of railway transportation and the waterfalls and rapids in the rivers. The production of timber in 1918 was as follows: Greenheart, 505,904 cubic feet; other hard woods, 75,237 cubic feet; crabwood, 67,814 cubic feet; other soft woods, 26,324 cubic feet; shingles, 5,709,225; firewood, 82,494 cords; charcoal, 12,656,416 pounds. The chief handicap to this industry is the high cost of production because of the lack of a market for all classes of woods to be found in the forests which would make possible the complete clearing of timber lands rather than the selecting of trees of greenheart and crabwood and hauling them long distances in the forests, as is now the practice. This method of lumbering is exceedingly expensive and puts the product on the market at a high cost.

Railways:

(1) Demerara Railway, 79 miles, main line 4 feet 8½ inch gauge (60 miles) from Georgetown to Rossignol, a point opposite New Amsterdam, the second largest town in the colony; branch line (19 miles), Vreedlan-en Hoop on the Demerara river to Greenwich Park on the Atlantic coast, gauge, 3 feet, 6 inches. (2) Sprotons, Ltd., a large joint stock corporation operating in the colony, has constructed a railway from Wisner, on the Demerara river, 65 miles above its mouth, to Rockstone, on the Essegino river (meter gauge). Sprotons, Ltd., employs normally above 1,000 persons, owns a foundry, woodworking mill, ship repair yard, lumber yard, the railway described above, and a steamship and launch service on the coast and rivers.

There are 74 post offices, 573 miles of telegraph (government owned), and telephone service in Georgetown and New Amsterdam.

Money, Banks, Weights and Measures:

Accounts are kept in dollars and cents. Currency as in Great Britain. Banks: Royal Bank of Canada and Colonial Bank, both issuing notes. Silver fourpenny pieces are the principal local coins. Government notes of one and two dollars are issued.

Consular representatives:

There is a United States consular official stationed at Georgetown.

Language: English.

Shipping routes:

Trinidad Line.
Quebec Steamship Company.
Raporel Steamship Line.

Customs Tariff:

The tariff is divided into two parts specifying goods subject to specific duty principally on the basis of weight, and goods subject to ad valorem duty. The British Preferential Tariff establishes a reduction in favor of British goods.

Consular regulations: No consular documents required; no restrictions as to marks.

Cable rate: From New York or New England states, \$0.36 per word.

Postal rate: United States domestic letter rates.

Mail time: To Demerara direct eleven days from New York.

Parcel Post: Service extends to British Guiana. Limit of weight, 11 pounds.

Prohibitions: Parts of articles subject to customs duty.

Money orders: Issued on domestic form.

International reply coupons: Not issued.

DUTCH GUIANA

A colony of the Netherlands, situated between British and French Guiana, and bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 40,000 square miles; population 91,622. Capital and only town of commercial importance Paramaribo, population 38,191. The majority of the population is Negro. There are about 65,000 acres under cultivation, a large portion of the country being covered by forests. Cacao is the principal agricultural product, sugar having led formerly; coffee, cotton and balata have also declined, owing to labor difficulties. Rice growing is on the increase. Banana production has declined. Gold is mined (886,458 grams in 1916). The country is chiefly alluvial. Transportation is largely by river steamers. There are 109 miles of railroad, the only important line extending from Paramaribo to Nacauri, a gold shipping point on the Surinam River. Lack of transportation hinders the development of the country. Foreign trade per capita amounted in 1918 to \$39.89. Imports, \$25.77; exports, \$14.12.

Commerce

Total foreign trade in 1918 amounted to \$5,194,531, of which \$2,362,526 were imports and \$2,832,005 were exports.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Dutch Guiana for eleven years:

Year Ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS			Per Cent. Free	Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909....	\$610,241	\$1,846	\$612,087	\$650,739	\$215,004	\$865,743	75.16	-\$253,656
1910....	683,230	2,659	685,889	550,232	375,550	925,782	59.43	-239,893
1911....	720,622	2,230	722,853	840,147	159,074	999,221	84.08	-276,368
1912....	785,645	6,568	792,213	686,346	262,336	948,682	73.40	-156,469
1913....	697,706	6,781	704,487	704,487	685,960	821,460	81.07	-116,973
1914....	707,945	3,537	711,482	1,018,342	155,500	1,026,050	99.25	-314,568
1915....	574,954	8,138	583,092	454,170	232,339	686,509	66.16	-103,417
1916....	705,905	7,159	713,064	477,462	130,219	607,681	78.57	+105,383
1917....	1,235,072	7,644	1,242,716	954,684	693,853	1,648,537	57.92	-405,821
1918....	947,928	34,479	982,407	763,023	209,372	972,395	78.47	+10,012
1919....	.....	.....	2,087,416	.....	.....	868,064	.....	+2,219,052

Value of the principal imports from all sources and those from the United States during 1917 and 1918:

Articles	Total		From United States	
	1917	1918	1917	1918
Ammunition and explosives.....	\$11,544		\$2,200	
Beef, salted and smoked.....	248,382	\$104,332	291,539	\$152,821
Beer, stout, and ales.....	52,277	45,151	15,038	37,707
Books, all kinds.....	8,937	1,546	621	1,025
Bottoms, staves, and hoops.....	6,755	14,310		
Biscuits, all kinds.....	19,583	7,132	18,056	6,124
Butter and substitutes.....	72,071	66,967	16,853	50,922
Candles.....	6,514		6,172	6,979
Cement.....	11,039	12,973	9,342	11,951
Cheese.....	7,788	8,646	2,584	6,108
Cigars.....	20,367	7,856	1,912	1,726
Coal.....	62,980		55,880	
Dry goods and clothing.....	423,657	529,926	141,192	195,067
Earthenware.....	7,012	4,829	1,032	3,066
Fish, salted and smoked.....	161,749	142,486	30,784	67,788
Flour and meals.....	310,895	27,389	270,912	9,783
Hats.....	18,047	20,777	3,104	
Hides and leather.....	40,862	18,444	18,498	10,173
Iron, all kinds.....	60,198	81,488	39,623	59,594
Jewelry.....	993	796	938	244
Lime.....	10,284	5,161	10,050	20
Nails and spikes.....	8,117		9,898	5,999
Notions.....	1,941		48,100	
Oakum.....	1,941	2,163	1,674	1,740
Oils:				
Mineral.....	161,329	65,240	120,391	60,990
Vegetable.....	102,166	19,002	75,412	11,300
Opium and ganja.....	13,584	3,467	2,308	13
Paper, print, etc.....	96,850	17,367	14,389	13,198
Paints and varnishes.....	34,917	12,544	19,544	11,026
Pork, salt and smoked.....	64,954	26,546	56,673	35,924
Potatoes.....	12,020	14,356	12,362	10,844
Rice.....	59,106	22,900	716	15,147
Shoes.....	19,962	37,076	13,474	26,155
Rope.....	17,282	10,759	4,063	5,148
Sacks.....	79,620	63,107	13,602	290
Salt.....	9,792	5,849		782
Soap.....	48,068	34,012	26,664	10,685
Tea.....	8,788	13,857	6,548	11,603
Tin plate.....	248		195	
Tobacco.....	39,286	36,181	14,561	25,248
Vinegar and essence of.....	5,289	2,294	4,400	2,252
Wine, all kinds.....	17,305	18,086	5,686	12,678
All other articles.....	753,887	779,979	182,791	415,296
Total.....	\$3,058,376	\$2,362,526	\$1,546,863	\$1,304,222

Share of the United States in the exports of 1916 and 1917:

Articles	Total		To United States	
	1916	1917	1916	1917
Balata.....	\$925,410	\$1,241,043	\$271,828	\$654,025
Cacao.....	547,854	400,793	374,807	363,257
Coffee.....	369,939	235,030		1,032
Gold, raw.....	498,418	392,752	498,628	298,816
Hides.....	5,250	3,280	2,358	2,662
Molasses.....	5,018	12,738		
Rubber.....	10,846	5,102	10,846	4,920
Rum.....	71,390	39,104		36
Sugar.....	755,554	1,072,592	425,638	733,008
Wood.....	12,147	21,326	3,108	19,813
All other articles.....	21,776	8,818	1,283	731
Total.....	\$3,221,600	\$3,432,868	\$1,583,496	\$2,078,300

Exports to principal countries of destination during 1917 and 1918:

Countries	1917	1918	Countries	1917	1918
Barbados.....	\$4,349	\$9,549	United Kingdom.....	\$43,176	\$35,114
British Guiana.....	725,865	1,315,538	United States.....	2,078,300	1,122,231
Curacao.....	25,014	23,273	All other countries.....	10,627	
French Guiana.....	167,493	326,300	Total.....	\$3,432,868	\$2,832,005
Netherlands.....	254,035				
Trinidad.....	124,009				

Value of the principal items exported from Dutch Guiana during 1917 and 1918:

Articles	1917	1918	Articles	1917	1918
Balata.....	\$1,242,053	\$900,032	Rubber.....	\$5,102	\$2,577
Cacao.....	400,793	493,672	Rum.....	39,104	64,951
Coffee.....	235,030	314	Sugar.....	1,072,892	944,193
Fiber.....		2,189	Wood.....	21,326	12,238
Gold.....	392,752	389,765	All other articles.....	20,556	14,488
Hides.....	3,260	1,813	Total.....	\$3,432,868	\$2,832,005
Molasses.....	12,738	5,743			

Language: Dutch; English is sometimes used in commercial correspondence.

Shipping Routes:

Royal Dutch West India Mail Line.

Trinidad Line (to Demerara, British Guiana, thence by connecting steamer).

Quebec Steamship Co. (to Demerara, British Guiana, thence by connecting steamer).

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Dutch Guiana provides specific duties usually based on weight, and some ad valorem duties.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required. No restrictions as to marks, weights, etc.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England: via Haiti, \$1.38; via London, \$1.88.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: About ten days.

Parcels Post: Service extends to Dutch Guiana. Parcels can not be registered. Two copies of the "Customs Declaration" must be attached to each parcel.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

FRENCH GUIANA

A colony in South America, bounded on the west by Dutch Guiana, the east and south by Brazil, and on the north by the Atlantic Ocean. Area about 30,500 square miles; population (1911) 49,000. Cayenne, the only town of importance and only seaport, had 13,520 inhabitants in 1911. The colony has been used as a penal settlement for habitual criminals since 1855. Penal population, 1915, 8568. Gold is mined, the annual production usually exceeding \$2,000,000 in value. There are 225 claims and concessions being de-

veloped. Phosphates are also worked and exported. Vegetable oils, cacao, rosewood and balata are also exported. The total imports in 1915 were valued at \$1,657,970 and the exports at \$1,853,620. There are no railways.

Commerce

Eleven year table of the total foreign trade of the United States with French Guiana:

Year Ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS				Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1909..	\$370,520	\$1,095	\$371,615	\$39,728	.....	\$39,728	100.00	*\$331,887
1910..	298,803	1,470	300,273	21,147	\$24	21,171	99.89	*279,102
1911..	286,685	349	387,034	31,433	.....	31,433	100.00	*255,601
1912..	248,596	228	248,824	50,707	104	50,811	99.80	*198,013
1913..	337,375	339	337,714	84,166	2,220	86,386	97.43	*251,328
1914..	294,986	348	295,334	.....	.....	.....	.....	*295,334
1915..	418,762	2,535	421,297	19,990	8,169	28,159	70.99	*393,138
1916..	490,570	3,047	493,617	18,600	33,914	52,514	35.42	*441,103
1917..	619,300	7,340	626,640	35	29	64	54.68	*626,576
1918..	744,973	16,933	761,906	4,991	.....	4,991	100.00	*756,915
1919..	.....	.....	1,270,616	.....	.....	16,778	.....	*1,253,836

Communication:

Principally by coastal and river steamers and launches, run for the most part by the Societe Francaise de Navigation et de Transports de la Guyane which has its head office in Paris.

Bank:

Bank of Guiana, Cayenne.

Currency:

As in France.

Weights and Measures:

Metric system.

Language: French.

Shipping Routes:

Raparel Steamship Line.

Goods may likewise be shipped via Demerara, British Guiana, or Trinidad, for transshipment to French Guiana. See under British Guiana and Trinidad.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of French Guiana is simple, providing for specific duties, principally based on weight. There is a large free list.

Consular Regulations: As in France.

Cable Rates: via Haiti, \$1.31; from New York or New England states.

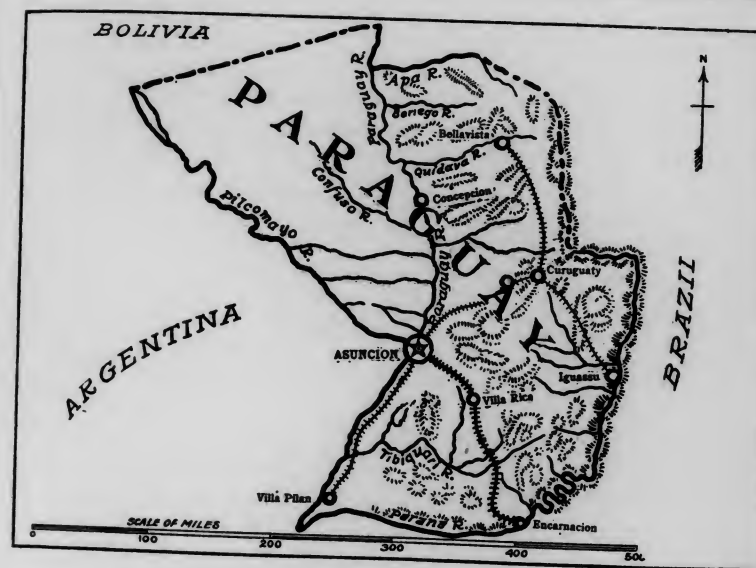
Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Twelve days.

Parcels Post: Service extends to French Guiana. Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Parcels can not be registered. Two copies of the "Customs Declaration" must be attached to each parcel. Prohibitions: Same as for France, except that tobacco may be imported subject to payment of customs duty and other charges.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.



PARAGUAY

A republic in South America bounded by Bolivia, Brazil, and Argentina. Its area is approximately equivalent to that of the state of Missouri. The capital and principal city, Asuncion, is about as large as Salt Lake City in population.

The seasons in Paraguay, because of its position south of the equator are the opposite to those of the United States; spring is from September 21 to December 21, summer from December 21 to March 21, autumn from March 21 to June 21, and winter from June 21 to September 21.

The principal industries of Paraguay are agriculture and the raising of cattle. The chief agricultural products are yerba mate, sugar, and tobacco. The growing of oranges is important, as is the exploitation of the valuable forest resources, especially of the quebracho tree. The livestock industry is increasing in importance, and American capital has recently become interested in this field. Manufacturing is relatively unimportant.

Although the railway mileage of Paraguay is comparatively small, the chief cities of the country are connected with each other and with Buenos Aires, Argentina, by rail. There is, in addition, steamship service between Buenos Aires and Asuncion.

Of the total imports of Paraguay in 1918 the United States supplied 19 per cent. The United States took 4 per cent. of the total exports in the same year. The per capita foreign trade of Paraguay in 1918 amounted to \$20.74; imports to \$10.20; exports to \$10.54.

Area and Population

The approximate area of Paraguay is estimated at 171,000 to 196,000 square miles, over 100,000 square miles of which, known as the Chaco, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo, are the subject of a dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia.

The total population of the country, according to the estimate of 1916-17 was 1,000,000, exclusive of about 50,000 Chaco Indians. The Guarani Indian predominates in the population, and with Europeans, chiefly of Spanish blood, and Negroes make up the major portion of the population of Paraguay proper, which lies between the Paraguay and Alto Paraná Rivers. The population of the chief towns and the surrounding districts, according to the estimate of 1916-17 follows:

Asunción (capital).....	120,000	Encarnación.....	12,500
Villarica.....	26,000	Paraguari.....	10,000
Concepción.....	15,000	Villa del Pilar.....	10,000
Luque.....	15,000	San Pedro.....	8,700
Carapegná.....	15,000		

Commerce

The value of the total foreign trade of Paraguay in 1918 was \$21,777,794. Of this total, imports amounted to \$10,720,073 and exports to \$11,057,721.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Paraguay for eleven years:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per Cent. Free	Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909...	\$52,268		\$52,268	\$16,777		\$16,777	100.00	*\$35,491
1910...	61,142		61,142	29,170		29,170	100.00	*31,972
1911...	86,986		86,986	34,496	\$20	34,516	99.94	*52,470
1912...	161,661		161,661	9,443		9,443	100.00	*152,218
1913...	187,867		187,867	58,243	42	58,285	99.93	*129,582
1914...	172,712	\$479	173,191	63,531	1,120	64,651	98.27	*108,540
1915...	40,158	47	40,205	933	27,193	28,126	3.32	*12,079
1916...	73,449	3	73,452	1,733	51,604	53,337	3.25	*20,115
1917...	227,065	1	227,066	1,996	64,007	66,003	3.01	*161,062
1918...	670,706	60	670,766	13,719	56,078	69,797	19.66	*600,969
1919...			734,370			363,159		*371,111

Foreign trade of Paraguay during ten years:

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1908.....	\$3,930,399	\$3,731,745	\$7,662,144
1909.....	3,655,372	4,064,855	7,710,227
1910.....	6,194,732	4,744,825	10,939,557
1911.....	6,460,670	4,569,826	11,030,496
1912.....	5,163,329	4,087,472	9,250,801
1913.....	7,876,397	5,462,001	13,338,398
1914.....	4,994,981	4,446,827	9,441,808
1915.....	2,333,711	5,447,687	7,781,398
1916.....	4,538,662	4,715,828	9,254,490
1917.....	4,945,624	6,304,585	11,250,209

Imports by countries of origin for five years:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Argentina.....	\$1,057,456	\$902,486	\$765,354	\$1,553,069	\$1,803,417
United Kingdom.....	2,254,313	1,138,021	771,037	1,745,037	1,449,638
United States.....	473,579	416,082	210,232	564,672	842,002
Spain.....	417,128	271,936	113,718	175,204	300,432
Brazil.....	44,739	23,235	8,904	34,829	278,733
Italy.....	479,953	345,626	169,685	256,235	131,731
Uruguay.....	58,360	36,984	30,140	50,712	81,176
France.....	520,985	251,410	56,755	70,794	74,795
Netherlands.....	2,176,607	1,356,063	161,669	31,171	17,355
Belgium.....	184,760	9,529	13,433	15,004	9,055
Switzerland.....	15,239	113,572	4,463	2,347	838
Austria-Hungary.....	85,113	66,927	1,013	11,103	1,953
Other countries.....	78,831	51,975	25,698	28,487	16
Total.....	\$7,876,397	\$4,994,981	\$2,333,711	\$4,538,662	\$4,945,624

Imports by major classifications for five years:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Textiles.....	\$2,195,029	\$985,921	\$770,237	\$1,869,576	\$1,862,245
Foodstuffs.....	1,597,740	1,315,654	639,364	1,037,166	1,382,571
Hardware.....	1,508,461	1,127,391	311,035	750,599	539,836
Fancy goods.....	557,957	298,835	97,714	196,256	273,159
Wines, spirits, etc.....	377,270	199,249	78,977	143,113	202,854
Drugs and chemicals.....	299,445	227,701	114,225	160,486	199,031
Ready-made clothing.....	176,275	105,616	92,996	153,615	161,726
Animals.....	130,394	63,501	38,876	61,753	96,620
Hats.....	124,021	41,066	14,584	30,866	50,943
Electrical supplies.....	82,206	83,344	10,829	31,867	17,018
Glass and chinaware.....	102,223	71,997	13,364	21,246	37,133
Firearms and ammunition.....	65,732	58,793	3,550	11,531	31,165
Hides and skins.....	61,455	31,002	13,333	24,901	31,588
Boots and shoes.....	67,552	38,164	7,616	26,095	30,825
Musical instruments.....	40,370	17,128	2,526	5,656	7,676
Furniture.....	28,550	24,628	2,408	4,654	6,365
Tobacco.....	15,656	14,431	6,289	6,203	5,801
Jewelry.....	17,249	4,712	1,015		
Vehicles and accessories.....	43,659	34,209	13,622	2,595	7,182
Material for public works.....	385,153	251,648	100,651	564	1,886
Miscellaneous.....					
Total.....	\$7,876,397	\$4,994,981	\$2,333,711	\$4,538,662	\$4,945,624

① In 1916 and 1917 not separately stated.

Exports by countries of destination for five years:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Argentina.....	\$3,410,925	\$2,634,750	\$3,528,186	\$3,467,867	\$4,821,718
Spain.....	25,195	78,621	63,527	361,420	570,890
Uruguay.....	673,784	572,929	556,812	222,405	438,436
United States.....		10,724	293,926	227,287	199,189
France.....	33,068	49,456	37,412	126,022	173,115
Italy.....	11,109	31,790	191,352	141,807	55,323
United Kingdom.....	158	112,082	27,432	77,624	32,718
Brazil.....	37,740	26,184	15,245	15,245	6,232
Netherlands.....		107,393	536,048	74,997	1,357
Norway.....			53,827		
Belgium.....		56,130			
Austria-Hungary.....		34,479			
Germany.....	10,124				
Denmark.....	1,198,686	786,169			
Other countries.....	5,061	2,241	58,078	1,154	5,607
Total.....	\$5,462,001	\$4,446,827	\$5,447,687	\$4,715,828	\$6,304,585

Exports by principal articles for five years:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Quebracho extract.....Tons	11,730	12,710	18,308	21,136	29,899
Cattle hides.....No.	307,806	265,900	286,277	186,435	253,952
Yerba maté.....Tons	4,266	3,331	4,709	3,275	3,845
Tobacco.....Tons	5,426	4,532	7,125	6,837	6,988
Quebracho logs.....Tons	13,068	8,417	2,323	1,006	1,645
Logs, other.....Tons	7,977	6,882	5,186	8,608	38,955
Peas, other.....No.	778,870	580,212	749,096	596,734	1,073,652
Oranges.....No.	168,040,040	149,151,050	216,996,750	189,382,503	174,752,000
Beef cattle.....No.	36,546	24,385	29,509	28,410	62,936
Oil of petit grain.....Tons	33	26	46	81	237
Tallow.....Tons	200	164	299	81	237
Horsehair.....Tons	91	67	82	98	95
Horns.....Tons	295	191	46	33	49
Meat extract.....Tons	397	693	321		
Bran.....Tons	14	17	5		
Preserved meats.....Tons		133	355		
Beef meal.....Tons		34			
Jerked beef.....Tons	1,714	745	1,074	473	1,034
Sugar.....Tons		421		1	
Heron plumes (aigrettes).....Grams	44,050	35,930	18,098	115,600	850

Production and Industry

The chief industries of Paraguay are the raising of livestock, and a small concomitant meat packing industry, the cultivation of yerba maté, or Paraguayan tea, tobacco, the export of petit grain oil, made from the leaves of the sour orange, quebracho extract and wood, curupray wood, the cultivation of sugar, and the following agricultural products—maize, beans, sweet potatoes and mandioca, for local consumption.

The distribution of land, according to the official statistics, is as follows (in acres):

Total area.....	100,035,000
Of which used.....	55,977,150
as follows:	
Stock lands.....	29,640,000
Yerba maté lands.....	6,946,875
Timber.....	19,760,000
Tobacco.....	24,700
Sugar cane.....	14,820
Forage.....	19,760
Rice.....	9,880
Other crops.....	11,115
Town lands.....	24,720
Unexploited government land.....	44,033,110

The estimated number of livestock in Paraguay in 1915, as compared with 1899 and 1877 is shown by the following table:

Livestock	1877	1899	1915
Cattle.....	200,525	2,283,089	5,249,043
Sheep.....	6,668	214,058	600,000
Horses.....	21,140	182,790	478,000
Mules and asses.....	2,799	7,557	35,000
Hogs.....	3,026	23,887	61,000
Goats.....		32,334	87,000

The total number of cattle in the year 1915, compared with other important cattle producing countries is shown in the following table:

Countries	Number of Cattle	Approximate Population	Number of Cattle per 1,000 Inhabitants	Number of Cattle per Sq. Kilometer
Paraguay.....	5,249,043	1,000,000	5,249	11.8
Uruguay.....	8,192,602	1,226,000	6,518	41.6
Argentina.....	29,120,000	7,500,000	3,882	9.7
Brazil.....	30,705,000	22,300,000	1,376	3.5
Australia.....	11,819,000	4,750,000	2,488	1.5

During a period of years the exports of cattle, hides and skins has been as follows:

Years	Live Animals Exported	Hides, Skins Exported	Percentage of Total Cattle
1910.....	11	343,458	8.3
1911.....	137	302,512	7.3
1912.....	4,661	342,703	7.9
1913.....	36,564	398,048	9.3
1914.....	24,385	342,782	7.4
1915.....	29,509	340,692	6.4

The sugar industry is growing in importance. The greater part of the sugar and sugar cane has been used until recently in the manufacture of industrial alcohol and of "cana," a native rum.

The following table shows the production of sugar cane, sugar, alcohol and "cana" over a period of six years.

Years	Cane Tons	Sugar		Alcohol		"Cana"	
		Kilos	Pounds	Liters	Gallons	Liters	Gallons
1910.....	15,417	834,000	1,838,655	130,000	34,342	42,525	11,234
1911.....	9,161	478,000	1,053,810	77,000	20,341	75,560	19,961
1912.....	19,837	849,800	1,873,498	217,000	57,325	257,710	68,079
1913.....	30,939	1,461,000	3,220,931	408,720	106,651	475,500	125,613
1914.....	46,107	2,559,000	5,641,584	415,200	109,684	53,350	14,093
1915.....	36,555	1,536,577	3,387,109	235,175	62,126	807,500	57,457

The total area in cultivation in 1917 was 11,120 acres. During the years 1910-1914, inclusive, sugar was imported in amounts ranging from 3,825,266 to 5,751,647 pounds. In 1915 only 21,517 pounds of sugar was imported. The average amount of sugar obtained from grinding and milling has varied from 4.3 per cent. to 5.5 per cent., as compared with 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. in Argentina, 9 per cent. to 14 per cent. in Brazil, 10 per cent. to 12 per cent. in Cuba; this low percentage being due to antiquated machinery and methods. The sugar is chiefly produced in the Ybytymi district. There are numerous crude and small distilleries throughout the republic which produce "cana."

One of the most important industries of the republic is the production of yerba maté (Paraguayan tea), the tree being raised in the eastern and central parts of the country. It is estimated that between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 people in South America are regular consumers of this beverage. There is a tax on its export from Paraguay. In 1917 there were 197 estates engaged in its production, the yield amounting to 7,049,500 kilos, as compared with 7,862,250 kilos in 1914. The Departments of Concepcion, Encarnacion,

San Pedro, Ihu and Caazapa produced practically the whole of this amount. Of the total produced in 1915, 4,709,213 kilos were exported.

The tobacco crop is one of the principal sources of revenue, and is cultivated chiefly by small farmers. Between 60 per cent. and 70 per cent. of the annual production was exported chiefly, before the war, to Germany, but also to Holland, Argentine, England, Denmark, Norway, Italy and Uruguay. The following table shows the exports of tobacco in recent years:

Years	Amount Exported.			Years	Amount Exported.		
	Bales	(Kilos)	Weight (Pounds)		Bales	(Kilos)	Weight (Pounds)
1908.....	51,340	5,034,657	11,099,506	1912.....	45,454	4,001,892	8,822,071
1909.....	50,483	4,850,935	10,694,490	1913.....	61,077	5,827,762	12,848,003
1910.....	59,424	5,622,803	12,396,145	1914.....	59,258	4,648,648	10,248,524
1911.....	72,422	6,435,358	14,187,500	1915.....	74,655	7,378,934	16,267,806

In recent years, orange raising for export has become an extensive industry. Owing to the fact that the Paraguayan orange ripens some weeks earlier than that grown in Argentina and Uruguay, those countries offer a good market. The number of oranges exported during recent years has been as follows: 1910, 136,052,630; 1911, 129,722,910; 1912, 125,591,180; 1913, 168,040,040; 1914, 149,150,050; 1915, 216,996,750. The leaf of the sour orange yields an essential oil known as petit grain, used in the manufacture of perfumes and flavoring extracts, which is exported to a considerable extent from Paraguay.

Quebracho wood, and the tanning extract derived therefrom are exported, chiefly to Argentina and Uruguay. There are at present six quebracho factories operating in Paraguay, five of which are controlled from Buenos Aires and are presumably of Argentine ownership. The International Products Co., an American corporation, has just built the sixth plant at Puerto Pinazo, Paraguay, and began operation about the end of the year. The five Buenos Aires controlled plants, the names and addresses of which appear in the table below, export all their products to Buenos Aires, whence, it is understood, the bulk of it is re-exported as Argentinian extract. The American company will export its quebracho extract direct to New York. The following table shows the number of tons of quebracho extract produced in Paraguay during the years 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918, by companies:

Companies	1915	1916	1917	1918
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Campes y Quebrachales, Puerto Saetre.....	5,200	4,800	7,700	7,500
Compania de Tierras Carlos Casado (Ltd.), Puerto Casado..	7,340	6,257	6,977	4,897
Sociedad Forestal, Puerto Guarini.....	5,658	3,228	4,305	6,033
Quebrachales y Estancias, Puerto Galileo.....	2,347	1,074	2,671	940
Quebrachales Fusionados, Puerto Max.....	7,876	.....	3,252	3,810
Total.....	28,421	15,359	25,103	23,180

In spite of the higher prices for which quebracho extract has sold since the war, the production has been considerably below normal, due chiefly to prolonged strikes of transportation companies of Paraguay and Argentina, during which time all shipping had to stop because of insufficient warehouse space to store accumulated stocks at the plants. According to statistics furnished by the factories, the average yield of extract per ton of quebracho logs is about 23 per cent.

Manufacturing has as yet assumed relatively little importance in Paraguay. There are one large flour mill, one boot and shoe factory, and one brewery capitalized for amounts varying from 250,000 to 700,000 gold pesos.

Railways, Telegraphs:

The total railway mileage of Paraguay amounts to 467 miles, of which only about 291 miles represent a common-carrier service, the rest being owned and operated by quebracho companies for the transportation of logs. Extensions to the Paraguay Central Railway are planned which will connect Asuncion with the Atlantic seaboard via Sao Paulo-Rio Grande Railway, and a line is likewise planned to extend through the Chaco to Bolivia. At present Asuncion is connected with Buenos Aires by rail and steamship. Traffic on the steamship lines predominates. There are 2,050 miles of telegraph and 46 offices in the republic; and three radio stations.

Money:

The gold peso, valued at \$0.965 United States currency, is the nominal monetary unit of Paraguay. No gold is current, however, and paper pesos, with a subsidiary nickel coinage of 5, 10 and 20 centavos, forms the medium of exchange. The paper currency is subject to wide fluctuations; for a considerable period before the war the rate of exchange was 1,500, the paper peso, thus being worth \$0.06 United States currency. In July, 1914, the exchange rate was 2,100, and the government issued \$50,000,000 paper, increasing the amount in circulation from \$65,000,000 to \$115,000,000. The exchange rate reached its highest level in July, 1915, when it stood at 4,200, the paper peso then being worth approximately \$0.024 United States currency. At the close of 1916 it was worth approximately \$0.035 United States currency. In 1916 the government of Paraguay adopted a plan for the stabilization of exchange by which all exporters must declare the gold value of their exports and buy paper money at a fixed rate from an exchange bureau established by the government, thereby leaving the gold in the country. The government put at the disposal of this exchange bureau a fund of 10,000,000 paper pesos, plus the amounts received from the sale of gold currency, and the available funds of the Banco Agricola. This plan has practically stabilized the exchange rate, and improved the general economic condition of the republic.

There are six banks in Paraguay with a total capitalization of \$4,629,244 gold, \$56,650,397 paper, with total reserves amounting to \$1,232,974 gold, \$18,102,102 paper, as follows:

Banks	Capital		Reserves	
	Gold Pesos	Paper Pesos	Gold Pesos	Paper Pesos
Banco de la Republic.....	4,000,000	.....	1,215,447	.....
Banco Mercantil de Paraguay.....	.....	20,000,000	.....	18,000,000
Banco Agricola del Paraguay.....	.....	34,590,000	.....	.....
Banco de Espana y America.....	629,244	.....	17,527	.....
Caja de Credito Commercial.....	.....	594,300	.....	102,102
Banco Constructor del Paraguay.....	.....	1,466,500	.....	not stated
Total.....	4,629,244	56,650,397	1,232,974	18,102,102

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives:

The United States has a minister, consul and two vice-consuls at Asuncion.

Paraguay has a minister in Washington, consuls general in New York and Philadelphia, consuls in San Francisco, Chicago, Boston, New York, New Orleans, Norfolk, San Juan (P. R.), vice-consuls in Mobile, Washington, Indianapolis, Detroit, Philadelphia, Newport News, Richmond, Kansas City, St. Louis, Buffalo, Rochester, Cincinnati, and Newark.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Paraguay enumerates several thousand articles, and for each article is assessed a duty based upon an established per cent. of an official valuation established by the tariff itself. There are various surtaxes.

Consular Regulations:

Certificate of origin in Spanish must be certified by the consul in duplicate. Bills of lading in duplicate must be certified (charge \$2.00 per set). If shipment is made via Montevideo, bills of lading must also be certified by the Uruguayan consul (charge \$1.61). Packages should be marked "En transito para Paraguay" (In transit to Paraguay).

Language: Spanish.

Local Advertising Media:

Paraguay has seven newspapers—only two of which are to be considered by the foreign advertiser. There are two commercial journals—one weekly and one a bi-monthly.

Shipping Routes:

See routes to Montevideo (Uruguay) and Buenos Aires (Argentina).

Cable Rates:

Via Colon \$0.50 per word from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Varies.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Paraguay. Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Rate, 12 cents per pound or fraction thereof, plus an additional charge of 30 cents for each parcel, whatever its weight, to cover the transit service of the parcels through Argentina. Parcels cannot be registered.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.

**PERU**

A republic on the west coast of South America, bounded on the north by Ecuador and Colombia, on the east by Brazil and Bolivia, on the south by Chile, and on the west by Pacific Ocean. Its area is a little more than two and one half times that of the state of Texas. Lima, the capital and principal city, is about as large as Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Although Peru lies wholly within the tropical latitude, its climate is not tropical. The cold Humboldt Current, which flows from Cape Horn all along the west coast of South America to the Gulf of Guayaquil in Ecuador, modifies the heat and gives to Peru a cool, temperate climate, although the same latitude in Brazil is tropical.

The principal industry of Peru is mining, the most important mineral products being copper, coal, silver, gold and borax. Extensive petroleum deposits exist in the country and are being exploited largely by American capital. Of agricultural crops, sugar is the most important, being followed by coca, rice, and cotton. Rubber is the one product of commercial importance in the eastern part of Peru, and is shipped from Iquitos down the Amazon River to the Atlantic Coast. Livestock raising is increasing in importance, and hides, leather, and wool are valuable products, the industry centering in the city of Arequipa.

It is important to remember that while Peru is a west-coast country, the city of Iquitos is reached not via the west coast, but from the Atlantic Coast of Brazil, and thence up the Amazon via Manaus. There is practically no overland communication between the west coast cities of Peru and Iquitos.

Of the total imports in 1918 the United States supplied 64 per cent. The United States took 47 per cent. of the total exports in the same year. The per capita foreign trade of Peru in 1918 amounted to \$34.22; imports to \$13.77; exports to \$20.45.

Area and Population.

The republic may be divided into three sections:

(1). The western lowlands, in which are all the Pacific ports, and the cities of Lima, Trujillo, Piura, Catacoas. This section of the country contains the principal agricultural districts, the petroleum fields, and, in the south, the vineyards.

(2). The plateau lands of the western and central Andes, lying from 7,500 to 14,000 feet above sea level, extending from the northern boundary to Lake Titicaca. In this section are located the cities of Arequipa, Cuzco, Juliaco and Huancayo. It contains the principal mineral wealth of the republic, including the Cerro de Pasco and Morococha mines. The raising of livestock is also carried on in this district.

(3). The eastern slope and lowlands. Sparsely populated, covered with tropical forests, and lacking in railroad facilities. Iquitos, 2,500 miles up the Amazon, is the chief port. Products are rubber, hard woods, dye woods and vegetable ivory. The district is capable of agricultural development also.

There has been no census officially taken since 1876. The estimated area is 683,321 square miles; the estimated present population is 4,500,000, of which approximately 900,000 are White; 1,200,000 are Mestizos, 3,000,000 are Indians, and 400,000 miscellaneous. There are large and unknown numbers of absolutely uncivilized Indians.

The population of the departments and provinces according to the last official census (1876) is as follows (includes Tacna, now occupied by Chile).

Departments and Provinces	Area: Square Miles	Population	
		Census	Estimate
Departments:			
Amazonas.....	13,943	34,284	70,676
Ancaesha.....	16,562	284,830	428,703
Apurimac.....	8,187	118,525	177,387
Arequipa.....	21,947	157,046	229,007
Ayacucho.....	18,185	142,215	302,469
Cajamarca.....	12,538	212,746	442,412
Cuzco.....	156,270	243,032	438,646
Huancavelica.....	9,251	103,069	223,796
Huanuco.....	14,024	78,991	145,309
Ica.....	8,718	60,255	90,962
Junin.....	23,347	200,759	394,393
Lambayeque.....	4,614	86,738	124,091
Liberdad.....	10,206	147,336	250,931
Lima (1).....	13,310	225,800	298,106
Loreto.....	288,456	61,905	100,596
Madre de Dios.....	24,747	.....	16,000
Piura.....	16,825	135,615	213,909
Puno.....	41,198	259,449	537,345
Tacna.....	12,590	36,009	50,449
Total Departments.....	714,918	2,597,604	4,520,787

Note: (1) Province of Lima, pop. (1908) 172,927.

Table continued on page 193.

Table Continued:

Departments and Provinces	Area: Square Miles	Population	
		Census	Estimate
Provinces:			
Callao.....	14	34,492	48,118
Moquegua.....	5,549	28,785	42,695
Tumbes.....	1,980	.....	8,602
Total Provinces.....	7,543	63,277	99,414
Grand Total.....	722,461	2,660,881	4,620,201

The population of the chief cities is as follows:

Name	Population	Name	Population
Lima (capital).....	160,000	Cajamarca.....	12,000
Callao (chief port).....	40,000	Cerro de Pasco.....	15,000
Arequipa.....	50,000	Huaras.....	17,000
Cuzco.....	30,000	Huancavelica.....	4,000
Trujillo.....	20,000	Puno.....	6,000
Iquitos.....	20,000	Barranco.....	12,000
Albancay.....	4,000	Chivillos.....	10,000
Ayacucho.....	20,000		

Commerce

The value of the total foreign trade of Peru in 1918 was estimated at \$154,000,000. Of this total, imports were estimated at \$62,000,000 and exports at \$92,000,000.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Peru for eleven years:

Year Ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS			Per Cent. Free	Excess of Exports(+) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909.....	\$4,549,793	\$8,071	\$4,557,864	\$5,789,191	\$597,353	\$6,386,544	90.65	-\$1,828,680
1910.....	4,536,126	11,927	4,548,053	6,616,354	1,005,143	7,621,497	86.81	-3,037,444
1911.....	5,589,604	7,519	5,597,123	8,562,612	731,418	9,314,030	91.93	-3,716,907
1912.....	5,510,582	11,877	5,522,459	9,265,041	859,028	10,124,069	91.52	-4,601,610
1913.....	7,325,455	16,448	7,341,903	8,893,360	768,219	9,661,579	92.05	-2,324,676
1914.....	7,115,514	25,738	7,141,252	11,502,486	673,237	12,175,723	94.47	-5,034,471
1915.....	5,825,478	47,996	5,873,474	9,935,060	2,661,588	12,596,648	78.37	-6,723,174
1916.....	9,381,384	144,846	9,526,230	20,678,223	3,648,486	24,326,699	85.00	-14,800,459
1917.....	18,674,057	154,827	18,828,884	31,654,025	4,724,991	36,379,016	87.02	-17,550,132
1918.....	21,762,867	248,716	22,011,583	38,313,110	3,267,663	41,580,773	92.14	-19,569,190
1919.....	.....	.....	26,149,900	.....	.....	34,835,636	.....	-8,685,736

Value of the foreign trade of Peru for thirteen years:

Year	Imports			Year	Exports		
	Imports	Exports	Total		Imports	Exports	Total
1905.....	\$21,178,407	\$27,980,724	\$49,159,131	1912.....	\$24,982,047	\$45,871,503	\$70,853,550
1906.....	24,351,014	27,681,973	52,032,987	1913.....	29,591,451	44,409,610	74,001,061
1907.....	26,825,994	27,918,488	54,744,482	1914.....	23,463,740	42,611,450	66,075,199
1908.....	25,816,191	26,627,655	52,443,846	1915.....	15,044,347	68,638,128	83,682,475
1909.....	20,891,329	31,554,379	52,445,708	1916.....	42,200,010	80,389,561	122,589,571
1910.....	24,206,188	34,380,009	58,586,197	1917.....	65,623,856	90,606,997	156,230,853
1911.....	26,429,875	36,014,896	62,471,771	(a) 1918.....	62,000,000	92,000,000	154,000,000

Note: (a) Estimated.

Value of imports from principal countries of origin for six years:

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States.....	\$5,763,425	\$8,530,525	\$7,633,716	\$7,232,817	\$24,866,592	\$42,732,571
United Kingdom.....	6,648,368	7,769,225	6,505,364	3,219,974	7,272,042	9,402,477
Hongkong.....	752,595	768,954	628,271	884,263	1,467,303	2,205,283
Chile.....	951,136	1,035,554	435,542	458,734	1,462,013	1,736,264
Italy.....	1,237,876	1,236,730	979,932	767,061	1,153,023	1,208,716
Australia.....	1,164,252	631,290	909,150	60,131	1,144,126	1,127,238
British India.....	162,033	274,303	270,969	424,809	1,132,224	1,701,117
France.....	1,547,575	1,363,191	758,034	432,864	953,847	1,094,905
Spain.....	421,625	355,495	303,979	219,349	826,778	1,738,038
Japan.....	112,560	62,879	60,566	89,342	415,529	629,346
Denmark.....	450	78	2,265	44,388	195,743	27,955
Sweden.....	96,189	267	2,292	20,868	187,584	92,928
Ecuador.....	209	85,492	755,913	38,224	176,908	308,581
Netherlands.....	112,985	158,990	112,511	222,006	113,429	59,146
Cuba.....	114,784	19,858	7,862	77,424	96,452	140,585
Brazil.....	4,521,729	5,132,039	3,144,436	464,986	60,533	34,195
Germany.....	1,192,284	1,866,915	1,334,534	147,339	59,396	92,991
Portugal.....	117,063	86,192	34,974	32,996	52,958	13,209
Colombia.....	11,591	45,179	6,417	3,165	28,155	30,725
Norway.....	24,713	20,747	19,512	24,126	23,987	144,298
Salvador.....	45,043	17,277	592	13,460	90,187	269,770
Mexico.....	34,054	13,263	9,404	134,717	199	32,568
Argentina.....	22,283	33,014	21,539	25,241	429,713	479,157
Costa Rica.....	27,135	38,034	98,275	25,241	429,713	479,157
Other countries.....	27,135	38,034	98,275	25,241	429,713	479,157
Total.....	\$24,982,047	\$29,591,451	\$23,463,740	\$15,044,347	\$42,200,010	\$65,623,856

Value of imports by twenty major classifications for six years (values in United States currency):

Classifications	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Cotton textiles and manufactures.....	\$3,478,943	\$3,345,424	\$2,476,787	\$1,419,100	\$5,003,389	\$9,442,027
Wool and animal hair and manufactures.....	1,529,592	1,468,847	1,144,189	440,053	1,165,462	2,291,368
Linen, hemp, jute and other textile fibers and manufactures.....	616,291	643,392	589,586	678,101	2,026,289	2,726,819
Silk, animal and vegetable and manufactures.....	376,251	281,991	206,812	111,026	326,431	354,561
Hides, skins and leather goods.....	483,638	464,586	402,024	203,444	584,834	580,036
Wearing apparel and notions.....	107,396	112,645	82,022	53,314	88,991	131,419
Furniture.....	222,056	278,648	202,666	73,677	166,610	684,320
Metals, and manufactures of.....	3,098,609	3,526,571	3,647,439	1,683,678	8,317,661	17,931,980
Stones, earthen, coal, glass and chinaware.....	1,591,781	2,478,808	2,098,358	1,019,394	3,347,082	4,735,088
Woods, lumber and manufactures.....	1,272,231	1,833,366	1,794,263	1,015,195	1,911,885	2,558,474
Paints, dyes, and varnishes, bitumen and gums.....	1,020,988	1,770,459	1,153,049	714,016	2,195,976	2,268,643
Live animals.....	90,478	59,141	40,056	16,664	56,380	37,951
Stationery, paper, and cardboard.....	928,041	913,636	702,819	556,572	1,306,146	2,519,393
Tools, ships' stores, machines, and vehicles.....	2,185,182	4,486,761	3,290,880	1,771,703	33,508,942	5,678,327
Musical instruments.....	149,517	152,550	94,721	47,749	149,717	284,081
Arms, ammunition and explosives.....	396,634	652,698	407,136	507,884	1,107,799	991,337
Dye goods and miscellaneous articles.....	1,559,010	1,665,351	1,037,230	769,201	1,592,947	2,568,160
Beverages.....	662,145	646,773	393,625	278,269	544,631	818,613
Comestibles and condiments.....	4,132,385	3,658,049	2,879,793	3,024,309	6,886,576	7,470,320
Medicines and pharmaceutical products.....	846,412	1,030,543	736,446	584,015	6,886,577	1,825,975
Articles not classified.....	234,558	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Added for difference between customs house and true value.....	.....	121,300	83,800	76,972	84,836	103,960
Total.....	\$24,982,047	\$29,591,451	\$23,463,740	\$15,044,347	\$42,200,110	\$65,623,856

Value of exports by countries of destination for six years:

Countries	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States.....	\$17,495,276	\$14,741,639	\$14,807,795	\$31,056,775	\$50,565,066	\$53,180,103
United Kingdom.....	15,734,561	16,539,110	15,912,116	17,801,094	14,394,551	18,432,765
Chile.....	5,157,534	5,847,139	6,231,201	14,061,173	8,596,760	11,857,817
Jamaica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,866,029	1,031,929
Bolivia.....	558,200	639,590	420,217	911,184	1,474,776	1,811,580
Brazil.....	23,221	141,426	.....	275,413	725,161	466,298
France.....	2,730,698	1,566,495	14,953	590,661	629,754	741,223
Africa and Taena (Chile).....	166,542	200,174	742,826	398,431	480,408	425,065
Argentina.....	1,652	76,20	268,144	790,395	440,170	566,389
Norway.....	.....	139,740	146	361,867	523,903	.....
Ecuador.....	143,759	241,668	296,372	214,863	57,003	.....
Barbados.....	.....	356,037	296,694	141,578	342,902	.....
Japan.....	214	947	.....	127,985	.....	.....
Italy.....	11,840	6,683	61	47,460	64,319	77,026
Spain.....	14,998	7,557	48,790	92,756	50,296	2,265
Colombia.....	37,884	95,042	11,853	1,539,803	39,459	9,642
Panama.....	116,989	55,754	46,069	36,965	14,295	97,798
Uruguay.....	114,117	43,021	15,918	587,058	6,096	12,301
Portugal.....	.....	578	2,296	32,380	548	.....
Germany.....	3,205,496	2,966,884	1,598,802	.....	.....	.....
Canada.....	.....	.....	942,480	.....	.....	.....
Belgium.....	322,369	1,212,555	396,866	.....	.....	763,196
Netherlands.....	13,273	12,743	104,667	.....	.....	.....
Other countries.....	22,871	20,583	509,831	24,265	197,581	207,793
Total.....	\$45,871,503	\$44,409,610	\$42,611,459	\$68,638,128	\$80,389,561	\$90,606,997

Exports by principal articles, exclusive of minerals and mineral products for five years (values in United States currency):

Articles	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Animal and Animal Products:					
Wool:					
Alpaca.....	\$1,035,656	\$571,578	\$1,536,372	\$1,693,948	\$478,194
Llama.....	125,140	783,874	90,323	143,958	11,654
Sheep.....	700,410	769,714	840,036	1,065,418	1,840,345
Hides.....	616,583	929,382	881,283	775,772	1,589,535
Cattle.....	9,797	177,594	119,050	231,238	80,049
Parchment.....	45,309	47,107	43,422	45,071	21,231
Cochineal.....	23,250	25,082	25,267	16,324	10,517
Heron plumes (aigrettes).....	.....	61,440	34,710	16,402	13,087
Tallow.....	13,617	10,633	7,387	15,921	6,371
Mutton.....	5,895	8,150	5,073	6,571	1,710
Butter.....	8,616	7,183	4,038	6,632	.....
Vegetable products:					
Cotton.....	5,068,328	6,921,752	6,829,369	6,155,564	8,372,628
Sugar, refined.....	6,775,442	6,708,063	12,794,460	26,987,541	18,297,574
Sugar, raw.....	61,502	167,106	40,546	120,902	1,039,286
Rubber.....	6,357,001	3,964,856	2,176,264	2,896,287	3,387,113
Straw hats.....	2,102,542	577,052	248,647	230,626	214,194
Cottonseed.....	190,346	513,648	366,026	454,516	1,061,837
Cottonseed cake.....	7,416	15,634	28,810	.....	189,039
Rice.....	159,582	169,735	170,804	442,551	465,957
Coca leaves.....	289,024	380,178	305,071	785,011	530,274
Cocaine.....	366,614	1,847,665	198,307	146,572	125,334
Coffee.....	143,078	138,130	37,538	51,841	80,496
Ivory nuts.....	77,332	169,832	99,654	84,296	34,214
Fruits, fresh.....	71,417	159,062	84,296	149,158	126,082
Pepper.....	143,894	52,065	41,572	63,738	64,574
Condurango (dyewood).....	72,311	47,282	37,684	100,582	181,584
Vegetables and garden stuff.....	60,176	59,107	177,530	206,185	20,130
Alfalfa seed.....	26,214	34,622	6,444	10,586	2,707
Charcoal.....	28,878	30,564	3,538	43,419	42,544
Toeyuo (a kind of cotton cloth).....	30,695	26,341	26,585	40,483	11,921
Cacao.....	15,760	12,792	14,123	349	52,876
Rhatany root.....	18,924	9,933	972	.....	.....

Exports of principal minerals and mineral products for five years (values in United States currency):

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Bars, refined:					
Copper and silver.....	\$8,878,228	\$7,465,723	\$6,061,605	\$10,181,704	.....
Silver.....	101,224	118,360	118,125	.....	\$8,806
Lead and silver.....	96,121	41,655	19,007	.....	.....
Copper.....	20,936	.....	.....	.....	26,938,605
Copper, silver and gold.....	.....	.....	.....	5,176,395	.....
Lead.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,603
Mattes:					
Copper and silver.....	2,229,014	296,668	533,244	307,550	.....
Copper, silver and lead.....	.....	142,159	17,063	.....	.....
Copper, silver and gold.....	.....	16,698	1,594	47,214	.....
Copper.....	.....	12,218	29,349	74,450	1,268,712
Lead.....	75,096	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ores:					
Lead and silver.....	743,978	1,641,951	429,201	197,559	.....
Copper and silver.....	840,527	2,108,663	367,853	363,299	.....
Gold.....	461	1,015,908	368	3,013	3,640
Copper.....	100,621	262,546	136,638	174,832	651,900
Silver.....	166,260	186,823	101,554	81,453	114,117
Copper, silver and lead.....	3,936	73,000	18,502	9,569	.....
Silver and gold.....	17,739	62,791	29,407	45,824	.....
Copper, silver, and gold.....	22,122	5,220	20,193	8,432	.....
Copper and lead.....	111,940	520	1,632	68	.....
Lead.....	138,087	71,918	66,256	6,765	288,479
Silver and copper.....	.....	.....	.....	103,445	.....
Gold and silver.....	.....	.....	.....	891,333	.....
Zinc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,402
Sulphide:					
Silver.....	1,082,030	340,559	334,251	359,474	.....
Silver, copper and gold.....	7,839	92,675	88,048	56,033	353,161
Silver and copper.....	27,886	81,157	24,100	22,069	.....
Petroleum and its products:					
Benzine.....	1,908,084	2,635,164	2,985,590	2,523,462	3,941,207
Crude Petroleum.....	1,230,775	1,612,849	1,201,010	2,174,485	1,770,745
Gasoline.....	40,746	174,809	131,910	131,997	785,055
Kerosene.....	.....	1,030	311	728,266	204,358
Nujol.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,600
Guano.....	751,025	279,583	818,735	173,020	.....
Wolfurmit.....	69,901	93,190	97,676	246,172	1,071,435
Borate of lime.....	54,710	53,688	36,697	10,837	67,991
Salt.....	37,485	22,759	38,102	40,250	.....
Antimony.....	.....	.....	.....	83,757	88,403
Vanadum.....	741,320	.....	.....	412,414	1,121,692

Production and Industry

The principal agricultural products of Peru are sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, coffee. The sugar plantations are located principally in the irrigated country west of the mountains, although there are some on the eastern slope. British and German investments in this industry have been large. Production costs are low, estimates placing it at less than \$25 per metric ton where modern equipment is in use, and \$30 per metric ton where obsolete methods are employed. The average daily wage of laborers in this industry in 1913 was 1.25 soles (\$0.60 United States currency). In 1911 there were 16,977 persons employed in the industry; in 1912, 19,945; 1913, 20,942; in 1914, 21,881; in 1915, 24,433.

The production of cane per acre is almost double that of Cuba; labor is less expensive, warehousing and storage ordinarily unnecessary since the coastal lands have practically no rainfall. About five-sixths of the sugar crop is exported, Great Britain, the United States and Chile being the largest takers. Trujillo is the center of the sugar industry, and what little refining is carried on in the republic takes place there. The following table shows the area under cultivation to cane, the production of sugar and chancaca (molasses), and the production of alcohol and rum during recent years:

Area under cultivation to cane, the production of sugar and chancaca (molasses) and the production of alcohol and rum during recent years:

Years	Area under Cultivation	Production of Sugar and Chancaca	Production of Alcohol and Rum
	Acres	Short Tons	Gallons
1911.....	86,879	196,386	2,050,965
1912.....	91,747	212,029	2,405,406
1913.....	97,745	202,394	2,346,772
1914.....	100,641	250,860	2,869,165
1915.....	105,770	289,124	2,673,666
1916.....	100,650	303,600	.....

Cotton, second in importance to sugar, is grown in the northern coastal valleys in the region near the port of Paita, the total area under cultivation being estimated at 139,087 acres. In 1915 exports of cotton amounted to 46,571,797 pounds, valued at \$6,165,252; exports of cotton seed and cottonseed cake chiefly to Chile and Great Britain in the same year amounted to 13,222 and 7,299 tons, respectively, with an aggregate value of \$898,269. The local cotton mills absorb a large part of the crop; over \$2,500,000 having been invested in the mills, which, in 1915, consumed approximately 6,500,000 pounds of raw cotton.

Rice, like sugar, is an irrigation crop grown principally in the provinces of Lambayeque and La Libertad. There are about 60,000 acres under cultivation in rice; the total annual production varies between 70,000,000 and 100,000,000 pounds, and the average yield per acre is 1,500 pounds. Production in 1917 was 46,178,618 kilos; in 1916, 35,979,121 kilos; in 1915, 37,250,770 kilos.

Wheat is a large crop, but is chiefly consumed locally. Coffee is grown in central Peru, in the Chanchamayo, Perene and Pancartambo regions, colonized by the Peruvian Corporation, and in the Huanuco district. The Peruvian Corporation has a concession of some 2,750,000 acres, less than half being occupied. Tobacco is raised in the northern provinces of Tumbes and Huancabamba, but the manufacture, import and export of tobacco is a monopoly held by the government corporation, the Compania Recaudadora de Impuestos, Estancia del Tabaco (National Tax Collecting Company) of Lima. Beans, corn, olives and grapes are likewise cultivated, the largest vineyards being at Ica, Moquiza, Lima and Arequipa.

The cultivation of coca, from which cocaine is manufactured, is carried on principally in the Cuzco Valley. The raising of livestock is an important industry, and hides, leather and wool are exported, the center of this trade being Arequipa. Guano, once the most important Peruvian export, is no longer a source of material revenue. The Peruvian Corporation was allotted 2,000,000 tons of guano to be shipped during a period of years, and up to 1915 had shipped 1,237,128 tons. Recent governmental decrees restricted the sphere of operations of the corporation. In addition, a German company has large interests in this field.

Rubber is the only important commercial product of the eastern montaña region of Peru, being gathered near the numerous affluents of the upper Amazon River, shipped in small steamers and flatboats to Iquitos, and there transhipped to ocean steamers. The trade of the rubber district in the years of prosperity from 1908 to 1912 averaged between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000 annually.

The principal mineral product of Peru is copper, which is produced by three mines only, the Cerro de Pasco Copper Co., the Backus and Johnston mine, and the Morococha mine controlled by the Cerro de Pasco Co. The copper reserve of the Cerro de Pasco is estimated at 253,452 pounds. Gold and silver are likewise mined, and coal is mined in large quantities, at Goyllarisquisga.

Borax exists in large quantities near Arequipa and is being developed by a British company, Borax Consolidated, Ltd. The following table gives the estimated values of Peruvian mineral production in 1915 and 1916:

Minerals	1915	1916	Minerals	1915	1916
Gold.....	\$1,114,540	\$1,206,298	Antimony.....	\$43,161	\$134,038
Silver.....	4,526,765	6,483,398	Borates.....	19,855	67,741
Copper.....	11,909,673	23,359,200	Salt.....	87,646	88,804
Lead.....	129,483	151,825	Mineral waters.....	5,957	12,371
Mercury.....	1,946	6,137	Coal.....	1,016,563	772,260
Zinc.....	973	1,747	Petroleum.....	8,210,470	7,418,804
Vanadium.....	1,483,683	1,352,407	Total.....	\$28,857,587	\$42,129,073
Molybdenum.....	344,889	1,059,840			
Tungsten.....	6,983	14,113			

Extensive deposits of petroleum exist in the northern coastal lands of Peru, and, particularly in the Province of Paita, are being exploited. The chief fields are, in the Pacific region, the Zorritos, Lobitos and Negritos, and in the Andes, the Titicaca field. The following table gives the statistics of production of petroleum over a period of years:

Years	Zorritos Barrels	Lobitos Barrels	Negritos Barrels	Titicaca Barrels	Lagunitos Barrels	Total Barrels
1896.....	47,536					47,536
1897.....	68,452		2,379			70,831
1898.....	68,571		97,292			165,863
1899.....	89,166		145,938			235,104
1900.....	102,976		217,036			320,012
1901.....	74,647		239,488			314,135
1902.....	59,273		205,810			265,023
1903.....	49,047		269,424			318,471
1904.....	49,547		295,617			345,164
1905.....	37,720	475,000	335,160			447,880
1906.....	42,419	162,000	330,510	1,365		536,294
1907.....	65,476	279,000	396,750	15,000		756,226
1908.....	71,429	318,898	543,750			1,011,180
1909.....	70,750	429,195	740,070			1,316,118
1910.....	107,000	400,080	773,025			1,330,105
1911.....	64,286	391,290	882,698			1,368,274
1912.....	78,095	587,048	1,071,000			1,751,143
1913.....	83,343	557,355	1,036,490		346,073	2,133,261
1914.....	88,136	504,743	1,032,210		282,713	1,917,802
1915.....	72,736	664,972	1,355,925		392,618	2,487,251

Note: *Estimated.

The principal manufacturing industries of the country comprise seven cotton mills, of which five are in Lima, five woolen mills, twelve flour mills, fifteen cottonseed oil mills, thirty cocaine factories, one paper factory, and numerous sugar mills, chocolate, lard, cement, straw mat and Panama hat factories and breweries.

Money, Weights and Measures:

Peruvian coinage is based upon the gold standard, and has as its unit the libra, or pound, divided into 10 soles of 100 centavos each. The Peruvian pound (designated by Lp. or £P.) has the same value as the British pound; in United States currency, \$4.8665. British gold is legal tender in Peru. During the war an issue of \$12,000,000 (Lp. 2,500,000) in bank notes was issued by various banks, their issue to be redeemed in gold six months

after the signing of peace. In August, 1917, the government authorized the coinage in the United States of nickel coins to the nominal value of Lp. 50,000 and the issue of paper notes, guaranteed by gold, in the denomination of 1 sol (\$0.48 United States currency) to the value of Lp. 500,000. The rise in the price of silver has caused the Peruvian sole to be worth more as bullion than as coinage and it has therefore disappeared from circulation.

The metric system has been legally established since 1869. Such old Spanish measures as follow are still employed in some districts:

Vara.....	32.01	inches
Arroba.....	25.36	pounds (6.7 gallons)
Libra.....	1.014	pounds
Quintal.....	101.44	pounds
Tongo.....	145.2265	square yards
Fanegado.....	5.142	acres

Railways:

The railway mileage of Peru is less than 2,000 miles, and is operated chiefly by the Peruvian Corporation. The principal lines are the Southern Railway, with the Cuzco extension, running to the Andes; the Central Railway of Peru and its branches, surveyed by an American, Henry Meiggs, consisting of a line 138 miles long from Callas to Oroya, with an extension to Huancayo, seventy miles south. The main line goes through fifty-seven tunnels and reaches an altitude of 15,665 feet. Other railways are the Guaqui-La Paz Railway; Trujillo Railway; line from Payta to Pura; Pacasmayo and Guadalupe Railway; Chimbote Railway; and Pisa to Ica Railway.

There is an electric tram line between Arequipa and Tingo, and boat service on the River Desaguerdo, the Chira Canal and Lake Titicaca.

The Lima Light, Power and Tramways Co. (Empresas Electricas Asociadas) practically has a monopoly on the electric railways, power and light in Lima, Callao and other towns. The yearly revenue of company (1914) was \$1,913,468.

Post Offices and Telegraphs:

In 1913 there were 801 post offices. The Postal Union rates are in use, and the United States Parcel Post system is extended to Peru. There are 345 telegraph offices and about 11,000 miles of telephone wire. Commercial wireless service is maintained between Peruvian and Brazilian stations in the Amazon Basin. There are eight wireless stations with three provisional in addition.

Consular Representatives:

United States consular officials are stationed at Callao-Lima, Arequipa, Cerro de Pasco, Mollendo, Paita and Salaverry.

Peruvian consular officials are stationed at Mobile, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Pensacola, Savannah, Honolulu, Chicago, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, St. Louis, Buffalo, New York City, Cleveland, Toledo, Portland, Philadelphia, Manila, Mayaguez, San Juan, Charleston, Newport News, Norfolk, St. Thomas, Seattle.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Peru enumerates many thousand articles which are subject to specific duties for the most part assessed on the basis of weight. A very few classes of goods pay ad valorem duties. There is a specific rate allowance provided for deduction on certain articles subject to duties assessed on net weight.

Consular Regulations:

Four copies of consular invoices (costing \$0.30 per set) are required and must be filled out in Spanish; the consul charges 2 per cent. of the value stated for certification, and \$1.00

for each extra copy. Bills of lading must be certified, for which there is no charge. Packages may be marked with either stencil or brush, but the gross weight in kilos must be marked on every package, and must correspond with those stated in the bill of lading and consular invoice.

Language: Spanish.

Local Advertising Media:

In Lima there are three important dailies and one general weekly as well as an English weekly. There are several dailies in Arequipa and three in Puebla.

Shipping Routes:

Grace Line.

West Coast Line.

New York and South America Line.

United Fruit Company to Panama

Panama Railroad Steamship Line to Panama } Thence by Pacific Steam Navigation Company or Peruvian S. S. Co.

Cable Rates: Fifty cents a word from New York or New England states.

Postal Rate: Postal Union Rate.

Mail Time: Callao via Panama, seventeen days. Mollendo, via Panama, twenty-four days.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Peru. Limit of weight; 22 pounds. Rate 12 cents per pound or fraction thereof. Prohibitions: Gold, silver and other precious articles; arms and munitions.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.

URUGUAY

201



URUGUAY

A country in South America, the smallest in point of size of all the Latin American republics, bounded by Brazil, Argentina and the Atlantic Ocean. Its area is approximately equal to that of the combined states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts.

The capital and principal city, Montevideo, has approximately the same population as Kansas City, and is second only to Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro in the luxury and modernity of its atmosphere.

The climate of Uruguay is similar to that of Argentina, the seasons being the reverse of those in North America. Winter in Uruguay is from June 21 to September 21, spring from September 21 to December 21, summer from December 21 to March 21, and autumn from March 21 to June 21.

Although Uruguay is primarily a pastoral country, and the livestock and meat industries are the most important, agriculture is making rapid strides. The principal agricultural crops are wheat and corn, but alfalfa, tobacco, and grapes are increasing in importance. Cigars and cigarettes are manufactured to some extent, and the locally made wines are consumed within the country. The most important manufacturing industries are confined to meat freezing establishments, and other meat product plants, flour and macaroni mills, dairies and creameries, breweries, soap, shoes, hardware, brick, glass, and other factories. For the most part the manufacturing industries are located in the city of Montevideo, but in spite of the development of this branch of industry, Uruguay continues to import nearly all of the manufactured goods required in the country.

Of the total imports of Uruguay in 1918 the United States supplied 25 per cent. The United States took 26 per cent. of the total exports. The per capita foreign trade of Uruguay in 1918 amounted to \$102.90; imports to \$26.81; exports to \$76.09.

Area and Population

Population of the republic by departments, as of December 31, 1915:

Department	Population	Area Kilometers	Density Inhabitants per Kilometer
Montevideo	368,620	664	355.15
Artigas	36,743	11,378	3.23
Cauelones	109,648	4,752	23.07
Cerro Largo	55,084	14,929	3.69
Colonias	77,669	5,682	13.67
Durazno	52,804	14,315	3.69
Florida	22,079	4,519	4.89
Florida	58,538	12,107	4.89
Maldonado	38,089	4,111	9.26
Minas	64,392	12,485	5.15
Paysandú	63,343	13,252	4.78
Rio Negro	34,986	8,471	4.13
Rivera	44,030	9,829	4.48
Rocha	44,344	11,089	4.00
Salto	68,922	12,603	5.47
San José	58,257	6,963	8.37
Sosiano	52,743	9,223	5.72
Tacuarembó	57,686	21,015	2.74
Treintary Tres	38,214	9,539	4.01
Total for republic	1,346,161	186,926	7.20

The population of Montevideo City on January 31, 1918, was 378,993. Of the other cities, Paysandú had 24,000 inhabitants; Salto, 24,000; Mercedes, 16,000.

Commerce

The value of the total foreign trade of Uruguay in 1918 was estimated at \$142,000,000. Of this total, imports were estimated at \$37,000,000 and exports at \$105,000,000.

Value of total foreign trade of the United States with Uruguay for eleven years:

Year Ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS			Per Cent. Free	Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	\$3,281,151	\$79,162	\$3,360,313	\$384,804	\$3,342,073	\$3,726,877	10.33	-\$366,564
1910	4,227,566	44,579	4,272,145	4,635,323	2,778,573	7,413,896	62.52	-3,141,751
1911	5,262,367	55,344	5,317,711	1,280,275	838,461	1,613,736	79.34	-3,703,975
1912	6,844,440	35,885	6,880,325	2,402,484	829,192	3,231,676	74.34	-3,648,649
1913	7,514,009	8,136	7,522,145	1,705,257	745,440	2,450,697	69.58	-5,701,448
1914	5,656,176	5,090	5,641,266	7,672,179	42,965	7,715,144	99.44	-2,073,878
1915	5,065,094	106,229	5,171,323	10,380,957	111,692	10,492,649	98.94	-5,321,326
1916	10,233,753	53,631	10,287,384	14,401,501	73,977	14,475,478	99.49	-4,188,094
1917	14,242,896	54,217	14,297,113	30,332,256	74,276	30,406,532	98.76	-16,109,419
1918	18,019,277	45,603	18,064,880	23,465,592	65,090	23,530,682	99.72	-5,465,802
1919			27,775,692			47,323,263		-19,547,571

Value of Uruguay's foreign trade during 11 years (values in United States currency):

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Total
1908	\$38,954,407	\$41,955,077	\$80,909,484
1909	38,421,870	46,913,558	85,335,428
1910	42,446,727	42,573,063	85,019,790
1911	46,590,102	44,199,864	90,789,966
1912	51,355,200	50,752,773	102,107,973
1913	62,367,017	71,235,964	133,602,981
1914	38,734,272	54,515,554	93,249,826
1915	36,378,824	76,222,297	112,601,121
1916	35,155,111	71,074,273	106,229,384
1917	38,700,720	96,216,924	134,917,644
1918 (est.)	37,000,000	105,000,000	142,000,000

Value of imports for three years by countries of origin:

	1915	1916	1917
United States	\$7,561,835	\$8,810,669	\$11,009,259
Argentina	7,668,797	7,383,505	8,421,124
Brazil	5,069,267	4,123,880	6,077,020
United Kingdom	7,125,158	7,046,889	6,054,393
Spain	2,367,931	2,443,772	2,653,067
France	1,700,549	1,752,882	1,429,274
Italy	2,636,868	2,053,778	1,022,547
Mexico	41,475	486,073	767,615
Cuba	237,827	163,632	210,738
Paraguay	76,176	100,751	135,956
Germany	779,350	193,306	106,738
Netherlands	382,303	306,880	86,010
Sweden	275,310	21,823	37,836
Portugal	45,843	23,170	36,757
Switzerland	49,674	28,903	32,206
Belgium	201,829	72,100	8,479
Chile	69,506	34,856	6,622
Norway	17,684	15,342	3,706
Austria-Hungary	30,907	2,052	925
Australia	35,032		
Other countries	16,533		
Total	\$36,378,824	\$35,155,111	\$38,700,720

Note: ① Japan only.

Imports by major classifications for three years (values in United States currency):

	1915	1916	1917
Live animals	\$5,219,039	\$1,794,274	\$2,803,627
Groceries, etc.		13,293,207	10,670,632
Food products	7,898,219		
Beverages	1,143,035		
Cigars and tobacco	447,200		
All other	3,169,778		
Dry goods and notions	4,291,924		
Hardware, stationery and ships' stores	4,616,701	5,482,500	6,234,901
Electrical supplies	239,936	4,729,588	6,451,918
Musical instruments	73,530	355,144	509,153
Furniture and upholstery	105,392	112,209	99,473
Shoes and leather goods, skins, etc.	303,399	277,617	138,254
Building materials, etc.	1,267,898	1,690,723	302,870
Drugs and chemicals	364,521	333,425	1,507,319
Pharmaceutical specialties and druggists' sundries	157,389	188,648	258,957
Perfumery	109,175	117,831	194,741
Watches, jewelry, precious stones, etc.	101,213	107,787	118,001
Raw material and machinery for the industries	6,869,679	8,117,378	142,610
			10,268,255

Exports by major classifications for five years (values in United States currency):

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Grazing and meat industry:					
Live animals	\$1,334,892	\$1,673,823	\$1,132,428	\$2,403,367	\$2,518,099
Meat and extracts	15,216,331	14,888,400	31,547,278	27,629,636	34,142,850
Grease and tallow	2,537,474	1,718,145	1,602,094	945,201	3,359,573
Wool	32,029,877	20,867,092	20,892,745	19,345,325	35,385,336
Hides and skins	13,205,189	9,800,252	17,329,644	17,034,415	18,034,864
Hair	303,976	237,986	306,693	302,960	266,181
Bones and ash	220,522	311,482	106,021	164,773	185,919
Other products	344,938	5,139	11,693	10,943	9,784
Residual products	245,503	431,510	428,359	281,434	96,268

(Continued with totals on page 204.)

Table Continued:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Agricultural products:					
Flours and pastes.....	524,190	12,499	1,326	554,659	54,552
Grains and seeds.....	2,127,047	1,271,311	723,398	785,036	34,019
Fruits and vegetables.....	79,572	57,248	18,982	22,573	74,483
Hay and fodder.....	34,216	62,626	37,769	13,273	23,381
Other products.....	92,652	1,550	1,816	963	108
Mine products:					
Metals.....	31,714	.....	4,160	2,111	.....
Stones.....	2,229,545	2,113,081	565,817	162,601	139,441
Earths.....	.....	513,514	588,400	356,300	215,800
Hunting and fishing.....	424,759	163,523	90,669	105,944	140,202
Ships' supplies.....	204,063	282,145	249,876	294,273	148,094
Miscellaneous.....	49,296	103,217	583,120	608,156	1,387,966
Total.....	\$71,235,964	\$54,515,554	\$76,222,297	\$71,074,273	\$96,216,924

Value of exports for four years by countries of destination:

	1913	1915	1916	1917
United States.....	\$2,880,071	\$12,216,595	\$16,493,601	\$26,218,746
United Kingdom.....	7,979,000	13,735,187	13,827,770	19,358,161
France.....	12,380,753	18,394,688	12,677,241	16,180,680
Italy.....	2,970,517	15,540,723	10,601,053	14,733,877
Argentina.....	10,802,853	9,299,003	10,623,806	12,376,146
Spain.....	842,761	2,571,613	3,049,175	4,686,135
Brazil.....	4,768,826	1,096,094	1,370,204	1,299,622
Cuba.....	2,577,239	907,563	698,588	851,749
Chile.....	313,819	100,510	22,291	235,061
Portugal.....	1,477,391	311,801	289,791	33,573
Norway.....	.....	22,110	.....	31,410
Netherlands.....	.....	587,086	135,582	22,360
Denmark.....	.....	555,298	943,990	.....
Sweden.....	13,887,701	.....	.....	.....
Germany.....	1,211,721	.....	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary.....	8,551,175	.....	.....	.....
Belgium.....	222,284	.....	.....	.....
Russia.....	165,790	17,138	46,909	41,310
Other countries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Production and Industry

Uruguay, which is primarily a pastoral country, has become important as a producer of sheep and cattle. The following table indicates the growth of the livestock industry:

Livestock	1890	1900	1908	1917
Cattle.....	3,632,203	6,827,428	8,192,608	7,942,212
Sheep.....	1,989,929	18,608,717	26,286,296	28,000,000
Horses.....	518,218	561,408	556,307	.....
Mules.....	8,301	22,992	17,671	.....
Hogs.....	5,381	93,929	180,099	500,000
Goats.....	5,437	20,425	19,951	.....

In 1916 there were in Uruguay thirteen meat-salting plants, seven meat-preserving factories, and two freezing plants. Nearly all the exports of Uruguay consist of live stock, meat, hides and other animal products. The exports of live stock are not great; in 1916 they consisted of 23,683 cattle, 15,590 sheep, 4,536 horses and 1,142 other animals.

The total exports of animal products in 1916 were valued at \$73,367,695 United States currency, compared with \$72,993,747 in 1915 and \$56,587,379 in 1914.

In 1908 there were 43,061 farms and ranches in Uruguay, comprising 42,302,021 acres of which 39,249,780 acres are used for pastoral purposes, 1,986,684 acres were under cultivation and 1,065,557 acres were forest land. A total of 109,449 persons were then engaged in the agricultural and live stock industries. The government is making every effort to stimulate agriculture, since the product of that industry is insufficient to meet the requirements of the people.

The statistics for the number of cattle, sheep, and hogs slaughtered from January 1 to September 1, 1918, in comparison with like periods for the four preceding years are shown by the following table:

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Cattle.....	489,917	591,663	575,717	769,642	752,091
Sheep.....	206,292	224,055	187,159	167,377	157,704
Hogs.....	18,589	17,235	20,575	32,171	35,358

Production in tons and area in acres of the five principal agricultural crops of Uruguay for five years:

	1914	1915	1916	1917
Wheat:				
Area.....	911,049	773,869	949,196	779,406
Production.....	176,249	295,397	161,363	975,524
Linseed:				
Area.....	128,175	101,079	44,121	35,876
Production.....	26,896	16,431	3,405	36,370
Maize:				
Area.....	692,177	786,697	696,525	626,974
Production.....	199,564	318,018	128,636	190,419
Oats:				
Area.....	97,394	81,878	105,019	141,491
Production.....	29,538	14,899	25,451	165,151
Barley:				
Area.....	14,041	5,219	9,662	12,683
Production.....	3,942	947	2,763	2,641

Note: ① Not available.

The number of tobacco farms in the country is said to be 745. Other crops raised are linseed, alfalfa and sugar cane. There were, in 1913, 2,266 vineyards and 112 wine depots in Uruguay. The northern part of the republic contains considerable mineral wealth, especially in gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, marble, gypsum, talc, agate, granite, topaz, etc. Except for the gold mines little development has been carried on, and the mineral exports of the republic are chiefly stone and sand.

Manufacturing has, as yet, assumed little importance in Uruguay. There are 115 flour and macaroni mills and factories, forty-five other mills, one sugar factory, 350 dairies and creameries, four breweries, three starch factories, and candy, soap, furniture, cement, hardware, shoe leather goods, brick and glass factories. The census of 1908 indicated that out of a total of 5,357 manufacturing establishments, 4,600 were located in Montevideo.

Railways:

In 1917 there were 1,647 miles of railway in operation in Uruguay. Montevideo has an extensive street railway system operated by two companies, the United Electric Tramways of Montevideo (British owned), and the Compania Alemana Transatlantica de Electricidad de Buenos Aires (German owned). The Montevideo Telephone Company is likewise British owned. The principal port of Uruguay is Montevideo, where excellent docking

and harbor works have been provided at an approximate cost of \$40,000,000 United States currency.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The monetary standard of Uruguay is gold, but there are no Uruguayan gold coins in circulation. The theoretical unit is the peso nacional of one hundred centesimos, weighing 1.697 grammes, and having a value of \$1.03 United States currency. The silver peso, or dollar, and the subsidiary coinage of one half, one-fifth and one-tenth peso and the nickel 5, 2 and 1 centesimo pieces form the chief currency.

The metric system of weights and measures is officially standard. The old system is still in limited use. This system comprises the quintal, equivalent to 101.40 pounds avoirdupois, the arroba, equivalent to 25.35 pounds avoirdupois, the fanega, equivalent to 30 gallons, the lineal league, equivalent to 5,640 yards, the cuadra, equal to 1.8 acres, the square league, equivalent to 10 2-5 square miles.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives:

The United States has a minister, consul and two vice-consuls at Montevideo.

Uruguay has a minister at Washington, consul general in New York, consuls in San Francisco, Jacksonville, Savannah, Chicago, Portland (Me.), Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, San Juan and Ponce (P.R.), and Frederikstadt (V. I.), vice-consuls in Los Angeles, Brunswick, New Orleans, Pascagoula, Kansas City, Albany, Galveston, Port Arthur (Texas), Newport News, Norfolk, Richmond and Seattle, and a commercial agent at Pensacola.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Uruguay provides established valuations of over 4,000 enumerated articles, on some of which duty is assessed at fixed per cent. of the fixed value, while some are subject to a specific duty based in most cases upon weight.

Samples are admitted free under bond. Those without commercial value are admitted without bond. Deductions of from 10 to 15 per cent. are made upon exported samples upon which import duties have been paid.

Consular Regulations:

Packages must be stamped in indelible ink and mould letters. Bills of lading must be certified by consul (charge \$1.25). Certificates of origin must be filled out and certified (charge, \$0.63, unless by parcel post, when it is \$0.25).

Language: Spanish.

Local Advertising Media:

The principal advertising media are four daily newspapers. The magazine field is covered by publications issued in Buenos Aires. Among trade journals those devoted to agriculture and stock raising are important.

Shipping Routes:

Lamport and Holt Line.
Norton Line.
Barber Line.
Houston Line.
American and Rio Plata Line.
Oriental Navigation Company.
Prince Line.

Cable Rates: Fifty cents a word from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

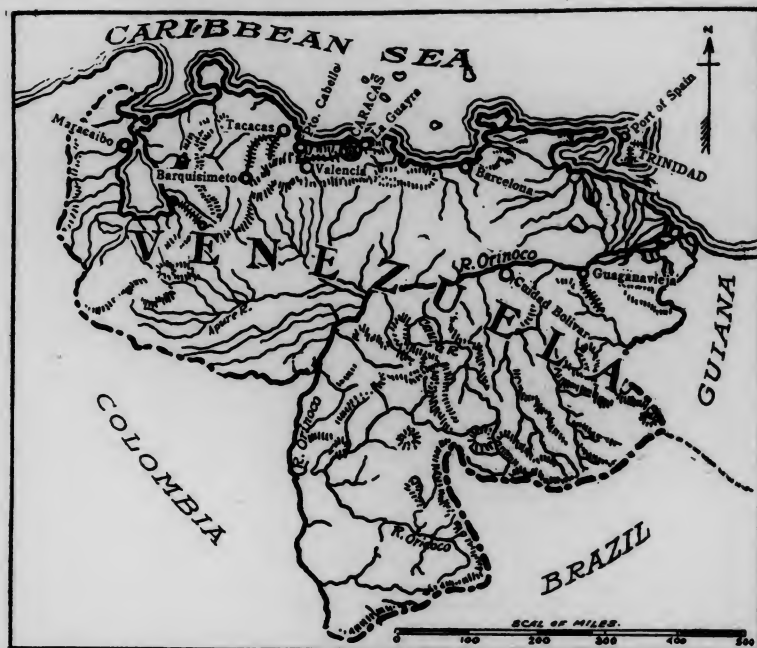
Mail Time: To Montevideo direct, twenty-five days.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Uruguay. The following consular fees are collected on incoming postal parcels containing merchandise: 1 peso (\$1.035) when the customs duties exceed 2 pesos, 0.20 peso when the customs duties do not exceed 2 pesos, and no fee when the contents are free of duty. Certificates of origin must be taken out for all parcel post packages. Parcels cannot be registered.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.



VENEZUELA

A republic of South America, facing the Caribbean Sea, and bounded on the east by British Guiana and Brazil, on the south by Brazil and on the west by Colombia. Its area is approximately equivalent to that of the Atlantic coast states and New England. The principal cities are Caracas, the capital, and Maracaibo, the principal port.

The climate of Venezuela is everywhere tropical, except where modified by altitude. Caracas has a semi-tropical, and Maracaibo and La Guaira a tropical climate. The tropical heat of the coast, is, however, modified by the trade winds, which lower the temperature at night. The year is divided into two seasons, the dry and the wet, the latter occurring from April to October, when the temperature is highest.

The principal industries of Venezuela are agriculture and mining. The chief agricultural products are coffee, cacao, sugar, tobacco, cotton, and corn. The principal mineral products are petroleum, asphalt, gold, coal, and iron. The raising of livestock is an industry of increasing importance. The forest products, including rubber, hard woods, vanilla, and tonka beans form an important part of Venezuela's exports. Manufacturing has made little progress.

Venezuela has a very small railway mileage, the principal road running from La Guaira to Caracas and from Caracas to Valencia. Valencia is also connected by rail with the city of Puerto Cabello.

Of the total imports of Venezuela in 1918 the United States supplied 61 per cent. The United States took 41 per cent. of the total exports on the same year. The per capita foreign trade of Venezuela in 1918 amounted to \$16.05; imports to \$7.49; exports to \$8.56.

Area and Population

The area of the country is approximately 393,976 square miles, divided into twenty states, one Federal District, and two territories, as follows:

Districts	Area Square Miles	Population Census-1891	Estimate 1917
Federal District.....	745	113,204	136,648
States:			
Anzoátegui.....	16,713	134,064	161,703
Apure.....	29,529	22,937	30,008
Aragua.....	2,161	94,994	118,685
Bolívar.....	93,858	55,744	69,938
Carabobo.....	1,795	169,313	193,234
Cojedes.....	5,712	87,935	104,424
Falcón.....	9,572	139,110	170,154
Güárico.....	25,630	183,930	220,488
Lara.....	7,642	189,624	233,152
Mérida.....	4,361	88,522	115,537
Miranda.....	3,068	141,446	175,810
Monagas.....	11,155	74,503	90,439
Nueva Esparta.....	490	40,197	52,431
Portuguesa.....	5,867	96,045	114,496
Sucre.....	4,554	92,030	118,160
Táchira.....	4,284	101,709	135,088
Trujillo.....	2,856	146,585	185,624
Yaracuy.....	2,740	85,844	102,351
Tamora.....	13,587	62,696	75,329
Tulia.....	25,283	150,776	186,579
Territories:			
Amazonas.....	108,736	45,097	45,097
Delta-Amacuro.....	15,517	7,222	9,243
Total.....	393,874	2,323,527	2,844,618

The most important cities, with their population as enumerated in the census of 1891 are: Caracas, 72,429 (estimated 86,880, in December, 1915); Mérida (state of Mérida), 13,366; San Cristobal (Táchira), 16,797; Bocono (Trujillo), 13,233; Valencia (Carabobo), 54,387; Barquisimeto (Lara), 27,069; Ciudad Bolívar (Bolívar), 17,535; Puerto Cabello (Carabobo), 13,176; Barcelona (Anzoátegui), 14,089; Maturín (Monagas), 15,624; La Victoria (Aragua), 14,709; Villadecura (Aragua), 15,792; and Maracaibo (Zulia), 34,740 (estimated at 48,500 in 1915). The total population of forty-eight towns of over a thousand inhabitants was estimated at 765,430 on December 31, 1915.

Commerce

The value of the total foreign trade of Venezuela in 1918 was estimated at \$45,400,000. Of this total, imports were estimated at \$21,200,000 and exports at \$24,200,000.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Venezuela for eleven years:

Year Ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS			Per Cent. Free	Excess of Exports (*) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909.....	\$2,517,063	\$51,148	\$2,568,211	\$7,199,837	\$1,113,772	\$8,313,609	86.60	-\$5,745,398
1910.....	2,745,932	51,278	2,797,210	6,407,010	294,342	6,701,352	85.61	-3,904,142
1911.....	3,739,030	52,590	3,791,620	7,430,577	204,679	7,635,256	97.33	-3,843,636
1912.....	4,649,861	54,244	4,703,605	10,368,394	289,595	10,657,989	97.28	-5,954,384
1913.....	5,681,727	55,391	5,737,118	10,223,915	628,416	10,852,331	94.21	-5,115,213
1914.....	5,351,877	49,509	5,401,386	9,480,242	282,827	9,763,069	97.10	-4,361,683
1915.....	5,559,664	204,778	5,764,442	12,916,859	311,379	13,228,238	97.65	-7,462,799
1916.....	8,863,343	225,655	9,088,998	14,354,893	587,555	14,942,448	96.07	-5,853,450
1917.....	12,662,228	218,217	12,880,445	13,714,115	1,304,452	15,018,567	91.32	-2,138,122
1918.....	7,637,327	185,680	7,823,007	12,091,653	1,196,085	13,287,738	91.00	-5,464,731
1919.....			9,275,680			19,732,709		-10,457,029

Value of imports from the various countries of origin during the July-December period of 1918:

Countries	Six Months Ended Dec., 1918	Countries	Six Months Ended Dec., 1918
United States.....	\$4,256,126	Italy.....	\$98,802
England.....	2,072,467	Curacao.....	50,658
Spain.....	225,469	All other countries.....	229,319
France.....	131,152		
Colombia.....	123,885	Total.....	\$7,187,878

Values of the most important items imported during the July-December period of 1918:

Articles	Six Months Ended Dec., 1918	Articles	Six Months Ended Dec., 1918
Cotton cloth.....	\$1,614,878	Caustic soda.....	143,894
Drugs.....	439,139	Paraffin.....	140,034
Rice.....	376,732	Paper, not specified.....	121,516
Cotton thread.....	241,691	Empty sacks.....	104,376
Wheat flour.....	237,854	Tin plate (sheets).....	81,643
Machinery (except typewriters).....	168,415		
Automobiles.....	166,164	Total.....	\$3,991,331
Wines.....	154,995		

Foreign trade of Venezuela over a period of ten years:

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1908.....	\$9,814,027	\$14,613,244	\$24,427,271
1909.....	9,766,182	16,028,635	25,794,817
1910.....	12,387,553	17,948,570	30,336,123
1911.....	18,394,889	22,684,384	41,079,273
1912.....	20,568,940	25,260,908	45,829,848
1913.....	18,030,104	29,483,789	47,513,893
1914.....	13,987,465	21,520,534	35,507,999
1915.....	13,470,236	23,404,427	36,874,663
1916.....	20,634,418	22,707,000	43,341,418
1917.....	22,188,223	23,164,702	45,352,925
1918 (est.).....	21,200,000	24,200,000	45,400,000

The value of imports by countries of origin for five years:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States.....	\$6,944,136	\$6,015,445	\$7,943,219	\$12,958,727	\$15,561,807
United Kingdom.....	4,296,295	2,893,097	2,906,539	4,630,647	3,793,163
Spain.....	722,645	481,687	651,608	1,158,110	1,288,537
France.....	1,093,656	777,638	654,530	993,004	949,824
Italy.....	555,633	547,528	484,826	419,735	307,069
Netherlands.....	1,586,207	1,456,493	788,433	277,504	239,044
Colombia.....	12,849	14,028	31,886	30,889	30,402
Porto Rico.....				4,161	15,754
Denmark.....		17,482		87,456	14,840
Panama.....		33,795	272	3,574	5,756
Ecuador.....		550		2,231	2,027
Cuba.....	838	1,833	6,994	67,427	
Sweden.....			1,324		
Austria-Hungary.....	2,032	1,435			
Belgium.....	228,563	156,488			
Germany.....	2,586,986	1,589,966			
Other countries.....	264		605	1,051	
Total.....	\$18,030,104	\$13,987,465	\$13,470,236	\$20,634,418	\$22,188,223

The figures of imports in 1917, as given in this table and in all the tables following are compiled not to include parcel-post shipments, which amounted in the total to \$740,719. For the first time the Venezuelan statistical office, for the year 1917, segregated parcel-post imports by countries and articles.

The principal countries of origin of parcel-post imports were:

	1917		1917
United States.....	\$350,339	United Kingdom.....	\$61,626
France.....	228,559	Spain.....	19,570
Italy.....	76,127	Other countries.....	4,498
		Total.....	\$740,719

Value of imports by principal articles in 1916 and 1917 in United States currency:

	Quantity	1916 Value	Quantity	1917 Value
Agricultural implements and machinery.....		\$189,769		\$117,353
Arms and ammunition.....		136,909		44,017
Automobiles and accessories.....		420,772		376,895
Bagging.....		227,646		353,919
Bags, empty.....		130,636		106,572
Beer.....		9,422		21,464
Biscuits.....		94,463		73,675
Buttons.....	169	183,468	88	73,765
Bottles.....		58,806		47,204
Calcium carbide.....		47,671		76,772
Cement.....	979	55,572	250	24,691
Cheese.....	10,698	117,923	7,501	129,676
Soda.....		42,118		11,701
Coal.....		68,400		89,918
Confectionery.....	20,600	151,259	15,174	193,663
Cordage.....		79,849		49,098
Cotton:		109,047		173,228
Raw.....		317,491		167,385
Knit goods.....		406,038		420,772
Textiles.....		4,149,819		3,678,344
Canvas and duck.....		76,596		196,031
Laces and trimmings.....		73,970		103,892
Handkerchiefs and towels.....		63,050		74,854
Blankets.....		63,598		153,195
Thread, sewing, knitting, and embroidering.....		548,893		340,539
Drugs and medicines.....		740,656		952,306
Earthenware and crockery.....		24,251		99,989
Electric apparatus and accessories.....		151,638		194,232
Engines and parts.....		110,192		109,549
Flour.....	17,130	1,205,487	9,118	1,154,317
Furniture.....		16,346		42,124
Glassware.....		49,688		57,833
Groceries.....		26,517		37,821
Hats, untrimmed.....		36,212		29,586
Instruments for the arts and trades.....		22,605		97,372
Iron and steel manufactures:				
Domestic ware.....		185,089		169,283
In the rough; round, square, or in sheets.....		149,947		203,455
Structural.....		43,609		62,390
Tubing.....		170,448		279,612
Nails.....		56,362		59,636
Manufactures not elsewhere specified.....		137,111		295,145
Lamps and lanterns.....		18,722		18,964
Lard.....	1,230	356,641	189	70,184
Liquors.....		243,035		206,508
Leather.....		319,967		261,065
Leather manufactures.....		3,901		33,480
Machinery:				
Spare parts.....		77,849		104,454
Mining.....		2,947		5,007
Printing.....		42,073		
Other.....		595,859		492,029

Continued to page 212

Table—Continued:

Articles	Quantity	1916 Value	Quantity	1917 Value
Malted barley.....		61,314		94,961
Meat products.....		25,734		123,817
Food, preserved.....		173,568		95,113
Oils:				
Benzine and gasoline.....	206,431		316,244	
Machine.....	47,090		66,367	
Kerosene.....	152,367		225,197	
Linseed.....	25,421		30,294	
Olive.....	157,748		87,931	
Paints:				
Enamels and colors.....	23,513		61,397	
Ordinary.....	72,162		83,440	
Paper:				
Print.....	70,890		142,772	
Cigarette.....	37,891		41,641	
Other.....	189,320		334,559	
Paraffin.....	73,895		148,444	
Perfumery, fine soaps, powders, etc.	171,939		196,813	
Quinine.....	47,868		46,069	
Railway material.....	129,693	5,366	117,191	
Rice.....	7,009	626,289	641,067	
Rosin.....	43,193		46,656	
Rubber manufactures.....	37,687		59,612	
Sardines.....	136,497		92,668	
Stearin.....	254,804		220,337	
Tinplate.....	14,759		20,370	
Tinplate manufactures.....	16,173		39,839	
Toys.....	46,208		39,198	
Tobacco, leaf.....			18,445	
Wines.....		267,476		256,385
Wire:				
Fence.....		189,568		65,010
Galvanized.....		46,799		63,883
Woolen textiles.....		179,909		166,515

Values of exports by countries of destination for the six months ending December, 1918:

Countries	Six Months Ended Dec., 1918	Countries	Six Months Ended Dec., 1918
United States.....	\$3,964,738	Santa Lucia.....	335,004
Spain.....	1,170,782	Italy.....	113,434
Curacao.....	1,356,700	All other countries.....	414,377
France.....	1,112,399		
Trinidad.....	1,062,184		
England.....	376,489		
		Total.....	\$9,905,107

Values of the principal items of export during the second half of 1918:

Articles	Six Months Ended Dec., 1918	Articles	Six Months Ended Dec., 1918
Coffee.....	\$4,479,489	Gold Clay.....	\$118,789
Cacao.....	1,188,128	Asphalt.....	104,370
Balata (crude rubber).....	789,872	Crude petroleum.....	89,899
Leaf Tobacco.....	565,107	Goatskins.....	71,707
Corn.....	309,996	Chicle.....	70,386
Frozen meat.....	274,295	Dividivi (tanning bark).....	61,660
Cattle hides.....	257,731	Copper ore.....	
Refined sugar.....	235,389	Copper smelted.....	23,160
Pearl shells.....	168,133		
Cattle vaccine.....	156,198		
Gold smelted.....	120,840		
		Total.....	\$9,078,249

Exports by principal commodities and countries of destination for two years:

	Quantity Tons	1916 Value	Quantity Tons	1917 Value
Coffee.....	50,814	\$10,552,542	44,081	\$8,256,486
United States.....	26,031	5,281,295	26,909	4,927,759
Spain.....	6,149	1,072,242	8,536	1,637,719
France.....	11,381	2,608,852	5,388	1,075,328
Curacao.....	2,989	646,189	1,240	224,569
Italy.....	1,812	377,380	1,033	199,151
Cacao.....	15,183	4,323,873	20,044	4,688,129
United States.....	5,305	1,636,125	8,399	2,093,369
France.....	4,417	1,254,427	5,473	1,263,298
Spain.....	1,849	553,844	2,474	571,693
Trinidad.....	2,575	519,786	2,867	561,480
Italy.....	259	78,922	287	65,673
Netherlands.....	325	87,964	154	32,678
Cattle hides.....	3,297	1,608,345	3,722	1,770,308
United States.....	3,034	8,365,310	2,942	1,474,163
Trinidad.....	45	10,485	83	20,729
Netherlands.....	29	13,965	17	11,037
France.....	135	28,564	7	2,659
Balata.....	626	566,782	1,172	1,281,875
United Kingdom.....	373	349,964	944	1,051,902
United States.....	241	206,854	163	168,818
Gold.....		1,479,218		898,531
United States.....		1,472,702		873,121
Goat and deer skins.....	1,090	587,706	1,024	769,160
United States.....	768	340,474	796	759,056
Curacao.....	315	242,437	198	176,255
Asphalt.....	44,621	274,523	48,844	315,695
United States.....	44,610	274,510	48,844	315,695
Sugar, raw.....	1,944	104,057	2,960	173,522
United States.....	1,182	55,438	1,356	54,579
Sugar, refined.....	19	909	837	51,839
United States.....	7,328	564,081	14,998	1,290,260
Curacao.....	1,566	119,822	5,440	465,434
Copper ore.....	5,648	431,909	4,084	320,113
Practically all to the United States in both years		348,377		551,333
Rubber.....	140	40,260	183	246,436
United States.....	108	101,468	181	244,340
Dividivi.....	7,758	132,043	5,063	94,026
Curacao.....	4,775	79,767	4,448	83,509
United States.....	1,978	38,327	522	9,729
Chicle and pendare gum.....	75	25,430	82	39,276
United States.....	74	25,075	76	37,105
Frozen beef.....	3,315	322,518	5,822	426,588
France.....	1,030	79,770	2,389	192,167
Porto Rico.....			1,704	131,575
Santa Lucia.....			1,329	102,845
Brazil.....	466	35,979		
Curacao.....	800	129,696		
United Kingdom.....	514	39,700		
Heron plumes (sagittes).....	505	37,372		
France.....		102,221		92,039
Tobacco.....	475	85,723	126	13,416
France.....	68	13,306	117	21,473
Netherlands.....	182	30,821	1	11
Curacao.....	66	12,465	1	38
Pearls.....		166,241		128,740
France.....		163,051		71,217
Spain.....				21,751
United States.....				3,782
Tonka beans.....	24	3,170		115,672
Trinidad.....	16	15,935	274	114,573
United States.....	8	12,891	272	114,573
Sole leather.....	510	2,044	1	1,002
France.....	82	174,460	130	103,467
Curacao.....	389	54,323	93	85,265
Castor seeds.....		90,524	23	20,263
United States.....			109	104,835
Maize.....	103	4,183	109	104,835
United States.....			13,595	551,820
Trinidad.....	2	110	9,083	355,285
Curacao.....	96	3,861	2,551	118,061
			1,515	53,368

Exports by countries of destination for five years:

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States.....	\$8,475,531	\$9,378,668	\$13,170,113	\$11,795,771	\$12,792,584
France.....	9,988,044	6,018,826	2,978,060	4,458,288	3,016,855
United Kingdom.....	2,207,738	1,426,946	2,041,221	1,386,279	2,499,268
Spain.....	1,369,421	1,091,498	1,079,943	2,029,251	2,358,136
Netherlands.....	708,343	907,636	3,199,183	2,326,723	1,947,106
Italy.....	252,507	283,159	523,632	466,910	274,690
Porto Rico.....			2,132	2,760	158,857
Colombia.....	415,227	100,369	45,545	66,057	115,877
Cuba.....	11,386	561	19,670	17,407	1,329
Brazil.....				129,696	
Denmark.....	6,398		256,346	27,128	
Panama.....	3,888	832	1,933	730	
Norway.....	1,930		44,962		
Sweden.....			41,687		
Belgium.....	82,762	13,173			
Dominican Republic.....		1,299			
Austria-Hungary.....	395,896	366,571			
Germany.....	5,563,768	1,929,664			
Total.....	\$29,483,789	\$21,520,534	\$23,404,427	\$22,707,000	\$23,164,702

Included under United Kingdom for the year 1917 are: Barbados, \$64,032; Santa Lucia, \$122,198; Granada, \$4,774; and Trinidad, \$1,165,261. Under Spain, Canary Islands, \$27,476. Under Netherlands, Curaçao, \$1,784,204; Aruba, \$6,832; and Bonaire, \$84. Under France, Martinique, \$94,891; French Guiana, \$11,143; and Guadelupe, \$8,857.

Production and Industry

Geographically, Venezuela, which lies wholly within the tropics, is divided into four regions: (1) The Guianas highlands, covering the territory south and east of the Orinoco River; (2) the great central plains, commonly called the Llanos; (3) the northeastern chain of the Andean Cordillera, this section forming the northwestern portion of the republic and bounding the Llanos on the south and east; (4) the lower country bordering on Lake Maracaibo.

The Guiana highlands, a great plateau and mountain region as yet partly unexplored, contain vast forest areas in which are found vanilla, rubber, tonka beans, and a great variety of forest woods. The population in this district is almost wholly composed of wild Indian tribes. The Llanos of the Orinoco cover about 108,000 square miles, the population, with the exception of Indian tribes, being sparse. The country is chiefly wide grassy pampas or plains, large portions of which are subject to floods in the rainy, and droughts in the dry season. These lands are the cattle producing areas of the country. The fourth section includes the region about Lake Maracaibo, the coastal lowlands, and the islands, comprising a territory of about 28,000 square miles.

One-fifth of the population is estimated to be engaged in agriculture. Coffee is an important crop, cultivated on about 33,000 plantations, the best lands being in the northern hills, at an altitude of 3,000 feet, though the crop grows readily at any altitude between 1,500 and 6,500 feet. Cacao is produced on about 5,000 plantations in the Lake Maracaibo, Caracas and Orinoco delta districts. Venezuela, in 1915, ranked seventh among the world's producers and third among South American producers of cacao.

The sugar industry is developing rapidly, additional acreage of cane being planted yearly in the north. Many modern new mills have been installed, and while the greatest proportion of the sugar is used locally for distillation, more is constantly being exported. Tobacco, cotton, corn, wheat, manioc, etc., are raised.

The livestock industry is important; in 1915 there were registered 1,288 breeders with invested capital amounting to approximately \$20,000,000. The estimates of livestock place the number of cattle at 2,004,250; sheep, 176,660; goats, 1,667,260; horses, 191,070; mules, 89,180; asses, 312,800; pigs, 1,618,210.

Forest products include mora, mahogany, rubber, balata, vanilla, tonka beans, and other products, exported chiefly through Ciudad Bolivar. It is estimated that 50 per cent. of Venezuela is forest land.

Mineral resources are of great importance. Gold has been found in almost every state, and is produced in Amazonas Territory. The industry suffers from lack of roads and transportation facilities. Coal is mined at Naricual, on the shores of Lake Maracaibo, and along the Unare River. Iron is found in the extreme eastern section of the republic. Salt is a government monopoly, and is fathered in the State of Zulia. Pearl fisheries, engaging the labors of 1,600 people and 400 boats, are located on Margarita Island.

There are seven petroleum fields operated on an extensive scale by six companies. The asphalt deposit, known as Bermudez Lake, at Guanoco, in the northeastern part of the republic, is the world's largest asphalt deposit. Manufacturing has made little progress. There are several cotton mills at Valencia, producing goods insufficient for local needs. The tanning industry has made some progress, there being factories engaged in the manufacture of boots, shoes and saddles. Matches are a government monopoly and their manufacture is a concession operated by a British company. Paper, glass and cigarette factories produce goods not of the best quality. There are two important breweries.

Coal and electric power are expensive, and petroleum will probably be imported from Curaçao.

Post Offices, Telegraphs:

There are 309 post offices, 4,782 miles of telegraph line with 211 offices, several telephone companies with a total mileage of 12,511. There are electric lighting plants in several of the large cities, and tramways, electric or otherwise, in Caracas, Valencia, Maracaibo (2) La Guaira (the line to Macuto) and Cumana.

Railways:

Railway development has been slow, the maximum length of the largest single line being 111 miles. The total mileage of the country is 530; Venezuela having seven feet of railway for each square mile of territory and 11.8 inches per head of population. All lines are narrow gauge, the widths being 3 feet 6 inches, 1 meter (39.37 inches), 3 feet and 2 feet.

Roads:

There are carriage roads from Caracas to La Guaira and Macuto, from Caracas to Valencia, to be continued to San Christobal (683 miles), from Caracas to Guatire, to be continued to Ciudad Bolivar. In remote districts traffic is carried on mule back or in carts; in the river district on boats.

Money, Weights and Measures:

Venezuela is on a gold basis, the bolivar of 100 centavos being the unit, and being equivalent to \$0.193 United States currency. Gold coins are, 100, 25, 20 bolivars. Silver coins are 5, 2½, 2, and 1 bolivar, and 50 and 29 centavos. There are nickel coins of 12½ and 5 centimos, and some copper coins. The 5 bolivar piece is known as a fuerte; a peso is 4 bolivars; a real is 10 centavos, the centavo being supposed to equal one one-hundredth of a peso. The 12½ centavos piece is known as a cuartillo or a locha.

The metric system of weights and measures was adopted in 1912.

Consular Representatives:

United States consular officials are stationed at La Guaira, Caracas, Ciudad Bolivar, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello.

Venezuelan consular officials are stationed at Mobile, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Jacksonville, Chicago, New Orleans, New York City, Cincinnati, Oklahoma, Philadelphia, Arecibo, Mayaguez, San Juan, Galveston, Norfolk and Newport News, St. Thomas, Seattle.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Venezuela provides that articles shall be divided into nine classes on which specific duties shall be assessed on the basis of gross weight. There are three surtaxes of 1, 12½ and 30 per cent., respectively.

Consular Regulations:

Four copies of consular invoice (cost per set of four, \$0.35) are required. Certification charges are based on a sliding scale. Bills of lading need not be certified. Goods may not shipped consigned "to order." Packages may be marked with either stencil or brush.

Language: Spanish.

Local Advertising Media:

There is one important daily in Caracas and several each in Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, and Valencia.

Shipping Routes:

Red "D" Line.

Royal Dutch West India Mail Line.

Caribbean Steamship Co., Ltd.

Cable Rate: One dollar per word from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

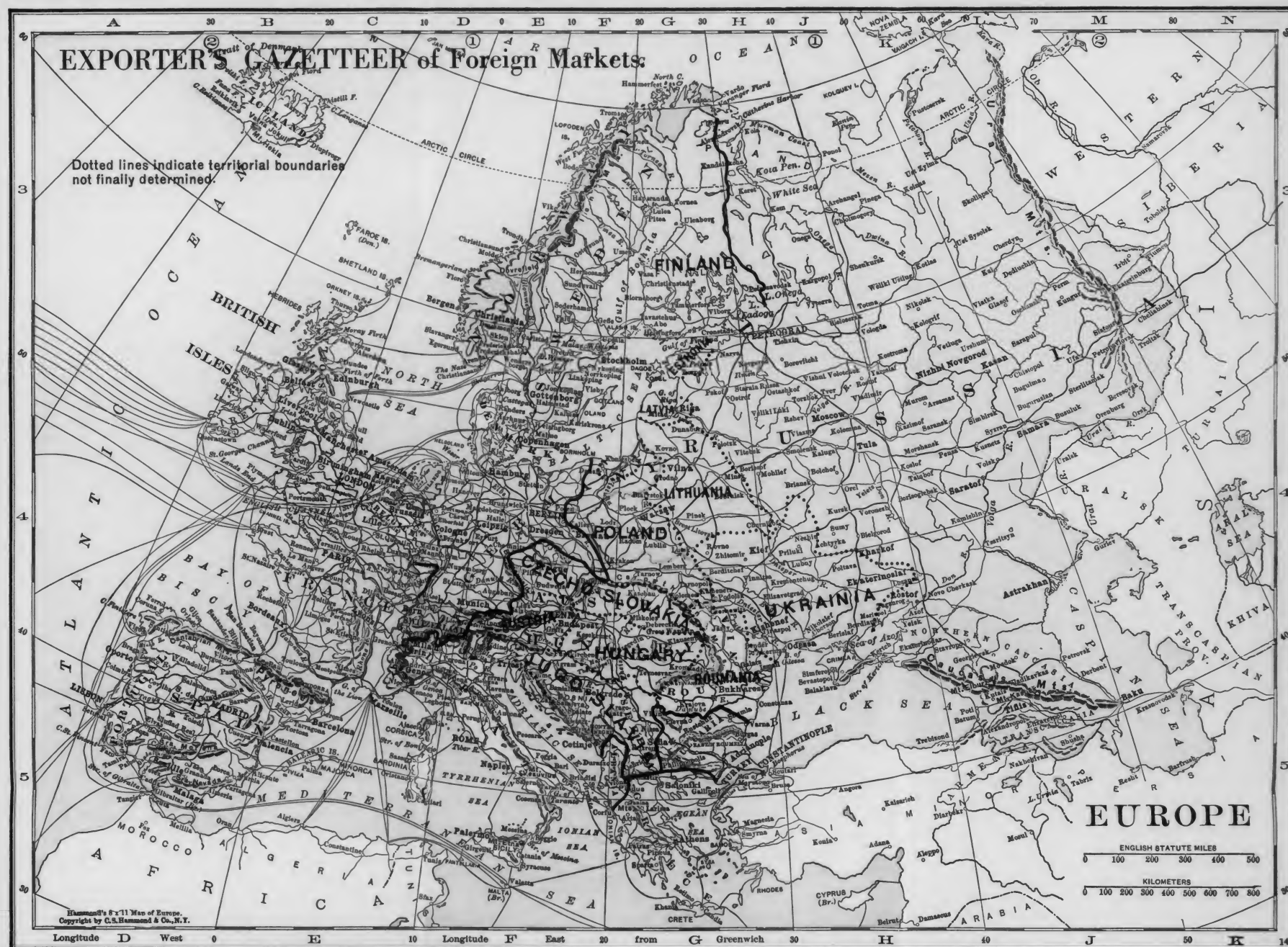
Mail Time: To La Guaira direct, seven days.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Venezuela. Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Two copies of the "Customs Declaration" must be attached to each parcel. A person receiving more than 20 kilograms (44 pounds) of the same merchandise by the same steamer must pay an amount equal to 10 per cent. of the Venezuelan customs tariff in addition to the entry duty. Weight, contents and value should be indicated clearly and specifically. There is a minimum charge of 6 reales (\$0.58) on all packages imported by parcel post. Prohibitions: starch, indigo, cocoa, coffee, salted or dried meat in pieces, salt, sarsaparilla, roots, coins, matches, cigarette paper, saccharine, unless addressed to pharmacists, who may import 100 grains per person.

Money orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.



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EUROPE

ALBANIA

(See map, page 289)

Area and Population

An independent country under Italian, and to a certain extent, under French protection, located on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, west of Serbia and north of Greece. It has an area of about 10,500 square miles, and an estimated population of 1,000,000. For 600 years before 1914, Albania was a Turkish province. The principal towns are Durazzo, the provisional capital (5,000); Scutari (32,000); Elbasan (13,000); Trana (12,000); Kortcha (8,000); Valona (6,500).

Production Industry and Commerce.

Tobacco, wool and olive oil are the principal products. Wool is made up into heavy native cloth. The mineral resources are petroleum, copper, coal, silver, gold, and lead. There are few forests, and stone is therefore used for structural purposes. Rye, corn, wheat, oats and barley are grown. Vegetables are scarce.

There are no railroads in the country, and the roads, in general, are bad. Southern Albania, since the Italian occupation, has had some military roads constructed, connecting the principal towns with Kortcha. Central Albania has no roads. Northern Albania has one, running from Durazzo and Tirano to Scutari; but no bridges cross the wide and swift rivers. Commerce is restricted to essential commodities, and is carried on with Italy and Greece. Shipments to Albania are made via Naples, thence by rail to Brindisi or Bari. The customs charge is 10 per cent. *ad valorem* at Valona, and 11 per cent. at other points. Goods going over land by caravan from Saloniki are charged 1 franc per kilo, or about \$0.09 per pound

ANDORRA

A small independent republic in the Pyrenees, consisting chiefly of a valley surrounded by high mountains. It has an area of 191 square miles, and a population of 5,231, living in small villages. Its maximum length is seventeen miles, and its width eighteen miles. The country is under the joint control of the French President and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. The language of the country is Catalan. French and Spanish currency are in use.



AUSTRIA

The new Republic of Austria, as a result of the great war, consists only of certain portions of the former kingdom of Austria. Of the commercial potentialities of the new state, little can at present be said. The capital and principal city is Vienna, a city with some 200,000 more inhabitants than Philadelphia. The principal industries of the new republic are agriculture and manufacturing, the latter carried on principally in Vienna.

The new Austrian state is bounded by Switzerland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia and Italy. As a result of the war Austria has lost, as a part of some seventy-five per cent of her former territory, the important Adriatic sea coast which formerly afforded her a direct outlet to the markets of the world through the ports of Trieste and Fiume.

Of the former territory included within the kingdom of Austria, Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, with an area of 30,533 square miles, have been ceded to the new state of Czechoslovakia. These lands comprise not only the most important manufacturing district of the former kingdom, but an equally important mining and agricultural center. To Poland Austria has lost the greater part of Galicia, with an area of 30,212 square miles,

which is an important producer of petroleum and salt. To Jugo-Slavia and Italy Austria has lost Carinthia (area 3,989 square miles) and Carniola (area 3,845 square miles) important lumber, mercury, iron and steel regions, and to Italy the Kustenland, or coastland of the Adriatic consisting of the city of Trieste, Gorz-Gradisca and Istria, (area 3,078 square miles). To Rumania Austria has been forced to cede Bukowina (area 4,033 square miles) which has valuable mineral resources.

Thus as a result of the war Austria has lost its principal manufacturing industries, its principal mineral resources, and its most important agricultural regions. Under the terms of the treaty of peace Austria is, in area, about two-thirds as large as the state of Pennsylvania. Before the war the Austrian Kingdom was, in area, about as large as the combined states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. Austria has therefore lost as a direct result of the war territory approximately equivalent in area to the combined states of New York, New Jersey, Maryland and one-third of Pennsylvania.

The only city of importance left to Austria is Vienna, which is the capital and only important commercial center, and which had, before the war, a population some 200,000 greater than Philadelphia. Vienna is to a certain extent a manufacturing center, but its principal product consists of articles of luxury and novelties. The land left to Austria is only in part available for agriculture. It appears, therefore, that the new Austrian state, economically considered, is not only a ruined nation, but will always be dependent for the greater part of its requirements on other countries.

Area and Population

Under the terms of the Treaty of Peace, Austria retains of her former dominions the provinces of upper and lower Austria, Salzburg, about one-half of the Tyrol, one-third of Styria and two-thirds of Carinthia. The provinces of Galicia, Bukowina and Dalmatia have been ceded to other countries. The area of the new Austria is estimated at approximately 26,251 square miles, and the population at 6,500,000. As it is impossible to obtain accurate detailed statistics for the new Austria, the particulars as given below are only approximate in that, where part of a province has been ceded under the treaty, the statistics for the whole province have been given; where a province has been ceded as a whole, the statistics have been omitted:

Provinces	Area Square Miles	Population
Lower Austria.....		
Upper Austria.....		
Salzburg.....	7,658	3,531,814
Styria.....	4,628	853,006
Tyrol.....	2,763	214,737
Voralberg.....	866	1,444,157
Carinthia.....	11,312	946,613
	3,989	396,200

Population of principal cities in the new Austria:

Lower Austria:		Salzburg:	
Vienna (Wien).....	2,031,498	Salzburg.....	36,188
Wien Neustadt.....	32,874	Styria:	
Sankt (Saint) Pölten.....	21,805	Gras.....	151,781
Modling.....	18,067	Carinthia:	
Upper Austria:		Klagenfurt.....	28,911
Linz.....	67,817	Tyrol:	
Steyr.....	17,442	Innsbruck.....	53,194
Wels.....	15,376	Voralberg:	
		Dornbirn.....	16,199

Commerce

Prior to 1920 United States statistics of foreign commerce included trade with Austria under the classification of trade with Austria-Hungary. Exports to Austria-Hungary during the calendar year 1919 were valued at \$42,211,564, and imports from, at \$4,932,387.

Foreign commerce of the former kingdom of Austria for five years, including that of Czecho-Slovakia and ceded territory:

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1906.....	\$481,146,200	\$539,602,400	1909.....	\$562,889,400	\$495,018,600
1907.....	516,253,000	531,617,000	1910.....	585,946,800	517,528,000
1908.....	491,938,000	479,183,800			

Value of principal imports, by commodities, 1907-1911, in round millions:

Commodity	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Dyes and medicines.....	\$3,500,000	\$3,700,000	\$4,500,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,300,000
Spices.....	15,800,000	1,500,000	1,300,000	1,500,000	1,800,000
Tobacco.....	8,000,000	9,200,000	9,800,000	10,200,000	10,900,000
Grains and rice.....	10,200,000	12,100,000	13,000,000	24,600,000	27,600,000
Vegetables.....	3,200,000	4,100,000	5,400,000	4,900,000	5,500,000
Fruits.....	2,700,000	2,300,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	4,100,000
Oils and fats.....	11,100,000	10,600,000	9,100,000	11,100,000	13,800,000
Eggs.....	4,500,000	3,600,000	4,200,000	5,300,000	5,400,000
Coal and coke.....	36,600,000	37,700,000	37,300,000	34,700,000	37,800,000
Woodenware.....	4,200,000	4,300,000	4,500,000	5,400,000	6,700,000
Minerals.....	9,600,000	9,200,000	10,100,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Dyes and tanning materials.....	3,200,000	2,900,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000
Rubber and rubber goods.....	6,900,000	6,600,000	9,800,000	13,800,000	11,300,000
Cotton and cotton goods.....	82,100,000	64,900,000	73,600,000	78,600,000	81,400,000
Flax, hemp and jute.....	4,600,000	5,900,000	5,000,000	5,700,000	7,200,000
Wool and manufactures.....	45,300,000	42,700,000	53,500,000	55,300,000	50,100,000
Silk and silk goods.....	22,800,000	21,900,000	21,400,000	22,500,000	24,500,000
Paper and paper goods.....	6,600,000	6,200,000	6,500,000	7,200,000	6,500,000
Leather and leather goods.....	12,900,000	13,000,000	14,400,000	14,600,000	18,900,000
Iron and iron ware.....	13,500,000	17,100,000	14,000,000	13,800,000	16,800,000
Machines and electrical goods.....	19,100,000	20,500,000	18,300,000	21,300,000	23,800,000
Base metals and manufactures.....	26,200,000	22,900,000	21,100,000	25,600,000	28,100,000
Chemicals.....	10,900,000	11,300,000	11,100,000	11,100,000	11,300,000
Instruments.....	5,300,000	7,000,000	7,800,000	8,200,000	8,700,000
Clocks.....	3,700,000	2,800,000	3,000,000	2,400,000	3,500,000

Value of principal exports by commodities, 1907-1911, in round millions:

Commodity	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Sugar.....	\$39,500,000	\$45,300,000	\$48,100,000	\$48,200,000	\$43,100,000
Tobacco.....	2,100,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,700,000	2,900,000
Grains.....	12,300,000	10,800,000	7,200,000	7,900,000	4,600,000
Vegetables and fruits.....	2,300,000	2,100,000	2,200,000	4,000,000	3,100,000
Furs and skins.....	10,100,000	12,400,000	17,000,000	14,400,000	14,500,000
Fats.....	4,600,000	6,700,000	6,600,000	5,600,000	4,700,000
Confectionery.....	20,100,000	16,700,000	17,400,000	18,600,000	18,500,000
Malt.....	11,600,000	11,100,000	9,400,000	9,700,000	11,400,000
Edibles.....	2,700,000	3,000,000	3,200,000	2,900,000	2,700,000
Wood and woodenware.....	72,200,000	61,800,000	59,700,000	65,100,000	70,400,000
Instruments, clocks and machines.....	12,400,000	11,400,000	11,700,000	13,700,000	15,600,000
Minerals.....	9,600,000	8,300,000	9,100,000	9,000,000	8,500,000
Dyes and tanning materials.....	2,200,000	1,900,000	2,100,000	2,000,000	1,900,000
Rubber and rubber goods.....	3,500,000	3,100,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Mineral oils.....	4,500,000	6,500,000	7,300,000	6,700,000	6,800,000
Cotton and cotton goods.....	34,300,000	18,600,000	22,400,000	26,300,000	28,800,000
Metal wares.....	11,700,000	9,500,000	10,800,000	13,100,000	12,100,000
Wool and woolen ware.....	27,600,000	18,300,000	19,900,000	20,600,000	20,700,000
Silk and silk goods.....	9,300,000	9,500,000	9,100,000	8,100,000	9,000,000
Paper and paper goods.....	13,800,000	12,100,000	11,600,000	12,100,000	12,000,000
Leather and leather goods.....	13,900,000	12,300,000	14,200,000	15,800,000	14,000,000
Glass and glass ware.....	14,500,000	12,800,000	14,200,000	14,500,000	14,200,000
Earthenware.....	5,100,000	4,700,000	4,100,000	4,600,000	4,800,000
Ironware and iron.....	19,700,000	13,300,000	13,300,000	13,300,000	15,600,000
Machines and electrical goods.....	12,400,000	11,400,000	11,700,000	13,700,000	15,600,000
Vehicles.....	7,700,000	3,700,000	3,100,000	4,100,000	5,400,000
Base metals and manufactures.....	5,000,000	3,700,000	4,000,000	4,800,000	6,100,000
Chemical products.....	7,500,000	5,400,000	8,500,000	8,800,000	9,100,000
Dyes, medicines.....	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,200,000	1,500,000	1,600,000

AUSTRIA

Value of imports by principal countries of origin, 1906-1910:

Country	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Africa.....	\$1,991,000	\$485,000	\$438,000	\$463,000	\$2,361,000
America.....	1,511,000	1,800,000	2,851,000	2,949,000	4,002,000
Argentina.....	3,733,000	4,351,000	4,519,000	4,282,000	1,311,000
Asia.....	656,000	371,000	1,149,000	1,074,000	3,340,000
Australia.....	2,472,000	2,551,000	2,402,000	3,959,000	9,773,000
Belgium.....	9,423,000	9,339,000	8,732,000	9,962,000	11,863,000
Brazil.....	10,539,000	10,601,000	9,285,000	10,605,000	66,000
Bremen.....	141,000	218,000	83,000	17,000	41,000
British Possessions in Mediterranean.....	32,000	40,000	102,000	62,000	1,000
British India.....	40,627,000	37,085,000	30,235,000	37,742,000	46,036,000
Bulgaria.....	1,502,000	1,214,000	914,000	2,017,000	1,988,000
Canada.....	206,000	197,000	59,000	197,000	59,000
Chile.....	2,625,000	2,736,000	3,162,000	3,431,000	3,358,000
China.....	2,001,000	2,350,000	1,967,000	2,478,000	2,981,000
Denmark.....	290,000	526,000	332,000	712,000	780,000
France.....	14,985,000	16,760,000	16,582,000	19,684,000	22,735,000
Germany.....	185,360,000	198,535,000	202,065,000	216,326,000	233,751,000
Greece.....	48,362,000	4,838,000	5,289,000	3,875,000	4,033,000
Great Britain.....	39,558,000	50,604,000	44,801,000	45,457,000	47,167,000
Hamburg.....	114,000	348,000	251,000	100,000	139,000
Italy.....	23,551,000	24,899,000	23,803,000	24,839,000	26,434,000
Japan.....	1,257,000	1,493,000	1,455,000	1,455,000	1,680,000
Mexico.....	157,000	256,000	410,000	305,000	424,000
Netherlands.....	4,265,000	3,655,000	3,583,000	4,452,000	4,459,000
Norway.....	1,229,000	1,194,000	987,000	1,229,000	1,353,000
Persia.....	136,000	193,000	163,000	488,000	371,000
Roumania.....	7,132,000	6,962,000	6,237,000	25,093,000	10,457,000
Russia.....	30,279,000	27,393,000	25,486,000	36,284,000	33,493,000
Sweden.....	1,407,000	1,673,000	1,728,000	1,280,000	1,834,000
Switzerland.....	19,034,000	22,050,000	17,627,000	19,325,000	2,137,000
Spain.....	1,774,000	2,072,000	2,059,000	2,089,000	2,406,000
Turkey.....	9,125,000	8,395,000	8,251,000	8,785,000	10,406,000
United States.....	43,103,000	47,848,000	45,213,000	46,282,000	47,456,000

Value of principal exports by countries of destination, 1906-1910:

Country of Destination	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Africa.....	\$4,026,000	\$373,000	\$188,000	\$246,000	\$44,000
America.....	1,147,000	6,480,000	1,004,000	830,000	673,000
Argentina.....	1,810,000	1,505,000	1,576,000	2,235,000	3,178,000
Asia.....	153,000	175,000	179,000	79,000	84,000
Australia.....	440,000	447,000	365,000	378,000	459,000
Belgium.....	4,972,000	5,342,000	4,396,000	4,549,000	4,921,000
Bremen.....	1,645,000	1,515,000	1,328,000	1,565,000	2,492,000
British Possessions in Mediterranean.....	1,489,000	1,820,000	1,274,000	1,178,000	1,087,000
British India.....	628,000	597,000	749,000	984,000	729,000
Bulgaria.....	15,270,000	10,164,000	12,195,000	12,462,000	14,759,000
Canada.....	4,637,000	6,124,000	4,873,000	6,782,000	6,648,000
Chile.....	498,000	486,000	282,000	538,000	630,000
China.....	635,000	662,000	200,000	253,000	524,000
Denmark.....	3,976,000	1,214,000	769,000	915,000	964,000
France.....	1,447,000	1,455,000	1,450,000	1,337,000	1,585,000
Germany.....	210,614,000	217,005,000	194,879,000	194,436,000	198,436,000
Greece.....	15,566,000	15,059,000	13,520,000	1,439,000	15,727,000
Great Britain.....	4,301,000	5,584,000	4,407,000	3,623,000	4,906,000
Hamburg.....	47,256,000	45,808,000	47,394,000	49,846,000	46,815,000
Italy.....	20,345,000	21,644,000	17,161,000	18,159,000	18,563,000
Japan.....	37,999,000	42,256,000	47,407,000	47,804,000	47,103,000
Mexico.....	1,121,000	913,000	664,000	1,082,000	1,057,000
Netherlands.....	508,000	595,000	261,000	342,000	415,000
Norway.....	6,953,000	6,378,000	5,049,000	5,409,000	5,312,000
Persia.....	359,000	435,000	472,000	459,000	438,000
Roumania.....	8,021,000	257,000	281,000	445,000	554,000
Russia.....	24,476,000	24,968,000	20,366,000	19,505,000	21,997,000
Sweden.....	15,221,000	17,151,000	15,826,000	16,965,000	1,472,000
Switzerland.....	1,541,000	1,515,000	1,212,000	1,522,000	36,372,000
Spain.....	30,441,000	3,648,000	26,390,000	30,302,000	1,700,000
Turkey.....	1,280,000	1,138,000	1,217,000	1,573,000	2,767,000
United States.....	24,472,000	25,883,000	18,138,000	20,237,000	18,070,000
	1,550,000	13,957,000	11,950,000	16,070,000	

The percentage relation of Austria's imports from principal countries for five years:

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Germany.....	38.8	39.4	41.8	39.1	39.9
United States.....	9.2	9.5	9.2	8.4	8.1
Great Britain.....	8.1	9.5	9.0	8.0	8.0
India.....	7.9	8.4	6.8	7.2	7.9
Italy.....	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.5
Russia.....	6.5	5.5	5.3	6.6	5.7
France.....	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.9
Brazil.....	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0
Switzerland.....	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.6	3.9
Belgium.....	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7

The percentage relation of Austria's exports to principal countries for five years:

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Germany.....	47.6	47.7	46.5	45.2	38.3
United States.....	2.5	2.7	2.6	3.6	3.2
Great Britain.....	9.8	9.2	10.4	10.6	9.0
India.....	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.8
Italy.....	7.5	7.9	10.1	10.1	9.1
Russia.....	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.8
France.....	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0
Roumania.....	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.0	4.2
Turkey.....	4.8	4.5	3.7	4.0	4.0
Switzerland.....	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.0	6.2

Production and Industry

Agriculture: Statistics exclude Czecho-Slovakia and ceded territory.

From the agrarian point of view, the only part of Austria having any real value is that lying west of Vienna, where cattle raising is carried on. In Salzburg and the Tyrol, cattle are reared by a poverty stricken peasantry. The land in upper Austria is owned principally by wealthy peasants.

In 1907 the number of agricultural holdings was 815,576. They were distributed as follows:

Size of holdings (1 hectare 2.47 acres)	Hectares						
	0-2	2-5	5-20	20-50	50-100	100-500	over 500
No. of holdings.....	472,630	115,390	156,778	57,237	8,741	5,039	1,161
Area (in acres).....	645,472	923,782	4,282,555	4,167,205	1,394,167	2,498,822	7,652,637

In 1911 the subdivision of the soil was as follows (in acres):

Province	Arable land	Gardens	Vineyards	Meadows	Woods	Lakes, etc.
Lower Austria.....	2,151,380	76,957	92,582	750,742	1,700,740	4,890
Upper Austria.....	1,050,742	59,432	.....	629,721	1,019,372	15,425
Salzburg.....	153,957	4,567	.....	755,640	579,770	16,462
Styria.....	1,058,062	60,325	76,515	1,333,785	2,688,062	4,807
Carinthia.....	353,485	10,030	133	837,600	1,139,740	4,725
Tyrol.....	345,682	9,920	24,575	2,397,337	2,591,500	16,772

The area in acres under principal crops, by provinces, in 1911 was as follows:

	Lower Austria	Upper Austria	Salzburg	Styria	Carinthia	Tyrol
Wheat.....	202,510	1,345,672	21,130	162,940	34,425	33,642
Rye.....	565,027	221,607	27,920	182,500	81,230	63,885
Barley.....	188,300	94,232	2,567	49,837	18,022	20,130
Oats.....	442,085	213,927	19,355	156,860	64,305	15,832
Maize.....	41,085	.....	.....	98,192	17,510	31,235
Potatoes.....	269,070	79,972	1,862	83,937	25,026	36,432
Beet Sugar.....	37,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Produce of principal crops (in tons) by provinces, in 1911:

Province	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize	Buck-wheat	Legu-men	Potatoes	Beet Sugar
Lower Austria.....	157,484	378,624	105,408	241,678	25,328	1,838	7,818	603,097	307,682
Upper Austria.....	88,764	151,153	54,240	126,510	.....	83	126	735,486	.....
Salzburg.....	13,341	21,743	1,829	968	.....	.....	276	7,365	.....
Styria.....	95,905	96,645	26,991	90,186	54,709	338	6,799	215,918	.....
Carinthia.....	23,649	52,390	11,079	35,364	9,913	159	2,728	78,053	.....
Tyrol.....	25,161	53,239	15,191	9,863	26,647	652	3,455	209,832	.....

Livestock, by provinces, according to the census of 1910:

Animals	Upper Austria	Lower Austria	Salzburg	Styria	Carinthia	Tyrol
Horses.....	62,003	145,107	11,710	62,408	30,020	22,558
Cattle.....	552,877	609,509	123,618	683,443	222,383	412,667
Sheep.....	32,204	44,619	35,991	86,708	71,316	150,903
Swine.....	355,207	709,549	22,583	836,520	185,595	99,550

Note: In 1911 there were 4,047,771 beehives in Austria. The production of honey and honeycomb amounted to 3,521,687 pounds.

Forestry: Statistics exclude Czecho-Slovakia and ceded territory.

Acreage of forests under principal ownerships, by provinces, in 1911:

Province	State Forests	Under State Admin.	Com-munal Forests	District Forests	Other public Forests	Church Forests	Forests belong-ing to associa-tions	Prop. in trust	Private Forests
Lower Austria.....	72,692	5,955	72,062	490	11,897	111,667	49,727	340,957	104,606
Upper Austria.....	149,997	60,702	5,150	152	605	41,575	8,015	84,285	669,407
Salzburg.....	294,488	297	20,647	155	30	3,285	12,045	.....	24,667
Carinthia.....	35,017	33,967	18,107	75	655	33,075	65,215	114,557	839,700
Styria.....	138,782	64,437	31,905	38,470	517	123,452	99,815	61,397	2,065,177
Tyrol.....	286,887	1,160	1,447,265	1,150	2,457	32,200	104,862	2,435	713,095

Yield of timber and firewood, by provinces, in 1911:

Class	Lower Austria	Upper Austria	Salzburg	Styria	Carinthia	Tyrol
Timber (cubic yds.).....	1,446,471	860,366	412,132	1,806,610	1,209,278	1,215,630
Firewood (cubic yds.).....	2,065,310	1,090,739	467,845	1,747,590	995,751	1,413,750

Mining: Statistics exclude Czecho-Slovakia and ceded territory.

Copper ore is found in Salzburg, Carinthia and Tyrol; lead ore in Carinthia, Tyrol and Styria; zinc in Carinthia, Tyrol and Styria; graphite in Lower Austria and Styria;

salt in Upper Austria, Styria, Tyrol and Salzburg; coal in Lower Austria; lignite in Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia and Tyrol; and iron ore in Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia and Tyrol.

Number of mining establishments, the annual production in tons, and the value of the produce:

Mineral	Lower Austria			Upper Austria			Salzburg		
	No.	Production	Value	No.	Production	Value	No.	Production	Value
Coal	6	46,461	\$204,310	2	243,128	\$591,666	1	6,034	\$19,703
Lignite	3	24,453	\$49,425				3	4,719	141,471
Iron Ore									
Gold Ore									
Copper									
Lead									
Zinc									
Tin									
Sulphur									
Graphite	5	747	5,758						
Asphalt									

Mineral	Styria			Carinthia			Tyrol		
	No.	Production	Value	No.	Production	Value	No.	Production	Value
Coal	37	1,782,053	\$4,786,037	5	80,763	\$203,229	3	20,138	\$88,952
Lignite	5	1,062,858	2,544,255	2	30,332	78,118			
Iron Ore				1	188	900			
Gold Ore	0			9	10,436	660,395	2	958	2,990
Copper	1	15	168		18,242	382,773	25	1,187	
Lead	1	272	7,962				563	14,338	
Zinc									
Tin									
Sulphur	1	2,417	8,832				6		
Graphite	4	6,976	106,028				2	867	3,975
Asphalt							3	433	7,878

Number of employees in the mining industry:

Mineral	Lower Austria	Upper Austria	Salzburg	Styria	Carinthia	Tyrol	Total
Coal	533						533
Lignite	217	1,587		14,112	758	282	16,956
Iron	9			3,156	351	2	3,591
Other minerals	35		631	310	2,854	489	4,319
Total	794	1,587	704	17,578	3,963	773	25,399

Fisheries:

In 1911-12 there were 20,333 persons and 5,962 boats engaged in the summer fisheries, and the value of the catch was \$1,334,296. During the same season, there were 16,498 persons and 5,260 boats engaged in the winter fisheries; the value of the catch being \$744,238.

Manufactures:

There were in 1913, a total of 17,034 factories in the kingdom of Austria of which 3,082 were engaged in the manufacture of pottery and glass; 2,756 in textiles, 2,370 in food-stuffs, 1,669 in woodwork and cane, 1,644 in metal, 1,182 in machinery and 1,004 in chemicals. In the same year there were 1,069 breweries, which produced 556,555,507 gallons of beer;

37,879 distilleries, which provided 42,310,118 gallons of alcohol; 186 beet sugar factories employing 72,960 persons, which produced 179,959,689 tons of sugar; thirty-seven tobacco factories employing 37,660 persons, which produced 44,302 tons of tobacco, valued at \$32,719,943.

Vienna is dependent on surrounding territory and the outside world for food and raw materials. An industry whose products are known as "Articles de Vienne" has flourished for the past fifty years. This industry requires raw material, the most important being wood, leather, bronze, wool and cotton.

Capital invested in various industries in 1910; the figures include the old kingdom of Austria:

Kind of Industry	Capital	Kind of Industry	Capital
Building Companies	\$7,023,200	Wood and woodenware	\$3,650,000
Building material	11,755,600	Leather	2,720,000
Mining and furnaces	99,496,800	Machines, metalwares and apparatuses	48,012,800
Breweries	29,732,600	Motors	2,030,000
Steam mills	148,000	Paper and printing	18,249,200
Alcohol, starch	4,178,600	Trade associations	9,027,000
Sugar	23,488,200	Hotels and baths	5,825,600
Other foodstuffs	2,192,800	Transportation (except R. R.)	6,097,600
Chemicals	23,345,200	Insurance	15,220,000
Electricity	16,019,200	Textiles	28,431,200
Gas	3,457,800	Shipping companies	24,854,000
Glass, porcelain and stone	7,045,000		

Railways, Roads, Rivers:

Total length of railways, 1913, 14,747 miles. (Statistics for the old kingdom of Austria). Mileage of state lines, 8,244; private lines under state management, 532 miles; private lines, 5,673 miles; foreign railways, sixty-three miles. Government railroads had 6,920 locomotives, 11,578 passenger cars, 111,898 freight cars. Private roads had 1,474 locomotives, 3,183 passenger and 36,669 freight cars. In 1912 there were 76,568 miles of improved roads, and 974 miles of river navigable for steamers.

Post Offices, Telegraphs, Telephones:

(Statistics for old kingdom of Austria.) There were in 1915, 10,176 post offices. In 1913 the mileage of telegraph lines was 25,332; of wire, 98,580. There were in 1914, 1,475 urban and 950 interurban telephone systems. The urban systems had 314,792 miles of wire; the interurban, 54,098 miles. Conversations numbered 396,883,039.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The Austrian monetary system was on the gold basis. The unit (not coined in gold) is the krone or crown, worth at par \$0.202 United States currency. The krone is equal to 100 heller. Gold coins are 100, 20 and 10 crown pieces. Silver are 5, 2, 1 crown pieces. Nickel are 20 and 10 heller. Bronze, 2 and 1 heller.

The metric system of weights and measures is used in foreign trade.

The old weights and measures, still used to a slight degree are: centen, 123½ pounds; Eimer, 12.49 wine gallons; Joch, 1.43 acres; Klafter, 240 cu. feet; melle, 4 miles.

Language: German.

Shipping Routes:

Since Austria has no seaport shipments for that country are sent via Trieste, or via German and other European ports.

Customs Tariff:

In the former Austria-Hungarian tariff the duties were determined from the commercial treaties concluded between Austria-Hungary and various countries. There were over 650 articles enumerated in the conventional tariff, and for most of these the duties were specific, based on the unit of 100 kilos.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, \$0.32 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Nine days.

Parcel Post: Service extends to Austria. Limit of weight, eleven pounds.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

AZORES

The Azores, an archipelago belonging to Portugal, are situated in the Atlantic Ocean; the nearest continental land is Capada Roca on the Portuguese coast 850 miles to the east of St. Michael's. Cape Cantin on the African coast is 900 miles distant, while Cape Race in Newfoundland is more than 1,000 miles away.

They are divided into three widely severed groups: The southeastern one consisting of St. Michael's, St. Mary and Formigas; the central of Fayal, Pico, St. George, Terceira and Graciosa; and the northwestern of Flores and Corvo. Their area is 922 square miles, population approximately 256,291. St. Michael's is the largest and most populous of the islands, with an area of 297 square miles and population of 121,340.

The most important exports of the Azores are fruits, wines, mineral waters and provisions. The trade in pineapples is especially important. Pottery, cotton fabrics, spirits, straw hats, and tea are produced in the vicinity of Ponta Delgada; linen, woolen goods, cheese, butter, soap, tiles, and bricks in that of Angra; baskets, mats and various ornamental objects made from straw, osier and pith of dried fig-wood, in that of Horta.

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with the Azores, and Madeira Islands, for seven years:

Year Ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS				Excess of Exports (*) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1913...	\$237,930	\$372	\$238,302	\$3,839	\$319,760	\$323,599	1.19	-\$85.27
1914...	229,923	10,800	240,723	12,059	525,122	537,181	2.25	-296,458
1915...	88,614	3,198	91,812	17,390	514,148	531,538	3.27	-439,726
1916...	278,841	14,654	293,495	13,808	779,641	793,449	1.74	-499,954
1917...	346,895	18,787	365,682	9,014	1,432,992	1,442,006	.62	-1,076,324
1918...	172,042	7,472	179,514	7,711	1,506,343	1,514,054	.51	-1,334,540
1919...			353,823			1,553,773		-1,199,845

Portugal supplies most of the imports into the Azores, with Great Britain second and the United States third. The figures given are for the islands of St. Michael's, Fayal, and Terceira, and the totals include the values of articles entering into the trade between Azores ports, resulting in some duplication.

Total from all countries for 1915 and 1916:

Articles	TOTAL—IMPORTS		Articles	TOTAL—IMPORTS	
	1915	1916		1915	1916
Bags.....		\$27,879	Molasses.....	1,299	4,593
Barley.....	\$4,775	15,183	Motor cars and parts.....	7,852	9,586
Biscuits.....	12,953	6,576	Oil, lubricating.....	25,566	10,298
Boots and shoes.....	4,482	4,056	Paints.....	8,391	5,401
Candles.....	19,014	9,431	Paper.....	58,563	23,773
Cement.....	9,628	6,454	Petroleum.....	31,053	47,418
Cheese.....		27,057	Rice.....	11,371	12,244
Chemical products.....	28,626	12,862	Rope and cordage.....	1,990	3,818
Coal.....	376,851	1,116,257	Rubber goods and tires.....	849	8,660
Coffee.....	6,634	10,032	Salt.....		28,840
Coke.....	1,120	7,207	Seeds and plants.....	5,035	70,638
Copper.....		2,611	Sewing machines.....	7,923	1,747
Drugs.....	9,594	11,017	Soap:		
Earthenware.....	14,897	7,613	Common.....	54,691	39,965
Fertilisers.....	16,349	19,299	Toilet.....	2,735	3,418
Fish.....	27,898	38,242	Spices.....	12,579	4,697
Flour.....	49,626	167,545	Sugar.....	42,710	46,674
Furniture.....	5,811	9,439	Sweets, wool.....	12,941	6,951
Gasoline.....	1,684	9,978	Textiles.....	457,759	417,931
Glass and glassware.....	73,852	6,735	Tobacco.....	25,993	177,261
Hats.....	2,346	4,086	Tools and hardware.....	21,382	20,062
Iron and ironwork.....	92,331	22,433	Wheat.....	55,643	825
Leather and leather goods.....	70,243	48,488	Terceira imports n. e. s.....	531,060	1,273,245
Liquors.....		10,297	All other articles.....	403,251	216,783
Machinery and agricultural implements.....	4,611	16,320			
Matches.....		30,097	Total.....	\$2,623,961	\$4,082,062

Value of the principal exports in 1914, 1915 and 1916 from Ponta Delgada, St. Michael's and from Horta, Fayal:

Articles	Ponta Delgada		
	1914	1915	1916
Alcohol.....	\$80,496	\$60,134	122,783
Beans.....	243,067	117,145	414,425
Hides.....	9,093	11,647	21,635
Indian Corn.....	72,283	267,481	34,957
Mineral water.....	12,888	12,476	5,396
Oil.....		12,476	
Oxen.....	9,331	991	36,750
Pineapples.....	322,917	419,165	19,244
Potatoes.....	743	5,499	8,688
Sugar.....	249,102	215,544	354,606
Tea.....	40,093	73,760	60,536
Tobacco.....	251,300	224,754	296,152
All other articles.....	80,228	61,586	50,914
Total.....	\$1,372,351	\$1,482,418	\$1,426,086

Articles	Horta		
	1914	1915	1916
Butter.....	\$24,230	\$21,875	\$27,981
Cattle.....	9,895	6,496	5,770
Corn.....	1,788	22,091	41,589
Hides.....	7,274	11,116	12,335
Oil.....	1,876	17,671	14,772
All other articles.....	26,833	33,269	32,736
Total.....	\$81,896	112,518	\$135,183

Nationality and tonnage of vessels arriving and departing:

Nationality	Ponta Delgada			
	1915		1916	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
American.....	15	27,566	30	67,332
British.....	141	845,199	115	656,239
Danish.....	30	143,900	10	20,669
French.....	.....	.....	28	140,936
Greek.....	.....	.....	12	41,884
Italian.....	.....	.....	47	325,141
Japanese.....	.....	.....	5	26,215
Norwegian.....	14	25,489	20	44,752
Portuguese.....	115	126,629	118	135,080
Spanish.....	.....	.....	8	23,365
Belgian.....	1	2,145	.....	.....
Dutch.....	10	37,073	.....	.....
All other countries.....	33	97,559	18	44,515
Total.....	359	1,305,560	410	1,526,148

Nationality	Horta			
	1915		1916	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
American.....	14	56,036	19	31,750
British.....	45	151,635	49	134,907
Dutch.....	11	36,421	30	85,355
French.....	28	145,951	29	146,275
Italian.....	.....	.....	12	78,977
Norwegian.....	13	34,396	29	63,446
Portuguese.....	42	77,602	33	75,875
Russian.....	.....	.....	10	16,202
All other countries.....	24	68,911	27	73,164
Total.....	177	570,952	238	705,951

Nationality	Angra			
	1915		1916	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
British.....	5	53,076	.....	.....
French.....	20	129,594	16	91,145
Portuguese.....	121	110,853	111	126,659
All other countries.....	.....	.....	2	1,004
Total.....	137	293,523	129	218,808

Consular Representatives: United States has a consul stationed at St. Michael's.

Shipping Routes:

Fabre Line.

Customs Tariff: Same as for Portugal.

Consular Regulations: Same as for Portugal.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, \$0.52 per word.

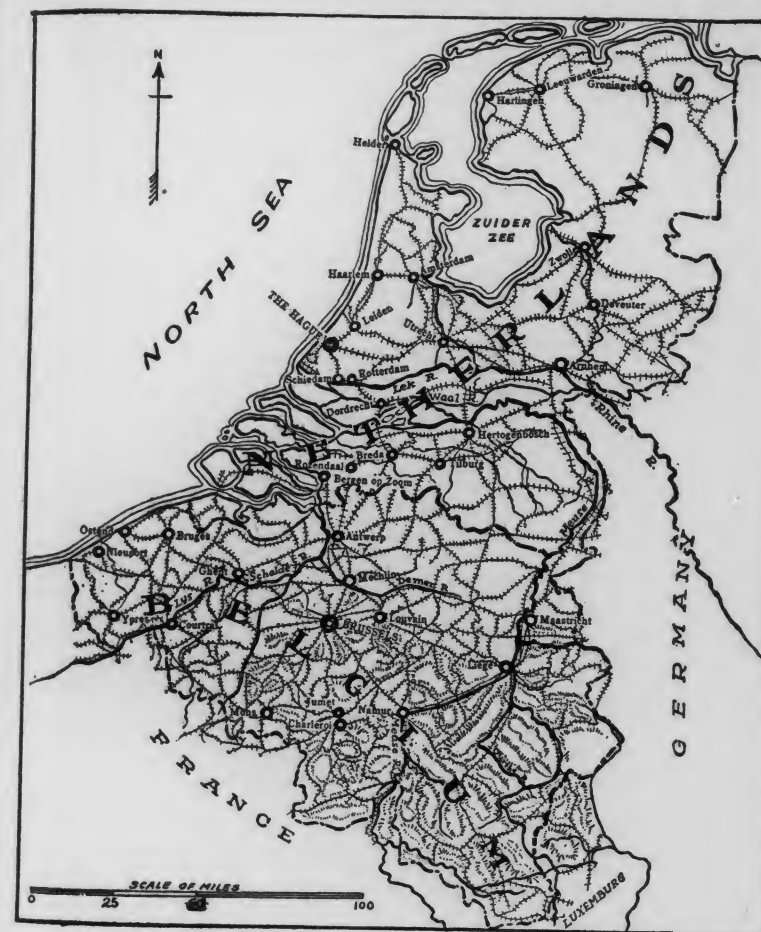
Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Ten days.

Parcel Post: Service extends to the Azores.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not Issued.



BELGIUM

A country in northeastern Europe bounded by the North Sea, Holland, Germany, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and France. Belgium is the most thickly populated country in the world, the density of population in pre-war years averaging 652 to the square mile.

Belgium has always been highly developed industrially, and a greater portion of her population has been engaged in manufacturing industries than is the case with any other country. In the past her principal manufacturing industries have included the production

of iron and steel, the construction of steam and gas engines, automobiles, and machinery of all kinds, centering at Charleroi and Liege, the production of zinc, glass and chemicals, and the very important textile industry. Coal mining is of great importance. Agriculture, the breeding of cattle, dairy farming and the growing of fruit, flowers and vegetables are extensively carried on.

The principal cities are Brussels, Antwerp, Liège, Charleroi, Ghent and Verviers.

The per capita imports of Belgium in 1913 amounted to \$120.20. The per capita exports during the same year amounted to \$93.67. The per capita foreign trade was \$213.87. Of the total imports in 1912 the United States supplied 8 per cent.

Area and Population

Provinces	Area square miles	Population	Provinces	Area square miles	Population
Antwerp (Anvers).....	1,093	968,677	Limbourg.....	931	275,661
Brabant.....	1,268	1,469,677	Luxembourg.....	1,706	231,215
Flanders (West).....	1,249	874,135	Namur.....	1,414	362,846
Flanders (East).....	1,158	1,120,335			
Hainaut.....	1,437	1,232,867	Total.....	11,373	7,423,784
Liège.....	1,117	888,341			

Principal cities with population in 1912:

Brussels.....	663,647	Tournai.....	37,349
Antwerp (Anvers).....	312,884	Courtrai.....	35,029
Liège.....	170,634	Namur.....	32,453
Ghent (Gand).....	167,477	Ostend.....	43,002
Malines (Mechlin).....	59,735	St. Nicholas.....	35,123
Verviers.....	45,964	Alost.....	35,603
Bruges.....	53,635	Nons.....	27,805
Louvain.....	42,482	Charleroi.....	29,452
Seraing.....	41,833		

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Belgium for 11 years:

Year ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS				Excess of Exports (*) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent free	
1909	\$44,246,404	\$846,599	\$45,093,003	\$8,766,536	\$18,627,382	\$27,393,918	32.00	*\$17,999,085
1910	40,234,674	881,911	41,116,585	15,787,389	24,271,892	40,059,281	39.41	* 1,057,304
1911	44,214,231	802,391	45,016,622	13,959,789	23,124,954	37,084,743	37.64	* 7,931,879
1912	50,258,463	1,129,155	51,387,618	19,599,393	22,078,025	41,677,418	47.03	* 9,710,200
1913	65,323,465	1,521,997	66,845,462	17,381,219	24,559,795	41,941,014	41.44	*24,904,448
1914	59,506,535	1,713,359	61,219,894	19,711,115	21,324,417	41,035,532	48.03	*20,184,362
1915	20,581,789	80,526	20,662,315	4,390,095	5,832,765	10,222,860	42.94	*10,439,455
1916	21,848,114	.....	21,848,114	220,324	1,258,255	1,478,579	14.90	*20,369,535
1917	37,098,914	269,083	37,367,997	90,874	938,387	1,029,261	8.82	*36,338,736
1918	94,328,804	1,061,891	95,390,695	5	80,048	80,053	.....	*95,310,642
1919	.....	.....	322,940,537	.....	.....	647,860	.....	*322,292,971

Trade of Belgium for the first seven months of 1919:

Articles	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Live animals.....	\$ 11,260,393	\$ 147,838
Foodstuffs.....	134,487,611	29,784,918
Raw material.....	101,902,649	60,755,242
Manufacturers.....	178,197,479	23,341,034
Total.....	\$425,848,132	\$114,029,032
Total trade.....		\$539,877,163

BELGIUM

Value of the total foreign trade of Belgium for 4 years:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1911.....	\$876,447,151	\$696,019,967	1913.....	\$891,056,700	\$695,334,780
1912.....	963,836,988	768,167,430	1914 ①.....	447,732,360	360,412,740

Note:—①First six months.

Foreign trade of Belgium (special commerce) by principal countries of origin and destination for two years:

	IMPORTS FROM		EXPORTS TO	
	1911	1912	1911	1912
France.....	\$142,563,503	\$175,257,264	\$134,155,265	\$145,196,602
United States.....	65,894,639	79,868,997	21,998,529	28,009,704
Great Britain and Ireland.....	84,190,460	97,589,678	86,150,091	114,762,625
Netherlands.....	57,555,881	68,818,589	68,002,778	70,946,607
Germany.....	116,201,849	135,702,160	185,150,883	194,441,517
British India.....	51,650,102	48,163,343	7,648,631	7,8795,077
Russia.....	61,399,348	52,559,111	12,912,472	16,114,728
Roumania.....	47,331,127	38,785,666	4,686,619	3,429,803
Argentine Republic.....	52,559,304	58,966,132	16,056,573	17,883,573

Principal articles of import and export (special commerce) for two years:

IMPORTS	1912	1913	EXPORTS	1912	1913
Wool.....	\$82,725,397	\$79,168,214	Wool.....	\$76,428,193	\$67,645,921
Wheat.....	77,567,279	75,884,898	Flax.....	27,092,375	25,634,839
Cotton.....	40,901,911	40,611,060	Flax yarns.....	25,286,474	22,079,586
Raw hides.....	34,704,874	36,507,008	Zinc.....	23,163,281	18,045,307
Coal.....	28,642,937	31,257,701	Raw hides.....	23,108,276	21,690,112
Maize.....	26,836,071	21,312,025	Railway and tramway cars.....	23,125,453	18,312,612
Rubber.....	25,988,222	28,038,355	Rubber.....	21,219,385	21,085,057
Flax.....	21,021,560	19,429,889	Iron (hammered and rolled) and steel.....	50,594,757	48,503,795
Seeds.....	28,111,608	33,335,925	Wheat.....	18,067,116	14,112,739
Building wood.....	23,753,282	24,029,465	Coal.....	17,815,637	17,412,460
Coffee.....	16,725,959	17,916,190	Cotton.....	15,185,047	16,279,164
Chemical products.....	23,269,624	27,347,328			

Production and Industry

Agriculture:

Of the total area of 727,560 acres, 428,834 were under cultivation in 1913. The principal crops were wheat, 398,735 acres, 450,184 tons; barley, 85,082 acres, 87,825 tons; oats, 12,353,477 acres, 779,625 tons; rye, 648,727 acres, 639,066 tons; potatoes, 379,677 acres, 3,200,932 tons; sugar beet, 131,047 acres, 1,391,917 tons; tobacco, 166,874 acres, 7,009 tons. Flax is an important crop in the district drained by the Lys. There were 128,809 acres of forest land, and 47,039 acres of uncultivated land. The average farm holdings are about 2½ acres.

Livestock in 1913 included 267,159 horses, 1,412,290 pigs, 1,849,480 cattle. Only 30 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture. The annual value of the crops is estimated at \$135,100,000. Horsebreeding is practised extensively in the "Polders,"

rich plains bordering the Scheldt (Escaut) and its affluents, and various crops are likewise raised there.

The Campine, the northwest portion of the country, embracing the provinces of Antwerp and Limbourg, had, before the war, become the center of the dairy industry. Rabbit raising was extensively practised in the provinces of Flanders, and many were exported annually, principally to England. There were 6,055 acres devoted to orchards. Near Ghent 300 acres were devoted to the growing of flowers principally for export. The growing of flowers for the cut flower markets of the cities was also an extensive industry in the environs of Brussels and Antwerp.

Manufactures:

The following table shows the principal industries of Belgium, and the number of persons employed in each industry before the war, and indicates the general importance of the plants as measured by the horsepower used:

Industries	Total number of persons occupied (a)	Total number laborers working in shops	Total number laborers working at home	Total horsepower of steam, gas, and paraffin motors
Mines.....	128,313	121,993	.....	134,415
Quarries.....	38,969	35,102	530	20,302
Iron works.....	134,333	98,955	7,675	75,600
Bricks, pottery.....	7,774	7,083	11	3,111
Glass making.....	22,797	21,699	.....	12,781
Chemical plants.....	20,715	17,622	48	15,279
Food products.....	90,443	57,359	2	64,590
Textiles.....	169,778	81,103	76,757	67,481
Clothing.....	137,966	37,210	13,657	848
Building trades.....	93,577	62,607	.....	5,775
Woodland furniture.....	88,457	39,726	2,304	7,428
Hides and leather.....	57,702	17,590	12,410	3,087
Tobacco.....	12,034	9,731	445	475
Paper.....	9,448	8,370	165	10,759
Printing.....	14,049	10,706	.....	1,336
Art.....	9,611	6,502	207	1,233
Miscellaneous industries.....	24,435	13,658	4,409	8,642
Transportation, exclusive of State railways.....	41,873	16,959	.....	195,110
Total.....	1,102,274	663,975	118,620	628,255

Note: (a) Comprises, principals, employes and laborers.

Mines and Metals:

Pig iron production for 4 years, in tons: 1913, 2,723,600; 1914, 1,599,840; 1915, 74,965; 1916, 140,607. Steel production for 4 years, in tons: 1913, 2,713,293 (including 68,035 of steel castings); 1914, 1,496,000; 1915, 121,198; 1916, 151,250. There were 60 blast-furnaces in 1914, of which, on August 1 of that year, 49 were in operation. In November, 1918, there were only 6 left. In 1911 there were working 46 furnaces out of 49, consuming 2,404,600 tons of coke, and 5,986,805 tons of ore of which 60,214 tons were mined in Belgium, 3,812,690 were imported from France, 1,580,261 from Luxemburg and 266,514 from Germany. The output was 2,250,908 tons. In 1913 there were 30 steel manufacturing plants with 25 open hearth furnaces and 76 Bessemer converters and mills, with a production of over 2,500,000 tons; there were also 119 puddling furnaces with a production of 300,000 tons. In the production of iron there were, in 1913, 19 plants, and producing 2,500,000 tons of pig iron chiefly for steel works. The zinc deposits of Belgium have been exhausted for some years, but in 1911 Belgium was the third nation of the world in point of refined zinc output. There were at Liège in 1911, 13 plants employing 8,000 workers, possessing 41,900 crucibles, producing 218,053 tons, valued at \$23,932,000. In

1912 there were 209 coal mines, employing 142,580 persons. Coal production in 1913 25,124,000 tons; briquettes, 2,860,000 tons; coke, 3,740,000 tons. The coal fields are in the provinces of Hainault and Liège, and there are undeveloped deposits in the Campine.

There was (1911) one copper refining plant at Hémixem, near Antwerp, producing about 13,200 tons annually. Six plants, employing about 2,000 people, refined lead and silver. Production, 1911: lead, 105,627 tons valued at \$6,512,171; silver, 278 tons valued at \$5,153,100. All copper, lead and silver ore is imported. The metal industries as well as the mechanical construction industries, were located in the coal valley extending from Mons to Namur and from Hay to Liège. The mechanical construction industries had, in 1911, 300 establishments, employing 65,000 workers, paying 75,000,000 francs (\$14,475,000) annually in wages, and having a total production value estimated at from 420,000,000 francs (\$81,060,000) to 480,000,000 francs (\$92,640,000); exports of their products being valued in that year at \$60,794,228. The principal exports in that year were machines, tools, etc., valued at \$36,372,587; fabricated metals (tubes, nails, etc.), valued at \$18,194,496, and bicycles, automobiles and accessories, valued at \$5,720,134. Among the other important products were tram cars and railway supplies (there were 14 locomotive works in Liège and Hainault in 1911) and munitions. There were 69 firms having 50 plants, employing 31,100 persons and 24,360 horsepower engaged in the manufacture of glass and pottery in 1912.

Textiles:

The textile industries center at Ghent (cotton and flax) and Verviers (wool). In 1911 there were 52 cotton spinning establishments, employing 13,000 persons, with 1,356,824 thread spindles and 232,600 twist spindles, of which 27 (826,913 thread spindles 121,174 twist spindles and 21,914 carding spindles) were at Ghent and 25 (529,911 thread spindles, 232,600 twist spindles) were located elsewhere. The weaving of cotton was accomplished (1911) at 61 establishments employing 7,921 persons and 4,200 horsepower; 57 establishments were in the province of East Flanders, 3 in Brabant, 1 in West Flanders. There were also, in 1911, about 3,000 cotton spinners who worked at home, but the number was constantly decreasing.

The spinning of flax employed, in 1911, 17,600 workers, of whom 7,800 used machines. This industry was carried on in the two provinces of Flanders. The spinning of jute employed (1911) 1,600 workers, and 32,800 spindles. The weaving of hemp and jute employed (1911) 1,600 persons, of whom 1,300 used machines. There were in 1911, 20 establishments, employing about 2,000 persons, engaged in dyeing flax, about 100 establishments engaged in converting cotton and about 100 establishments engaged in bleaching and washing textiles.

Consular Representatives:

The United States maintains a Consul General at Antwerp, also Consuls and Vice Consuls at Brussels, Ghent and Liège.

Belgian consular officials are stationed at Birmingham, Mobile, Little Rock, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Denver, Jacksonville, Pensacola, Atlanta, Savannah, Honolulu, Chicago, Louisville, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, New York City, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Portland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Manila, Mayaguez (P.R.), Ponce (P.R.), San Juan (P.R.), Charleston, Galveston, Norfolk and Newport News, Richmond, St. Thomas, Seattle and Green Bay.

Money, Weights and Measures: As in France.

Language: French is the official language of the country, and is commonly used. In the northern portion Flemish is used colloquially to some extent.

Local Advertising Media:

There are several excellent daily papers published in Belgium, the most important, which is national in its scope, being published in Brussels. In Antwerp there are papers having large circulations printed both in French and Flemish. The Flemish papers, for the most part, reach the middle and the lower classes. Trade papers are not of any great importance. Posters and electric display signs, as well as railway stations and tram cars are extensively employed as media.

Shipping Routes: Cunard Line.
Red Star Line.
Phoenix Line.

Consular Regulations:

No consular documents are required and there are no restrictions as to weights, marks, etc.

Customs Tariff:

The Belgium tariff imposes specific duties largely on the basis of weight; in the case of a few articles the duties are assessed *ad valorem*.

Cable rates: Twenty-five cents per word from New York and New England states.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

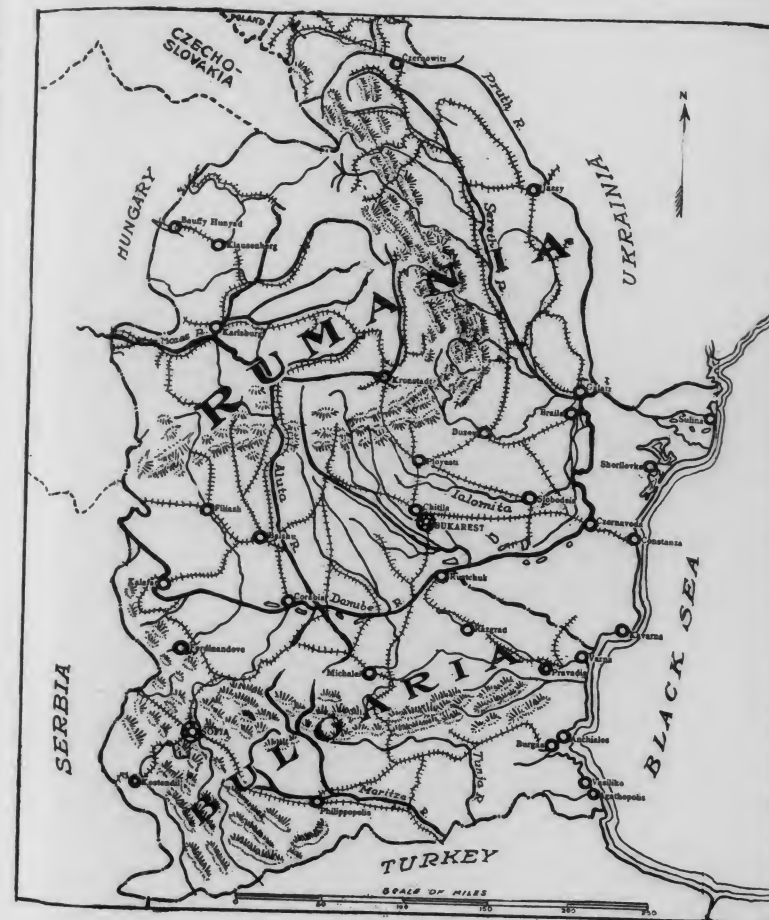
Mail Time: To Antwerp direct about 9 days.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Belgium. Limit of weight, 11 pounds; greatest length of package, 3 feet 6 inches; greatest length and girth combined, 6 feet.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

**BULGARIA**

A country in southeastern Europe bounded by Rumania, Jugo-Slavia and Turkey. It is about as large as the state of Maine. The principal cities of commercial importance are Sofia, the capital and largest city, and Varna, the principal Black Sea port.

The principal industry of Bulgaria is agriculture, which has been carried on in a more or less primitive manner. The principal cereal crops are; wheat, corn, rye, barley, and oats. Tobacco and fruit raising and the growing of roses for the manufacture of attar of

roses are likewise important. The mineral resources of Bulgaria are important, with the exception of the coal mines, which are largely undeveloped. Manufacturing is relatively unimportant, the principal manufacturing industry being the production of textiles.

The principal railway of Bulgaria connects Sofia with Varna on the Black Sea, and with the surrounding Balkan States. Sofia is likewise on the direct rail route from Paris to Constantinople.

The per capita imports of Bulgaria in 1914 amounted to \$10.60.

Area and Population.

Area and population according to the census of 1910.

District	Square Miles	Population	District	Square Miles	Population
Bourgas.....	5,409	351,508	Rousse (Rutschuk)....	2,135	406,309
Varna.....	2,554	329,612	Sofia.....	1,832	481,598
Vidin.....	3,255	237,571	St. Zagora.....	6,540	442,969
Vratsa.....	773	312,460	Tirnovo.....	2,502	448,197
Kustendil.....	867	231,522	Chouman.....	2,691	282,601
Plodiv (Philippopolis).....	3,238	447,809			
Pleven.....	1,851	265,868	Total.....	33,637	4,337,516

Principal towns with populations: Sofia (capital) 102,812; Philippopolis, 47,981; Rutschuk, 36,255; Varna, 41,419; Shumla, 22,225; Plevna, 23,049.

Commerce

United States exports to Bulgaria during the calendar year 1919 were valued at \$1,788,125; imports from Bulgaria were valued at \$2,097,928.

Foreign trade for 6 years:

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Total		EXPORTS	IMPORTS	Total
1909.....	\$30,962,990	\$21,506,762	\$52,469,752	1912.....	\$41,484,031	\$30,450,975	\$71,935,006
1910.....	34,299,901	24,907,036	59,136,937	1913.....	33,335,729	18,143,212	51,478,941
1911.....	38,473,585	35,634,362	74,107,947	1914.....	47,008,443	30,060,370	77,068,813

Value of imports from principal countries of origin and of exports to principal countries of destination for two years.

Country	IMPORTS		Country	IMPORTS	
	1913	1914		1913	1914
Austria-Hungary.....	\$10,679,558	\$12,315,359	France.....	\$2,517,752	\$3,411,610
United Kingdom.....	3,306,021	6,710,903	Italy.....	1,292,605	2,978,103
Belgium.....	801,544	973,494	Turkey.....	1,241,760	2,130,214
Germany.....	7,217,837	10,507,784			

Country	EXPORTS		Country	EXPORTS	
	1913	1914		1913	1914
Austria-Hungary.....	\$2,805,262	\$2,063,373	Germany.....	\$3,286,668	\$3,924,345
United Kingdom.....	1,547,586	3,683,483	Turkey.....	823,095	2,179,423
Belgium.....	2,931,672	704,376	Rumania.....		755,865

Value of imports for five years by classification of articles:

Articles	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Live animals.....	\$265,761	\$233,530	\$266,340	\$188,175	\$261,515
Animal products.....	370,102	380,596	545,997	432,899	338,329
Cereals and cereal products.....	533,452	509,134	656,586	561,823	428,460
Fruits and vegetables.....	394,492	532,294	694,993	627,444	650,410
Colonial wares.....	1,173,826	1,309,505	1,547,474	1,997,164	2,041,747
Wines and liquors.....	49,022	55,777	50,180	60,409	79,323
Jams and preserves.....	365,156	369,402	504,116	494,080	419,968
Fertilizers.....	38,793	37,249	35,126	38,214	38,600
Combustibles.....	457,410	791,493	605,634	638,830	1,001,091
Chemicals.....	305,326	351,453	380,210	375,578	437,531
Tannin, paints and varnish.....	403,528	365,928	462,814	482,693	575,719
Rosin, mineral oils, etc.....	680,387	830,093	1,010,741	986,037	945,314
Oil, grease and wax.....	1,008,916	1,180,967	1,567,546	1,558,475	1,582,021
Drugs and medicines.....	123,252	132,012	158,453	210,563	242,408
Perfumes.....	53,075	50,180	66,006	80,451	127,380
Stoneware, glass, earthenware, etc.....	694,028	831,444	943,770	992,020	925,523
Metals and metal products.....	2,941,320	3,190,483	3,721,812	4,496,514	4,595,523
Raw materials, lumber, etc.....	879,115	1,094,696	1,087,941	1,349,649	1,703,225
Paper and paper products.....	573,017	572,631	507,783	727,996	731,856
Hides and leather.....	1,396,548	1,136,191	1,466,221	1,173,284	2,575,199
Textiles.....	7,980,743	7,714,017	9,647,491	9,530,919	11,188,789
Rubber, etc.....	140,890	135,293	194,158	287,763	287,184
Cars, carriages, boats.....	497,168	481,149	755,402	754,630	697,502
Machines and instruments.....	2,087,295	2,152,336	3,291,615	3,816,961	4,943,116
Hardware, toys and jewelry.....	191,070	183,929	276,376	258,041	234,096
Printed matter and works of art.....	123,906	105,761	134,907	192,035	211,914
All other articles.....	342,575	391,597	383,298	1,317,225	1,156,842
Total.....	\$24,059,573	\$25,119,143	\$30,962,990	\$34,229,901	\$38,473,585

Five year table of exports showing trade by principal articles:

Articles	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Live animals.....	\$1,582,284	\$1,241,441	\$1,298,697	\$1,413,532	\$1,609,813
Animal products.....	2,848,680	2,061,819	2,370,619	2,509,856	3,499,155
Cereals and cereal products.....	16,078,058	14,663,175	13,101,805	15,536,332	24,963,270
Fruits and vegetables.....	127,187	178,332	227,740	594,326	1,284,994
Colonial wares.....	198,018	377,701	326,749	396,808	356,085
Wines and liquors.....	3,281	1,930	5,018	10,229	9,650
Jams and preserves.....	2,516	1,351	3,511	2,123	772
Fertilizers.....	68,901	68,129	66,971	74,305	66,006
Combustibles.....	27,020	42,074	50,952	35,512	64,076
Chemicals.....	193	579	380	1,544	579
Tannin, paints and varnish.....	72,161	43,039	48,057	54,426	34,933
Rosin, mineral oils, etc.....	772	579	772	772	579
Oil, grease and wax.....	1,351	1,158	1,537	2,895	2,316
Drugs and medicines.....	193	193		193	386
Perfumes.....	899,766	823,145	1,036,796	1,072,115	1,439,201
Stoneware, glass, earthenware, etc.....	15,054	19,107	9,843	9,843	13,124
Metals and metal products.....	121,783	36,477	154,593	217,511	174,472
Raw materials, lumber, etc.....	107,694	107,308	158,453	126,608	41,108
Paper and paper products.....	3,667	5,018	965	1,158	193
Hides and leather.....	634,584	725,101	859,043	788,598	697,116
Textiles.....	1,422,410	1,247,166	1,750,510	1,937,141	1,320,506
Rubber, etc.....	579				
Cars, carriages, boats.....	6,755	8,492	5,211	4,632	2,702
Machines and instruments.....	10,422	20,844	15,054	44,969	37,056
Hardware, toys and jewelry.....		193	2,895	193	
Printed matter and works of art.....	7,720	8,492	11,580	11,000	5,983
All other articles.....	386	1,158	965		386
Total.....	\$24,239,835	\$21,684,901	\$21,506,762	\$24,907,036	\$35,634,362

Production and Industry.

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the country, the land being held in absolute freehold. Three fourths of the population live on farms, but of the 900,000 men engaged in cultivating the soil, only about 80,000 are land laborers. The majority of these land

owners hold from one to six acres each, less than 1 per cent having estates larger than 100 acres. It is estimated that there are now about 11,000,000 acres of cultivated land. The following is the acreage and production of 1916-1917 harvest:

Crop	Acres	Tons
Wheat.....	2,459,245	1,144,770
Rye.....	492,122	237,215
Barley.....	723,350	352,990
Oats.....	333,715	117,700
Tobacco.....		38,500

There were also 1,268,122 acres under corn.

In 1910 the livestock in Bulgaria consisted of 8,669,260 sheep, 1,464,719 goats, 1,606,363 head of cattle, 478,222 horses, 110,488 asses, 12,238 mules and 527,311 pigs.

Fruit grows in abundance, especially in the neighborhood of Kustendil, Trojan, Kula, Kotchane, Kriva Palanka, in which regions 55,000,000 pounds of plums, and 13,200,000 pounds of apples were gathered in 1917. Grapes of fine quality flourished, and peaches, olives, figs, quinces, walnuts, hazelnuts and chestnuts were produced in plenty during that year.

Acreage under principal fruit crops for 3 years.

Year	Plums	Apples	Pears, Cherries, Apricots, Peaches	Total Acreage
1905.....	10,820	120	6,612	17,552
1910.....	12,218	205	7,895	20,318
1911.....	12,060	3,225	9,105	24,390

In Bulgaria's famous "Rose Valley" near Kazanlik, at the southern end of Shipka Pass in the Balkan Mountains, and extending over a district 80 miles long and 30 miles wide, with an average height of 1,300 feet above sea level, more than 20,000 acres of rose gardens are in cultivation for the distillation of essence, known as attar of roses. The annual harvest is 35,000,000 to 45,000,000 pounds, or about 8,000,000 roses. A one acre garden under favorable conditions, produces 2,000 to 2,500 pounds of roses, from which 10 to 15 pounds of attar may be distilled. There being about 200 roses to a pound, 180 to 200 pounds of roses usually produce one ounce of attar; and the total production averages 175,000 ounces, nearly all of which is exported, the principal markets being Paris, London and New York.

The mineral resources of Bulgaria are largely undeveloped. The coal mines at Pernik, worked by the government, (output in 1916, 610,000 tons), and the stone quarries are the most extensively worked. Iron, gold, copper, silver, manganese and lead are likewise found.

The principal manufactures are woolen and cotton goods, cigarettes, rugs, rope and cord. There are 388 industrial establishments encouraged by the state.

Railroads: Total mileage, 1916, 1,675 state owned, and 149 owned by private companies.

Telegraphs and Telephones; Post Offices:

Offices number 436; mileage of line 3,692; of wire 11,627. There were in 1914, 57 telephone systems with 1,554 miles of line and 11,997 miles of wire. Conversations numbered 14,070,876. There were 2,515 post offices in 1914.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The unit of currency is the lev (plural leva) with the par value of a franc, \$0.193 U. S. currency. There are gold coins of 100, 20 and 10 levas and silver coins of 5, 2, 1 and ½ lev and nickel coins of 20, 10, 5 and 2½ stotink (centimes). The National Bank issues notes.

The metric system of weights and measures is in general use.

Language: French is ordinarily employed in commercial correspondence.

Consular Representatives:

The United States has a minister covering Bulgaria, Rumania, and Serbia and a Consul General at Sofia.

Bulgaria has a Consul General in New York.

Shipping Routes:

Furness-Prince Line.

A. H. Bull & Co.

American-Mediterranean-Levant Line.

Customs Tariff:

The duties of the Conventional Tariff result from the Commercial Conventions concluded between Bulgaria and Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy. Duties are specific and nearly six hundred articles are enumerated in the tariff.

Consular Regulations:

No consular documents are required. A permit must be secured from the Department of Social Insurance for the import of articles not enumerated in the list of necessary materials.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, \$0.35 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Ten days from New York City.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to Bulgaria. Limit of weight, 22 pounds. Parcels may not be registered.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

CYPRUS

The third largest island in the Mediterranean, 40 miles from the coast of Asia Minor and 60 miles from the coast of Syria. Area 3,584 square miles. Population 1911, 274,108 including military population of 144. Principal towns with population: Nicosia (the capital), 16,052; Larnaca, 2,262; Limasol, 10,302; Famagusta and Varoshia, 5,327; Paphos and Ktama, 3,435; Kyrenia, 1,726.

Commerce

In United States statistics of foreign commerce, trade with Cyprus is included under trade with Malta. As thus classified, exports during the calendar year 1919 were valued at \$621,676, and imports at \$142,785.

Imports and exports during five years:

Merchandise	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
IMPORTS.....	\$2,927,396	\$3,009,977	\$2,414,175	\$2,857,772	\$4,702,410
EXPORTS.....	3,542,881	3,016,072	2,414,331	3,161,381	3,443,047

Chief imports, 1916: sugar, \$215,856; raw coffee, \$48,337; wheat, \$196,679; flour, \$860,369; olive oil, \$77,930; rice, \$117,801; tobacco leaf, \$134,466; petroleum, \$158,936; cotton yarn, thread, and piece goods, \$554,166; woolen manufactures, \$117,509; haberdashery and millinery, \$66,431; leather and leather manufactures, \$244,618; soap, \$99,780.

Chief exports, 1916. animals, \$425,250; raisins, \$185,593; carobs, \$891,625; wine, \$339,601; cotton, \$114,696; silk cocoons, \$87,130; wool, \$96,966; hides and skins, \$86,299; pomegranates, \$81,730; lemons and oranges, \$87,961.

Agriculture is the principal industry, the principal crops being wheat (1,524,484 bushels in 1916-17), barley, (1,953,628 bushels), oats (446,569 bushels), vetches (197,829 bushels). Crops which are produced in large quantities are grapes, olives, cotton, fruit, raisins, linseed, beans, silk, cheese, wool, hides, and origanum oil. Sponge fisheries are extensive, and copper, gypsum, marble, and asbestos are mined.

Total railway mileage, 76. There are 746 miles of carriage roads, and 246 miles of telegraph line.

British currency is current and there is a Cyprus currency of silver and copper, half piastre and quarter piastre pieces. Weights and measures of the island are

1 Cyprus Pic = 2 1/2 yard
1 Oke = 2 1/2 lbs.
1 Kile = 9 1/2 gallons

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

(See Map, Page 332)

The republic of Czecho-Slovakia was formed, as a result of the great war, of former Austrian territory. It comprises the former provinces of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, and that part of Hungary known as Slovakia. Its capital is Prague, which is a city as large as San Francisco.

The principal industries of Czecho-Slovakia are agriculture, mining and manufacturing. The principal agricultural crops are rye, sugar beet, potatoes, oats, barley and wheat. The principal mineral products of the country are coal and iron. In 1913 over 80 per cent. of the coal and lignite mined in the former Austrian territories was produced in Czecho-Slovakia, and Czecho-Slovakia also produced over 30 per cent. of the iron, which was formerly produced in Austria. Of the manufacturing industries iron and steel foundries, the manufacture of beet sugar, glass, earthenware and textiles are specially important. Czecho-Slovakia includes the principal manufacturing district of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The railway system is very extensive and connects with those of Germany, Austria, Poland and Hungary. Czecho-Slovakia has no harbor, and most of the trade passes through the port of Hamburg.

The per capita imports of Czecho-Slovakia for the year 1912 may be estimated at \$34.81 and the per capita exports at \$40.18.

Area and Population

Area and population of Czecho-Slovakia (excluding Slovakia for which details are not available):

Province	Square miles	Pop. per square mile	Population 1910
Bohemia.....	20,065	337	6,769,548
Moravia.....	8,584	305	2,622,271
Silesia.....	1,998	381	756,949
Total.....	30,647	...	10,148,768

Principal cities of Czecho-Slovakia with their population in 1910:

Cities	Population
Bohemia:	
Prague.....	223,741
Pilsen.....	80,343
Königliche Weinberge.....	77,120
Ziskow.....	72,173
Smichow.....	51,791
Budweis.....	44,538
Aussig.....	39,301
Moravia:	
Brunn.....	125,737
Mährisch Odrau.....	36,754
Prossnitz.....	31,642
Iglau.....	25,914
Witkowitz.....	23,151
Olmütz.....	22,245
Prerau.....	20,669
Silesia:	
Troppau.....	30,672

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Commerce

Prior to 1920 United States statistics of foreign trade included trade with Czecho-Slovakia in trade with Austria-Hungary. See page 220.

Foreign trade of Czecho-Slovakia for the first four months of 1919:

Country	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Austria.....	\$7,831,250	\$17,956,588
Germany.....	3,327,544	8,039,994
United States.....	229,804	28,544
Other Countries.....	10,889,766	8,479,145
Total.....	\$22,278,364	\$29,504,271

The following table presents an estimate of Czecho-Slovakian foreign trade in the year 1912, based upon the trade of the former Kingdom of Austria in that year:

Articles	IMPORTS—FROM		EXPORTS—TO	
	Foreign Countries	Hungary	Foreign Countries	Hungary
Colonial products.....	\$7,649,540	\$38,340	\$1,775	\$1,217,295
Spices.....	511,910	59,995	2,485	145,550
Southern fruits.....	3,350,135	20,235	287,905	422,059
Sugar.....	3,242,925	1,209,485	32,664,324	2,749,845
Tobacco and manufactures of.....	8,355,635	42,333,395	767,025	1,050
Breadstuffs, malt and legumes.....	12,510,555	3,144,235	8,852,990	1,045,600
Fruits, vegetables and plants.....	2,253,300	16,454,700	2,131,500	1,373,850
Livestock.....	809,100	1,790,800	719,400	248,000
Other animals.....	15,000,525	3,334,515	17,764,200	130,800
Animal products.....	3,280,910	2,740,955	1,835,100	1,247,400
Fats and greases.....	919,450	552,380	3,116,400	1,056,300
Fatty oils.....	798,395	5,714,790	3,323,250	...
Beverages.....	2,700,485	2,608,185	1,556,100	5,063,625
Comestibles.....				
Wood, coal, peat and coke: Totals.....	21,408,450	3,323,250	29,043,454	8,901,465
Wood.....	3,020,325	2,947,875	11,499,360	1,173,600
Coal.....	40,950	359,625	13,341,624	652,616
Peat.....	15,970,500	5,775	2,089,470	3,942,249
Coke.....	2,376,675	9,975	2,113,000	3,133,000
Materials for turning and carving.....	3,026,625	120,225	347,025	98,175
Minerals: Totals.....	2,053,575	1,111,950	131,300	...
Iron ore.....	1,912,575	1,111,950	131,300	...
China clay.....	141,000	...	...	...
Medicinal wares and perfumery.....	541,020	9,585	61,425	118,650
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	1,363,425	276,675	402,150	140,275
Gums and resins.....	2,717,400	23,625	939,225	490,350
Mineral oils.....	360,575	746,025	...	...
Cotton and manufactures of: Totals.....	59,755,500	5,039,250	26,587,500	42,265,500
Raw and waste.....	45,934,500	177,750	2,248,500	396,000
Yarn.....	5,373,000	1,411,500	3,282,000	4,551,750
Fabrics.....	8,448,000	3,450,000	21,057,000	37,317,750
Vegetable fibres and manufactures of: Totals.....	12,494,250	679,000	9,941,250	7,711,500
Flax tow and waste.....	7,372,500	56,250	752,250	42,000
Hemp tow and waste.....	940,500	474,000	183,000	14,250
Jute tow and waste.....	3,222,000	8,250	...	...
Linen yarn.....	959,250	133,500	3,390,750	819,750
Fabrics.....	...	...	5,208,750	4,884,750
Jute sacks.....	...	...	406,500	1,950,750
Wool and manufactures of: Totals.....	37,877,000	4,492,500	14,943,750	22,289,250
Wool.....	23,135,000	1,836,750	2,729,250	298,500
Woolen yarn.....	8,592,000	79,500	1,976,250	1,119,750
Woolen fabrics.....	6,150,000	2,576,250	10,238,250	20,871,000

Note.—①—Not separately recorded.

Continued on Page 242

Table Continued:

Articles	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	Foreign Countries	Hungary	Foreign Countries	Hungary
Silk and manufactures of: Totals	17,138,250	474,750	5,097,000	7,078,500
Silk, raw, dyed, yarn and twist.....	9,596,250	196,500	1,623,750	343,500
Silk fabrics.....	5,444,250	153,750	2,095,500	3,458,250
Semi silken fabrics.....	2,097,750	124,500	1,377,750	3,276,750
Made up articles.....	1,694,770	547,410	10,701,600	12,755,400
Brush and sieve makers' wares.....	149,175	289,000	27,200	206,850
Wares of straw, cane, etc.....	1,086,300	93,925	537,600	184,275
Paper and paper wares.....	3,182,400	892,075	5,866,875	4,311,300
India rubber.....	5,762,925	247,800	2,003,925	1,286,250
Oil cloth and manufactures of.....	149,600	365,925	218,925	432,075
Leather and manufactures of.....	8,896,125	2,892,750	7,950,600	11,500,125
Furriers' wares.....	2,196,825	96,475	1,178,100	333,375
Wooden wares.....	2,600,000	1,403,775	8,919,225	4,350,675
Stone.....	911,625	127,500	992,775	961,275
Iron and manufactures of: Totals	11,734,175	2,285,325	10,931,005	12,927,470
Pig iron.....	4,458,300	67,725	511,875	1,339,800
Blooms, billets and bars.....	1,143,875	419,475	1,068,375	1,794,975
Sheets and plate.....	710,325	524,475	748,115	883,445
Wire.....	212,625	5,250	246,750	503,475
Iron wares.....	5,200,050	1,268,400	8,355,890	8,405,775
Other metals and manufactures of.....	17,026,800	995,400	10,139,325	4,894,575
Machinery other than electrical: Totals	5,287,445	255,685	2,345,700	2,499,525
Steam engines and turbines.....	160,125	46,725	683,025	347,025
Agricultural implements.....	1,815,320	193,960	1,440,075	2,010,750
Textile machinery.....	3,312,000	15,000	222,600	141,750
Electrical machinery and apparatus.....	2,887,875	419,475	1,522,500	2,031,225
Automobiles and motorcycles.....	1,382,525	53,975	873,530	457,800
Jewelry.....	2,049,775	141,100	682,500	2,134,025
Instruments, clocks, watches: Totals	2,126,275	96,175	694,625	1,348,200
Typewriters, calculating machines.....	597,125	21,150	30,500	224,700
Musical instruments.....	448,375	22,000	637,875	750,750
Watches.....	1,080,775	53,025	26,250	372,750
Chemical substances and products.....	7,068,075	1,924,025	4,414,725	2,802,450
Colors, dyes, varnishes: Totals	2,002,350	113,725	295,455	765,350
Varnishes.....	240,975	111,300	82,315	681,450
Dyes.....	1,761,375	2,425	213,140	83,900
Soap, candles, etc.....	154,700	94,350	219,300	1,108,400
Total	\$244,757,725	\$109,527,715	\$233,380,973	\$174,403,945

Note—①Not separately recorded

Agriculture:**Production and Industry**

The Czecho-Slovak states have developed greatly in agriculture. They produced 76 per cent. of the hops produced in Austria, 61 per cent. of the flax fibre and 91 per cent. of the sugar beet.

Acreage of principal crops by provinces in 1911:

Crops	Bohemia	Moravia	Silesia	Total
Wheat.....	570,487	268,957	27,974	867,388
Rye.....	1,348,682	546,777	131,055	2,025,514
Barley.....	702,242	496,825	57,235	1,316,302
Oats.....	1,214,870	492,155	.....	1,707,025
Corn.....	360	27,055	.....	27,415
Potatoes.....	797,880	376,850	91,470	1,266,200
Total	5,042,591	2,615,551	313,929	7,772,071

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Produce of principal crops by provinces in the same year:

Province	Wheat Tons	Rye Tons	Barley Tons	Oats Tons	Maize Tons	Buck-wheat Tons	Legumes Tons	Potatoes Tons	Sugar Beets Tons
Bohemia.....	458,598	1,033,028	731,959	810,857	618	34	43,243	2,111,433	2,647,459
Moravia.....	196,844	347,587	416,635	261,999	19,468	1,050	30,715	1,344,574	2,072,197
Silesia.....	15,410	74,569	38,173	84,777	.....	222	4,749	283,437	42,743
Total	670,852	1,455,184	1,186,767	1,157,633	20,086	1,306	78,707	3,739,444	4,762,399

In 1906 there were 1,483,042 farms in Czecho-Slovakia. These were distributed as follows:

Size of holdings	2-5 Acres	5-12 Acres	12-50 Acres	50-150 Acres	150-250 Acres	250-1250 Acres	Over 1250 Acres
Number of holdings.....	1,059,457	176,816	198,457	51,803	4,181	1,693	615
Area (in acres).....	1,283,272	1,402,137	5,246,920	5,623,382	692,316	814,845	6,363,567

Number of animals reported in the livestock census of 1910:

Animals	Bohemia	Moravia	Silesia	Total
Horses.....	250,428	140,970	31,769	423,167
Cattle.....	2,290,587	801,178	196,526	3,288,291
Sheep.....	152,998	24,117	5,748	182,863
Swine.....	1,012,798	633,538	144,209	1,790,545
Total	3,706,811	1,599,803	378,252	5,684,866

Forestry:

In 1910 the forests of Bohemia yielded 4,215,532 cubic yards of timber and 2,909,861 cubic yards of firewood; those of Moravia 1,907,525 cubic yards of timber and 2,258,213 cubic yards of firewood; and those of Silesia 980,026 cubic yards of timber and 424,075 cubic yards of firewood.

The forests of Czecho-Slovakia were distributed as follows in 1911 (in acres):

	State forests	Forests under State Administration	Commercial forests	District forests	Other State forests	Forests belonging to churches	Forests belonging to Associations	Property in trust	Other private forests
Bohemia.....	14,195	23,805	419,390	747	30,900	156,685	35,477	1,266,327	1,898,667
Moravia.....	.....	1,870	108,145	152	21,870	145,437	32,037	340,562	908,627
Silesia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	80,730	5,157	118,282	224,022

Manufactures:

Manufactures are highly developed, especially the steel industry and the manufacture of glass, earthenware, boots and shoes, gloves, sugar, beer and textiles. There were in 1913, 8,918 factories in Czecho-Slovakia, or 52.5 per cent. of the total number then within Austrian territory. The Czecho-Slovak territories produced in that year 94.9 per cent. (1,155,451 tons) of the total sugar, polarizing 99.3 degrees or higher, produced in Austria in 161 factories. Earthenware and china are important industries. Of the total 72 china plants in former Austrian territory, 71 were located in Czecho-Slovakia. There were in the country in 1913, 691 breweries and 350 distilleries.

Details of the industries of Czecho-Slovakia in 1902:

Industry	Bohemia			Moravia			Silesia			Total		
	No. of Estab.	Horse Power	No. of Employees	No. of Estab.	Horse Power	No. of Employees	No. of Estab.	Horse Power	No. of Employees	No. of Estab.	Horse Power	No. of Employees
Agriculture and forestry.....	2,062	92,439	67,908	321	13,323	12,272	157	32,091	26,701	2,540	137,853	109,881
Foodstuffs.....	4	27,242	1,730	5	9,888	2,313	3	3,134	1,054	12	20,264	5,097
Textiles.....	21,937	52,946	115,251	2,091	5,713	26,750	638	4,003	8,606	23,760	31,662	150,607
Stoneware and glass.....	21,937	52,946	115,251	2,091	5,713	26,750	638	4,003	8,606	23,760	31,662	150,607
Metalware.....	21,937	52,946	115,251	2,091	5,713	26,750	638	4,003	8,606	23,760	31,662	150,607
Machines, apparatus, instruments.....	21,937	52,946	115,251	2,091	5,713	26,750	638	4,003	8,606	23,760	31,662	150,607
Woodenwork.....	29,664	17,455	67,709	10,448	8,658	27,268	2,635	886	2,948	14,544	23,190	71,903
Rubber and celluloid.....	67	486	875	4	1,744	5,585	357	4,431	956	42,751	30,564	104,612
Leather, feathers and hair.....	4,284	3,677	14,206	1,744	1,553	5,585	357	4,431	956	6,365	5,363	20,747
Textiles.....	94,545	146,178	302,263	27,496	27,285	89,031	6,562	12,024	29,005	128,003	185,487	420,399
Wearing apparel.....	89,262	1,532	161,220	31,537	4,435	60,548	50	269	121	748	82	1,691
Paper and paper goods.....	21,665	22,865	16,819	343	4,314	46,010	2,504	8,581	13,754	29,006	2,682	235,684
Foodstuffs.....	32,897	117,776	107,761	11,124	46,314	46,010	2,504	8,581	2,082	2,612	31,189	21,581
Inns and taverns.....	37,698	366	77,119	9,598	59	21,475	2,539	26	4,978	49,835	172,471	161,921
Chemicals.....	2,137	11,714	16,634	3,888	3,888	4,638	148	7,054	4,140	2,869	22,156	25,412
Building.....	11,035	5,221	99,595	3,206	189	31,970	702	50	11,134	14,963	5,460	142,369
Power houses.....	1,182	24,110	740	19	8,774	2,197	111	200	818	1,003	2,386	13,491
Total.....	361,525	546,269	1,192,028	108,155	164,213	380,939	26,785	92,631	141,076	490,465	803,113	1,714,043

Mining:

Czecho-Slovakia is rich in coal and lignite mines and in iron. It mined in 1913, 86.7 per cent. of the coal produced in the former Austrian territories, 84.1 per cent. of the lignite, 32.5 per cent. of the iron, 100 per cent. of the gold, silver, tin, wolfram, uranium preparations, sulphate of iron, and coke, 98.4 per cent. of coal briquets and 65.1 per cent. of the graphite.

Number of mining establishments in the provinces now comprising Czecho-Slovakia in 1912, their production in tons and the value of that production in dollars:

	Bohemia			Moravia			Silesia		
	No.	Production Tons	Value	No.	Production Tons	Value	No.	Production Tons	Value
Coal.....	61	2,645,584	\$9,828,271	16	1,228,575	\$4,212,738	29	3,847,189	\$12,602,401
Lignite.....	117	13,031,585	203,946	7	140,055	186,045	1	779	1,236
Iron Ore.....	14	538,298	2,166,738	1	1,920	3,072	1	162	312
Gold Ore.....	1	19,840	126,974	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead Ore.....	1	134	4,946	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc Ore.....	1	1,122	31,828	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin Ore.....	3	23	4,032	.....	.....	.....	3	10	60
Sulphur.....	.....	785	1,461	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Graphite.....	4	6,678	55,661	.....	6,906	110,181	.....	41	242
Silver.....	3	14,768	1,041,487	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following table shows the number of persons employed in the mining industry:

	Bohemia	Moravia	Silesia	Total
Coal.....	22,676	12,167	32,315	67,158
Lignite.....	35,899	645	3	36,547
Iron.....	1,862	32	13	2,907
Other metals.....	3,925	350	5	5,280
Total.....	64,362	13,194	32,336	110,892

Railways, Roads, Waterways:

Mileage of railways 1913, 5,951; of roads, 32,623; of waterways, 889.

Telegraphs and Telephone:

Mileage of lines, 1915, 7,929; of wire, 27,523. There is adequate telephone service to which large additions are under way.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The notes of the Austro-Hungarian bank (stamped) are still in circulation. A gold reserve is being built up by the government, and when the affairs of the Austro-Hungarian bank have been liquidated a national gold standard currency is to be established, the unit being the sokol, with the par value of a franc (0.193 U. S. Currency).

Languages: German is ordinarily employed for commercial correspondence.

Consular Representatives:

There is a consul general for Czecho-Slovakia stationed in New York City. The United States has a consul at Prague.

Shipping Routes:

Shipments to Czecho-Slovakia are usually made via Hamburg, and may also be made via Italian ports.

Customs Tariff:

The new tariff, adopted in August, 1919, is based upon the old Austro-Hungarian tariff, with an increase of about 300 per cent. in the amount of the duties imposed.

Consular Regulations:

Imports into Czecho-Slovakia are for the time being restricted to foodstuffs and raw materials.

Before making shipments, exporters are cautioned to apply to the Czecho-Slovak Commercial Commission, 154 Nassau St., New York City, in letter form, stating number of packages, boxes or cases, marks, numbers and weight, as well as American value, with full description of the commodities intended for importation into Czecho-Slovakia, with the request for the issue of an import license.

All imports into Czecho-Slovakia have to be covered by certificates of origin (three copies required) forms of which can be obtained at the office of the Czecho-Slovak Consulate General.

Such certificates of origin must be sworn to before a notary public, and be viséd by the Czecho-Slovak Consulate General. The consular charges for the visa are \$2.50.

For the importation of manufactured goods into Czecho-Slovakia, it is necessary to obtain a special permit from the Ministry of Commerce at Prague.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, \$0.32 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Ten days from New York City.

Parcels Post: Service extends to Czecho-Slovakia. Limit of weight, 11 pounds.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.

DENMARK

Denmark, the smallest country in northern Europe, occupies a peninsula north of Germany, and numerous adjacent islands. In area it is somewhat larger than the combined states of Delaware and Maryland. The principal city and capital is Copenhagen,

which is about as large as Cincinnati.

The principal industry of Denmark is agriculture, which is largely carried on by small farmers, most of whom own their own properties. About three-quarters of the land of the country is agricultural land, the principal crops being oats, barley, rye, wheat and sugar root. For the past half century dairy farming has been extensively developed in Denmark, and as a result of the application of scientific methods and the use of modern equipment the dairy products of the country form a large part of its exports. The mineral products of Denmark are unimportant with the exception of clay, which supplies the requirements of an important pottery and porcelain industry. The principal manufacturing industries, other than the manufacture of porcelain and pottery, are the shipbuilding and engine construction plants, manufacture



The railway mileage of Denmark is extensive in relation to the area of the country. Two lines entering the country from Schleswig cross the German boundary. One of these lines runs eastward via Fredericia, through Odense, across the island of Fünen, and via steam ferries across the straits from Nybörg to Korsör and then to Copenhagen. A second line crossing the boundary follows the west coast of Jutland and has branches extending into the interior. A third line crosses the eastern coast of Jutland and branches into the interior.

Area and Population

Divisions	Area Square Miles	Population 1916
City of Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn) without suburbs.....	27	506,390
Islands in the Baltic.....	5,877	1,161,163
Peninsula of Jutland.....	9,808	1,253,809
Færoe Islands.....	540	19,617
Total.....	15,582	2,940,979

Commerce

Year Ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS				Excess of Exports (*) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1909....	\$17,465,402	\$56,711	\$17,522,113	\$1,249,172	\$376,236	\$1,625,408	76.85	*\$15,896,705
1910....	13,579,127	65,776	13,644,903	1,649,021	549,313	2,198,334	75.01	*11,446,569
1911....	13,126,273	70,677	13,196,950	1,165,690	546,910	1,712,600	68.07	*11,484,350
1912....	15,686,022	81,326	15,767,348	1,081,285	601,285	1,682,570	79.10	*13,084,773
1913....	18,560,579	127,215	18,687,794	2,290,786	888,884	3,179,670	75.59	*12,935,271
1914....	15,586,235	83,900	15,670,135	2,558,068	683,667	3,241,735	77.01	*12,715,124
1915....	74,250,658	5,543,820	79,824,478	2,001,627	1,159,072	3,160,699	79.10	*12,400,440
1916....	5,224,037	3,631,275	5,572,312	2,560,308	2,560,308	5,120,616	63.33	*76,663,779
1917....	55,608,145	1,130,345	56,738,490	893,488	893,488	1,595,417	56.00	*55,143,071
1918....	54,734,616	594,926	55,329,542	632,870	632,870	1,022,397	61.92	*3,947,145
1919....	.....	.....	95,167,530	.....	.....	2,294,048	.....	*90,873,482

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS		IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1909.....	\$195,759,987	\$193,341,871	1912.....	\$220,275,830	\$184,163,615
1910.....	171,290,214	148,174,596	1913.....	228,920,821	187,643,088
1911.....	187,134,300	167,752,620	1914.....	214,727,756	234,210,417

Note: The value of goods transshipped is omitted from 1910 on.

Value of principal articles of import and export in 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916:

[illegible]

Distribution of foreign trade by countries of origin and destination:

Countries	IMPORTS (General)		EXPORTS (General)	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
United States.....	\$23,310,372	\$22,590,256	\$2,104,604	\$3,125,148
Other American countries.....	6,976,040	4,264,952	1,779,988	1,102,016
Germany.....	87,986,544	70,927,004	47,390,922	80,781,632
United Kingdom.....	36,062,616	38,896,716	109,992,024	115,670,140
Sweden.....	19,055,872	22,269,996	9,134,244	10,173,280
Norway.....	2,346,340	4,703,300	5,172,400	6,121,924
Russia.....	15,922,148	10,851,320	5,165,700	3,753,608
Holland.....	5,683,744	6,043,668	1,104,964	600,588
Belgium.....	2,753,700	2,287,112	817,936	396,640
France.....	5,610,580	4,693,216	895,656	1,719,220
Danish Colonies.....	3,634,884	3,701,616	2,012,680	2,227,616

Production and Industry

Area and production of principal crops for two years:

Crops	AREA (Acres)		PRODUCTION (Tons)	
	1916	1917	1916	1917
Wheat.....	153,506	132,691	89,721	65,481
Rye.....	486,882	441,307	153,640	126,177
Barley.....	640,641	599,164	298,429	218,018
Oats.....	1,054,080	992,512	419,382	306,061
Mixed grains.....	462,517	488,447	194,314	154,093
Potatoes.....	160,401	144,633	377,454	485,972

Land in Denmark consists for the most part of small holdings rather than larger estates; the law provides for complete control over the land by the tenant provided that his rent is paid. Dairy products constitute one of the most important and profitable branches of agricultural industry, and have been successfully marketed in England. In 1917 there were 1,462 dairies and cheese factories, employing 8,414 persons; of which 1,427 used mechanical power other than wind or water. There were fifty-seven egg preserving factories employing 707 persons, of which forty-two used mechanical power.

The co-operative movement in agriculture has gained steadily in Denmark.

Livestock in 1917 included 572,412 horses, 2,458,158 head of cattle, 1,650,623 swine, 480,007 hens and 12,287,795 hens. Sugar (137,760 tons in 1916) and margarine (56,480 tons in 1916) are important products.

Fisheries:

In 1916, 17,860 fishermen and 15,395 boats were engaged in the fisheries of Denmark proper. The value of the catch in 1917 was \$943,461 (35,159,900 kroner).

Manufacturing:

The manufacturing industries of Denmark are varied and extensive. Their product constitutes a large portion of the wealth of the country.

Details of manufacturing enterprises in Denmark, according to the last industrial census (May 26, 1914):

Kind	No. of Factories	Personnel	Using mechanical power (other than wind or water)	Horsepower
I. Mills and flour mills.....	2,422	5,317	1,170	19,777
Bakeries and confectioneries.....	3,025	12,431	1,028	5,182
Sugar mills and refineries.....	28	2,036	28	8,169
Chocolate and candy factories.....	111	1,892	30	1,175
Coffee factories.....	18	318	16	411
Slaughter and smoke houses.....	3,144	9,842	661	5,976
Pickle and preserve factories.....	28	619	18	196
Dairies and cheese factories.....	1,462	8,414	1,427	12,867
Margarine factories.....	43	1,209	42	3,111
Egg preserving factories.....	57	707	4	7
Water works.....	33	571	80	6,746
Mineral water factories.....	130	783	48	141
Breweries and malt factories.....	544	6,269	219	8,488
Distilleries and yeast factories.....	39	895	27	2,294
Tobacco and cigar factories.....	401	9,427	69	601
Others.....	658	2,114	596	6,122
Total food industries.....	12,203	62,844	5,463	81,263
II. Wool spinning.....	47	416	46	520
Cotton spinning.....	5	1,194	5	3,539
Weaving.....	434	1,874	45	1,796
Linen and damask weaving.....	5	127	4	148
Cotton weaving.....	21	2,438	21	2,741
Clothing materials.....	34	2,441	33	3,994
Carpets, curtains, ribbons.....	7	631	7	896
Knit goods.....	581	5,795	48	816
Rope making, cordage.....	161	892	54	1,338
Straw making, and products.....	25	151	9	96
Sails, bags and sacks.....	77	402	22	27
Others.....	68	975	21	395
Total, textile industries.....	1,465	17,336	315	16,306
III. Tailoring.....	4,048	14,264	21	50
Men's clothing.....	20	133	4	4
Women's and children's clothing.....	6,338	12,124	15	43
Women's and children's underwear.....	196	734	5	11
Clothing manufactories.....	339	5,841	27	44
Women's specialty manufactories.....	1,073	3,558	5	12
Millinery and straw hats.....	164	817	14	221
Furs, etc.....	151	989	1	1
Gloves.....	79	647	2	10
Manufacturers of shoes, tanning, etc.....	5,278	7,503	3	5
Manufacturers of shoes.....	513	4,496	494	1,248
Wooden shoes and slippers.....	1,596	1,968	52	191
Laundry and bleach works.....	3,720	7,398	485	1,249
Barbers and coiffeurs.....	2,382	4,392	12	345
Others.....	122	686	12	345
Total, clothing industry.....	29,950	65,050	1,140	3,434
IV. Paving establishments.....	112	453	42	5,483
Excavation.....	168	7,550	11	73
Drilling enterprises.....	123	203	16	121
Masonry.....	5,609	20,913	29	286
Construction and building.....	265	1,620	45	273
Construction of mills.....	154	400	70	501
Carpentry.....	5,015	13,308	6	13
Telephone and telegraph systems.....	10	1,181	70	2,374
Ship yards.....	191	1,033	207	3,226
Cabinet work.....	2,276	4,727	30	704
Carpentry.....	418	2,748	11	30
Furniture factories.....	1,444	6,625	35	198
Chair factories.....	45	592	1	15
Manufacturers of frames and rims; glaziers.....	724	1,902	77	425
Sign making, painting.....	3,526	9,704	11	30
Upholstery, saddlery and whips.....	1,878	4,068	35	198
Stucco factories.....	46	228	1	15
Gas and water installation.....	61	362	14	48
Chimney cleaning establishments.....	163	338	26	98
Others.....	866	1,203	26	98
Total, building and furniture industry.....	23,094	79,158	2,054	20,444

(Continued on Page 252)

Table Continued:

Kind	No. of Factories	Personnel	Using mechanical power (other than wind or water)	Horsepower
V. Sawmills and packing-case factories.....	468	3,436	409	9,195
Wood products factories.....	353	1,821	120	2,340
Cooperages.....	776	1,905	71	1,417
Wood-turning establishments.....	421	977	243	826
Brush factories.....	207	655	16	57
Basket factories.....	177	522	5	9
Cork product factories.....	42	366	32	126
Carriage factories.....	1,735	3,343	763	3,721
Wagon factories.....	1	400	1	350
Toy factories.....	5	12	1	2
Total, wood industry.....	4,185	13,437	1,661	18,073
VI. Tanneries.....	109	861	58	1,300
Leather factories.....	49	360	14	129
Total, leather industry.....	158	1,221	72	1,429
VII. Grindstone yards.....	430	1,644	47	708
Brick yards.....	52	543	28	567
Limestone, chalk and stone quarries.....	102	1,184	27	648
Cement factories.....	8	2,063	8	11,317
Cement product factories.....	499	1,950	61	825
Kaolin treating establishments.....	2	87	2	196
Faience and porcelain manufactories.....	6	1,205	5	617
Potteries.....	80	347	19	68
Gross pottery, manufactories of coarse pottery and tiles.....	462	8,701	392	12,999
Glass manufactories.....	21	1,587	17	462
Others.....	32	174	3	7
Total, stone, clay, and glass industry.....	1,694	19,485	613	28,415
VIII. Goldsmiths.....	319	1,480	51	244
Electroplate and nickel manufactories.....	29	637	25	199
Copperware manufactories.....	104	514	51	183
Tinware manufactories.....	890	2,465	45	89
Manufactories of objects in metal.....	66	1,111	59	998
Galvanized tin factories.....	25	1,756	22	1,548
Farriers.....	4,904	10,726	1,068	3,465
Locksmiths.....	345	1,971	112	747
Tool factories.....	33	236	19	273
Pin, needle and wire factories.....	20	749	7	1,923
Machinery and shipbuilding (iron).....	9	6,875	9	6,592
Iron foundries and machine factories.....	421	16,233	410	9,588
Construction plants.....	831	6,040	567	4,774
Bicycle and sewing machine factories and repair shops.....	991	3,037	155	807
Arms and munitions.....	43	1,224	14	995
Watch and clock factories.....	1,113	1,724	14	15
Musical instrument factories.....	98	785	19	299
Electro-mechanical manufactories and electric installation.....	293	8,733	72	708
Others.....	107	538	54	253
Total, metal industries.....	10,644	62,919	2,763	33,680
IX. Electric plants.....	412	1,467	412	(88,636)
Gas plants.....	106	2,750	96	3,994
Peat product factories.....	77	1,218	58	747
Match factories.....	4	466	4	315
Manufactories of articles in rubber.....	12	375	6	603
Manufactories of insulation and asphalt.....	34	346	14	386
Dyeing and cleaning works.....	144	1,184	63	1,263
Manufactories of soda.....	8	201	8	302
Fertilizer factories.....	10	375	8	1,329
Oil plants.....	12	723	11	3,065
Soap and soluble glass factories.....	64	974	32	535
Various chemical products.....	103	976	36	388
Others.....	159	1,978	82	1,973
Total, technical and chemical industries.....	1,145	13,033	830	14,900

Continued on page 153

Table Continued:

Kind	No. of Factories	Personel	Using mechanical power (other than wind or water)	Horsepower
X. Manufactories of pulp, paper and cardboard.....	16	1,519	11	7,194
Manufactories of colored paper.....	7	173	7	111
Manufactories of boxes, envelopes and paper bags.....	83	1,858	47	355
Total, paper industry.....	106	3,550	65	7,660
XI. Binderies.....	516	2,468	72	184
Printing plants, etc.....	640	8,087	520	3,783
Photography.....	636	1,198	11	272
Others.....	49	408		
Total, publishing and art industries.....	1,841	12,161	603	4,239
Grand total.....	82,494	350,194	15,579	229,843

Railroads:

Total length of line 2,644 miles; of which 1,286 are state owned and 1,358 are privately owned.

Post Offices:

In 1917-18 there were 1,219; there were 12,297 letter boxes, and 213,541,534 letters were carried.

Telegraph:

There were 627 offices in 1917-18, with 8,423 miles of line, which carried 3,834,463 paid and 242,521 free messages.

Telephones:

The state-owned telephone system had 23,965 miles of line, with eighty-three central stations, 162 rural stations, and 2,469 subscribers in 1917-18. There were 2,373,102 interurban and 1,975,315 local conversations. The privately owned systems had 395,891 miles of line, 172,674 subscribers and 380,782,400 conversations in the same year.

Language:

Danish is the language of the country; German and English are used in commercial correspondence.

Local Advertising Media:

The leading daily papers in Denmark have a national circulation and constitute the most important advertising media. Posters and electric display signs, as well as railway stations and tram cars are extensively employed as media.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The monetary unit is the **Krone** (plural **Kroner**) or 100 ore, with a par value of \$0.268 United States currency. There are gold 20 and 10 kroner pieces, silver 2 kroner pieces and iron 2 and 1 ore pieces. The metric system of weights and measures prevails. The monetary system and units of measurement are identical in Denmark and its possessions and Iceland.

Consuls:

United States consular officials are stationed at Aalborg, Aarhus, Copenhagen, Esbjerg, Odense.

Danish consular officials are stationed at Mobile, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Denver, Pensacola, Savannah, Honolulu, Chicago, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Lovelocks (Nevada), New York City, Grand Forks (N. Dakota), Portland (Oregon), Philadelphia, Manila (P. I.), Humacao (P. R.), Mayaguez (P. R.),

Ponce (P. R.), San Juan (P. R.), Charleston, Galveston, Salt Lake City, Newport News (Va.), Norfolk (Va.), St. Thomas (V. I.), Seattle.

Shipping Routes:

Scandinavian American Line.

Consular Regulations:

No documents are required and no restrictions are imposed as to weights, measures, etc.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Denmark enumerates many classifications of goods, most of which pay specific duties assessed on weight.

Cable Rates: From New York and New England states, \$0.35 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: To Copenhagen, ten days.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to both Denmark and Iceland. Maximum weight, 11 pounds.

Money Orders: Issued for both Denmark and Iceland.

International Reply Coupons: Valid in both Denmark and Iceland.

FAROE ISLANDS

The Faroe Islands, lying in the North Atlantic to the north of Scotland and between Norway and Denmark, are possessions of Denmark. Their population in 1911 was 18,000, of whom 9,915 were engaged in fisheries, 3,315 in agriculture, 1,435 in commerce and transportation and 371 in liberal professions. The livestock in 1914 consisted of 641 horses, 4,456 head of cattle, 112,187 sheep, 6 hogs and 8 goats. In 1917 the product of the fisheries exclusive of whales, was valued at \$1,222,348 (4,561,000 kroner). In 1916 there were 191 whales caught.

GREENLAND

(See under North America)

ICELAND

By the Act of Union of December, 1918, Iceland is recognized as a sovereign state, united to Denmark under the government of a common king, and in the transaction of foreign affairs.

Area and Population

Area and population of Iceland in 1910:

Divisions	Area Sq. M.	Population	Population per Sq. M.
The South-West.....	4,125	27,863	68
The West.....	3,658	13,386	37
The North.....	13,695	20,971	15
The East.....	5,954	8,585	14
The South.....	12,277	14,378	12
Total.....	39,709	85,183	21

Of this population, 27,464 lived in towns and villages of over 300 inhabitants, and 57,719 lived on farms. In 1910, 43,411 persons were employed in agriculture, 15,890 in the fisheries, 6,031 in industry, and 3,949 in commerce and transportation.

ICELAND

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Iceland and Faroe Islands* for eleven years:

Year	Exports			Imports				Excess of Exports (+) Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent Free	
1909...	\$28,982	.....	\$28,982	\$14,374	\$48,836	\$63,210	22.74	-\$34,228
1910...	3,106	.....	3,106	16,428	123,803	140,231	11.71	-137,125
1911...	5,599	.....	5,599	53	.....	53	100.00	*5,546
1912...	18,968	.....	18,968	12,498	17,579	30,077	41.55	-11,109
1913...	33,977	.....	33,977	133	98,992	99,125	.13	-65,148
1914...	15,855	.....	15,855	.....	86,813	86,813	.....	-70,958
1915...	162,579	.....	162,579	83,465	401	83,866	99.52	*99,274
1916...	216,544	34,903	251,447	56,273	.....	56,273	100.00	*195,174
1917...	1,360,396	43,168	1,403,564	441,133	3,226	444,359	99.28	*959,205
1918...	1,846,141	168,147	2,014,288	774,425	3,238	777,663	99.58	*1,236,625
1919...	.....	.....	3,884,961	.....	.....	905,774	.....	*2,979,187

Note: *Includes "Greenland" prior to 1911.

Value of principal imports and exports of Iceland in 1917:

Imports		Exports	
Margarine.....	\$38,563	Textiles.....	\$688,970
Condensed milk.....	16,309	Skins, leather, shoes.....	113,877
Cheese.....	15,676	Oil.....	177,813
Other animal products.....	24,548	Wood.....	319,593
Unmilled grains.....	66,811	Cement.....	45,859
Milled grains.....	676,817	Coal and coke.....	715,403
Cereal preparation.....	65,589	Salt.....	295,724
Potatoes.....	32,801	Metal and metal products.....	370,324
Other agricultural products.....	6,564	Horses.....	131,474
Fruit (fresh and dried).....	50,639	Salt muston.....	8,311
Rice.....	67,484	Butter.....	166
Coffee.....	126,202	Other animal products.....	301
Chocolate and cocoa.....	26,618	Fresh fish.....	4,918
Sugar spices.....	20,245	Salt fish.....	59,832
Other spices.....	19,708	Wool.....	2,570
Tobacco and cigars.....	92,461	Sheep skins.....	2,716
Alcoholic beverages.....	2,468	Guano.....	4,996
Beer.....	16,376	Whale fat and oil.....	8,428

The value of foreign trade of Iceland with principal countries of origin and destination in 1915:

Countries	Imports from	Exports to
	1915	1915
Denmark.....	\$3,043,208	\$4,061,509
Great Britain.....	2,151,106	1,494,104
Norway.....	706,149	2,767,599
Sweden.....	184,452	563,686
Germany.....	312,253	49
Netherlands.....	138,854	6
Spain.....	115,275	1,152,307
Italy.....	48,197	468,624
United States.....	297,784	76,661

Value of foreign trade of Iceland for five years:

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
IMPORTS.....	\$3,779,622	\$4,107,288	\$4,474,018	\$4,846,980	\$ 7,027,749
EXPORTS.....	4,199,040	4,428,202	5,119,091	5,574,672	10,606,668

Production and Industry

Almost the whole of Iceland is agriculturally unproductive; the only crops raised are hay, potatoes and turnips. In 1917 there were about 43,680 tons of hay, 890 tons of potatoes, and 448 tons of turnips grown. In 1916 the livestock consisted of 49,146 horses, 26,175 head of cattle, 589,343 sheep and 1,358 goats.

In 1915 there were 161 boats engaged in the fisheries, of which ninety-five, with a total tonnage of 3,721, were sailboats; forty, with a total tonnage of 990, were motorboats, and twenty-six, with a total tonnage of 6,307 were steamboats. The total value of the product of the fisheries in that year was \$3,966,400 (14,800,000 Kroner), of which the share of the cod fishery was \$3,275,299. The product of the herring fishery was valued at \$537,062, and that of the shark fishery at \$39,396.

Internal Communications:

There are no railroads in Iceland; in 1917 there were about 310 miles of carriage road. There are 240 post offices and 137 telegraph and telephone offices. There were 139,278 telegrams sent in 1917, of which 88,574 were local. Telephone conversations numbered 270,351.

Money, Weights and Measures: As in Denmark.

Shipping Routes Consular Regulations etc.: See Denmark.

Language: See Denmark.

FINLAND

(See Map, page 352.)

A country in northwestern Europe formerly a part of the Russian Empire, and separated from Sweden by the Gulf of Bothnia. In area, Finland is larger than the combined states of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. The principal commercial centers are Helsingfors and Tammerfors, the former being larger than Syracuse. The climate of Finland is cold in winter, and as warm in summer as that of the New England states.

The most important industries of Finland are lumbering, agriculture and dairy farming. Manufacturing largely centers in Helsingfors and Tammerfors, and the principal establishments include saw mills, paper and pulp factories, textile factories and flour mills.

Large quantities of American tools, flour, agricultural implements, tobacco, cotton, motors, etc., were imported by Finland previous to the war, but owing to the fact that such goods were ordinarily shipped via Germany, England or Sweden, Finnish statistics show only relatively small direct imports from the United States, such imports being credited in most instances to the country of transshipment.

The direct route from Stockholm to Petrograd is via Helsingfors, and in normal times is heavily travelled.

The per capita imports of Finland in 1913 amounted to \$28.76. The per capita imports of Finland in 1919, estimated from statistics given below, will be approximately \$88.10, exports \$9.67.

Area and Population

Finland stretches across almost exactly the same degrees of latitude as Alaska, and covers 144,252 square miles, of which 79.7 per cent. is forest and uncultivated land; 11.7 per cent. water; 5.7 per cent. cultivated; and 2.9 per cent. pasture land. On December 31, 1916, Finland had 3,325,003 inhabitants, of whom 521,208 lived in 38 towns, and 2,803,795 in the country. The density of population is slightly over 23 to the square mile. In 1910, when the population was 2,921,297, there were 1,937,198 persons, or 66.3 per cent. of the population, engaged in agriculture; 357,220 or 12.2 per cent., in industry; 84,351, or 2.9 per cent., in traffic and transit; 64,589, or 2.2 per cent., in trades; and 477,839, or 16.4 per cent., in various other occupations. The principal towns are Helsingfors (170,452); Abo (53,926); Tammerfors (45,213); Viborg (29,329); Uleaborg (21,605); Vasa (24,430); Kuopio (17,587); Bjorneborg (15,571).

Commerce

Total foreign trade of the United States with Finland for nine years:

Year ended June 30,	EXPORTS			IMPORTS				Excess of exports (*) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent free	
1911	\$2,207,482	\$9,000	\$2,216,482	\$30,566	\$159,489	\$190,055	16.08	\$*2,026,427
1912	2,389,241	1,393	2,390,634	17,807	162,140	179,947	9.89	*2,210,687
1913	3,615,485	.....	3,615,485	28,988	97,201	126,139	22.94	*3,489,346
1914	3,901,686	1,254	3,902,940	86,157	30,719	116,876	73.71	*3,786,064
1915	327,399	1,631	329,030	140,128	3,363	143,491	97.66	* 185,539
1916	381,296	39,197	420,493	35,013	1,825	36,838	95.05	* 383,655
1917	576,052	.....	576,052	2,990	5,318	8,308	35.99	* 567,744
1918	68,360	.....	68,360	.....	2,179	.....	.....	* 66,181
1919	.....	.....	9,509,167	.....	.....	309,053	.....	*9,200,114

Trade for 5 months in 1919:

Month	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Month	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
January.....	\$13,413,500	\$2,489,700	May.....	\$38,889,500	\$3,802,100
February.....	13,934,600	2,779,200	Total.....	\$121,898,800	\$13,355,600
March.....	23,681,100	1,428,200			
April.....	31,980,100	2,856,400			

The latest reports show that during the first ten months of 1919 Finland's imports amounted to \$348,422,900, and exports, \$108,871,300, making a total foreign trade for that period of \$457,294,200.

Foreign trade of Finland for three years:

Countries	1913		1914		1915	
	IMPORTS from	EXPORTS to	IMPORTS from	EXPORTS to	IMPORTS from	EXPORTS to
Russia.....	\$27,058,214	\$21,867,093	\$28,003,721	\$24,213,201	\$74,304,421	\$39,405,196
Sweden and Norway..	5,422,142	3,536,918	8,064,891	4,996,577	31,636,560	11,969,860
Denmark.....	5,665,129	2,299,788	3,399,888	1,413,339	2,393,007	.....
Germany.....	39,089,255	10,065,143	22,846,954	4,040,341	1,340,192	.....
Great Britain.....	11,707,380	20,953,045	6,488,467	13,027,307	944,542	52,110
Spain.....	519,556	2,350,740	287,763	1,094,503	74,305	.....
France.....	1,372,809	7,435,904	865,798	2,704,509	351,260	.....
Other countries.....	4,754,277	9,617,576	3,593,660	3,549,463	781,650	.....
Total.....	\$95,618,762	\$78,126,207	\$73,551,142	\$55,039,740	\$111,825,937	\$51,427,166

Note: Conversion at the normal rate of \$0.193 to the mark.

The chief articles of export are: timber (\$7,007,637 in 1915) butter (\$7,115,173), paper, paper mass, and cardboard (\$18,036,236), iron and iron goods, textiles, leather, hide, tar, pitch and fish.

The chief imports were: cereals \$28,713,575, coffee and chicory \$5,651,812, sugar \$8,991,484, iron and ironware \$7,232,675, cotton \$5,080,339, cottons \$1,040,270, machinery \$3,659,666, also chemicals, leather ware, tobacco, colors, oils, leather and hides.

Production and Industry

In 1910 there were 284,188 farms. Of these, 143,933 were less than 6.41 acres in extent; 88,398 ranged from 6.41 to 24.70 acres; 37,749 ranged from 24.70 to 102.75 acres; 13,209 ranged from 102.75 acres to 247 acres; there were 899 farms of more than 247 acres in extent. Value of principal farm products in 1915 and 1916:

Products	1915	1916	Products	1915	1916
Flax.....	\$162,863	\$216,449	Hay.....	\$31,927,106	\$45,656,272
Wheat.....	470,691	528,830	Potatoes.....	7,979,106	9,553,543
Rye.....	15,330,303	16,831,940	Straw.....	7,021,129	8,882,467
Barley.....	5,463,784	6,312,610	Turnips, etc.....	936,216	880,865
Oats.....	19,510,276	19,510,534	All other.....	523,829	619,059
Peas and beans.....	471,651	525,462	Total.....	\$89,801,999	\$109,433,555
Buckwheat.....	5,045	6,224			

Statistics for 1916, showing the harvest, imports, consumption, etc.:

Articles	Harvest	Imports	Sown	For alcoholic purposes	Domestic consumption
Wheat.....	Bushels 14,740,000	Bushels 526,460,000	Bushels 2,200,000	Bushels 2,200,000	Bushels 539,000,000
Rye.....	552,640,000	676,940,000	78,320,000	2,860,000	1,148,400,000
Barley.....	227,260,000	12,100,000	47,740,000	4,620,000	187,000,000
Oats.....	855,360,000	660,000	172,040,000	880,000	(a) 682,880,000
Potatoes.....	1,076,220,000	6,600,000	223,960,000	.....	(a) 849,860,000

Note: (a) The discrepancy noted probably represents the amount of oats and potatoes carried over to the next year.

Livestock in 1916, by provinces:

Provinces	Horses	Cattle	Provinces	Horses	Cattle
Nyland.....	27,247	95,297	Kuopio.....	29,435	157,813
Abo, Bjorneborg, and Aland..	49,011	169,701	Vasa.....	48,057	174,893
Tavastehus.....	32,548	111,136	Uleaborg.....	26,274	135,375
Viborg.....	44,082	149,048	Total.....	275,615	1,080,558
St. Michael.....	18,961	87,205			

During 1914 the number of horses attaining the age of 3 years was 301,000, and cattle over 2 years, 1,178,000.

Statistics of the number and distribution of dairies in 1916:

Provinces	Private	Company owned	Cooperative	Total
Nyland.....	22	1	12	35
Abo, Bjorneborg, and Aland..	31	9	93	133
Tavastehus.....	14	6	32	52
Viborg.....	3	3	25	31
St. Michael.....	6	1	23	30
Kuopio.....	10	1	60	71
Vasa.....	4	4	82	90
Uleaborg.....	6	8	57	71
Total.....	96	33	384	513

The production of butter in pounds by these dairies in 1916 was as follows:

Provinces	Private	Company owned	Cooperative	Total
Nyland.....	931,638	.....	410,604	1,342,242
Abo, Bjorneborg, and Aland..	612,061	342,509	859,705	1,814,275
Tavastehus.....	62,352	221,657	206,060	490,069
Viborg.....	78,335	.....	78,335	78,335
St. Michael.....	154,029	.....	154,029	154,029
Kuopio.....	.....	6,692	6,692	6,692
Vasa.....	31,550	.....	14,660	46,210
Uleaborg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,869,965	564,166	1,497,721	3,931,852

The state-owned forests cover 30,988,834 acres. In 1914 there were 288 motor saw mills, 578 steam saw mills, and 157 driven by water power, employing 26,100 workers.

Iron production for 3 years in short tons:

Year	Ore	Pig iron	Bar iron
1912.....	2,820	11,037	31,922
1913.....	5,860	9,859	31,267
1914.....	4,123	10,924	29,651

In 1914 industries employed 112,835 workmen, with a production for the year of \$3,892,419. The number of industrial establishments was 5,024. The motive power used was 338,622 horsepower, of which 154,560 was supplied by water power, 136,031 by steam power, 8,917 by internal-combustion motors, 38,670 by electric motors, and 444 by other motors.

The following table shows the number of establishments, the motive power, the number of workers, the expenditure for labor, the value of raw materials, and the value of products in the principal industries of Finland in 1914:

Industries	Number of establishments	Horse-power	Number of workers	Amount paid to workers	Value of raw materials	Value of products
Food products.....	2,917	45,836	11,448	\$1,759,214	\$30,146,320	\$39,592,869
Flour mills.....	2,469	38,000	2,791	.....	16,356,132	18,207,542
Sugar factories.....	6	2,495	785	202,225	5,524,953	6,389,438
Tobacco factories.....	21	865	3,239	526,928	2,083,068	5,131,387
Leather and hair.....	85	2,918	2,956	614,589	3,808,119	5,798,048
Leather factories and tanneries	55	2,083	1,500	335,561	2,581,452	3,903,830
Footwear factories.....	18	728	1,151	232,796	1,079,764	1,656,075
Lighting power, and water transportation.....	96	50,375	1,401	402,115	138,072	2,213,806
Mechanical workshops (including works for building steel ships)	176	10,477	12,582	3,135,265	4,562,790	9,927,688
Paper industry.....	134	118,775	12,496	2,320,632	9,374,222	19,585,138
Mechanical pulp factories.....	45	73,612	3,059	557,712	1,500,082	3,580,265
Chemical pulp factories.....	18	12,843	2,777	589,344	2,162,101	5,061,579
Paper factories.....	25	30,908	4,856	909,049	5,143,044	9,793,186
Printing establishments.....	133	1,628	2,698	770,089	735,696	2,112,036
Smelting and refining works.....	108	11,189	3,726	802,339	3,055,228	5,129,766
Stone, clay, glass, coal, and peat industries.....	332	11,246	8,923	1,476,064	737,028	4,217,127
Quarrying, cutting, and polishing the stone.....	39	1,021	1,397	309,822	.....	646,936
Tile and brick.....	145	3,784	2,594	320,495	.....	681,907
Glass.....	14	596	1,601	301,774	119,312	950,409
Textile industries.....	145	22,780	15,555	2,421,397	7,393,907	14,768,610
Wool.....	29	5,236	3,369	528,569	2,224,807	3,984,832
Cotton.....	7	14,244	7,137	1,055,362	2,706,246	6,011,216
Wood industries.....	756	58,662	31,371	5,143,392	19,026,229	28,844,872
Sawmills.....	599	48,111	25,115	4,002,472	17,321,672	25,114,684
Total.....	8,372	568,412	164,528	28,715,205	\$137,798,323	\$223,303,266

The following table shows the number of waterfalls in Finland with capacities of different horsepowers from 5,000 to 10,000:

	Waterfalls		Waterfalls
5,000 to 10,000 horsepower.....	23	40,000 to 50,000 horsepower.....	5
10,000 to 20,000 horsepower.....	19	50,000 to 60,000 horsepower.....	4
20,000 to 30,000 horsepower.....	8	60,000 to 100,000 horsepower.....	2
30,000 to 40,000 horsepower.....	12	100,000 to 300,000 horsepower.....	6

Average production in Finland of sawn timber, wood pulp, cardboard and paper during pre-war years:

Articles	Tons	Value
Timber, sawn.....	.....	\$28,950,000
Wood pulp and cardboard.....	250,000	8,685,000
Paper.....	160,000	9,650,000

The following table shows the average exports of these commodities during pre-war years:

Articles	Tons	Value	Articles	Tons	Value
Timber, all kinds.....	(a) 8,500,000	\$38,600,000	Paper.....	150,000	\$8,685,000
Wood pulp.....	.....	.....	Cardboard.....	50,000	1,544,000
Mechanical.....	45,000	772,000			
Chemical.....	75,000	2,895,000			

Note: (a) Cubic meters, equivalent to about 3,000,000,000 board feet.

Railways:

There were 2,507 miles of railways in 1914; all but 220 miles belonging to the state. The state railways in that year carried 19,495,346 passengers and 4,419,000 tons of commodities.

Internal Waterways:

Finland has a large system of lakes connected with each other and with the Gulf of Finland by canals.

Post Offices: Numbered 2,445 in 1914.

Money; Weights and Measures:

The unit is the markka (mark) of 100 penni, normally having the value of a franc (\$0.193). There are gold coins of 20 and 10 marks, silver coins of 2, 1½ and 1. The paper currency is normally convertible at par into gold but is greatly depreciated. (In quoting exchange the customary term for Finnish marks is finmarks.) The metric system of weights and measures obtains.

Consular Representatives:

The United States has a consular official at Helsingfors. Finland has a consular official in New York.

Language:

Finnish is the language of the country. English is ordinarily used in commercial correspondence.

Shipping Routes:

Swedish-American Line.

Transatlantic S. S. Co.

Shipments to Finland may also be made via Swedish and other European ports.

Customs Tariff: The tariff imposes specific duties upon over two hundred articles.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states \$0.43 per word.

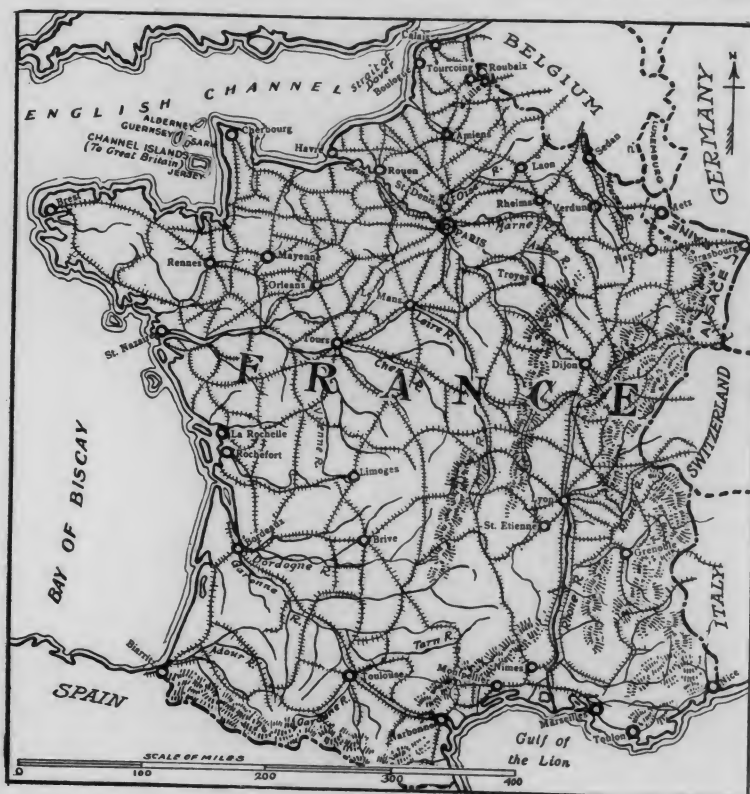
Postal Rates: Postal Union Rates.

Mail Time: About 10 days.

Parcels Post: Service does not extend to Finland.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.



FRANCE

A republic in western Europe. The capital and principal city of France is Paris, and with the few exceptions of certain raw materials, the import trade of France centers in Paris.

Agriculture is an important industry, and before the war about 20 per cent. of the population was engaged in it, as compared with about 23 per cent. in Germany and 5 per cent. in Great Britain. Potatoes, corn, wheat, millet and beets are among the important crops. Silk culture is of great importance. The grape is cultivated on a most extensive scale, and the making of wine is one of the principal industries of France.

Manufacturing industries are very highly developed, the principal ones being the production of articles of clothing and adornment, textiles, foodstuffs, chemicals, machinery, perfumes, jewelry and novelties. Before the war about 13 per cent. of the population of France were employed in manufacturing industries, as compared with about 25 per cent. in Great Britain and 17 per cent. in Germany. Through the acquisition of the

Saar Valley coal mines, France adds to her annual output 17,100,000 tons of coal, and the return of Alsace-Lorraine assures her of an additional normal iron ore output of 23,249,891 tons.

The per capita imports of France in 1918 amounted to \$97.05. Of the total imports of France, the United States in 1918 supplied 33.7 per cent.

Area and Population

Area in square miles and population of France, census of 1911:

Departments	Area Square Miles	Population	Departments	Area Square Miles	Population
Ain.....	2,248	342,482	Loiret.....	2,629	364,061
Aisne.....	2,866	530,226	Lot.....	2,017	205,769
Allier.....	2,843	406,291	Lot-et-Garonne.....	2,078	268,033
Basses-Alpes.....	2,697	107,231	Lozère.....	1,996	122,739
Hautes-Alpes.....	2,178	105,083	Maine-et-Loire.....	2,811	508,149
Alpes-Maritimes.....	1,443	356,338	Manche.....	2,475	476,110
Ardèche.....	2,144	331,801	Marne.....	3,187	436,315
Ardennes.....	2,027	218,896	Haute-Marne.....	2,420	214,762
Ariège.....	1,892	198,725	Mayenne.....	1,986	267,730
Aube.....	2,326	240,755	Meurthe-et-Moselle.....	2,036	564,735
Aude.....	2,448	300,537	Meuse.....	2,408	277,950
Aveyron.....	3,385	369,448	Morbihan.....	2,738	578,402
Belfort.....	235	101,386	Nièvre.....	2,658	299,310
Bouches-du-Rhône.....	2,025	205,532	Nord.....	2,225	1,961,788
Calvados.....	2,197	396,316	Oise.....	2,272	411,023
Cantal.....	2,226	223,361	Orne.....	2,371	307,435
Charente.....	2,305	347,061	Pas-de-Calais.....	2,606	1,068,166
Charente-Inférieure.....	2,791	450,871	Puy-de-Dôme.....	3,090	535,918
Cher.....	2,819	337,810	Basses-Pyrénées.....	2,977	433,315
Corrèze.....	2,272	309,646	Hautes-Pyrénées.....	1,750	206,106
Corse.....	3,367	288,820	Pyrénées-Orientales.....	1,568	212,981
Côtes-du-Nord.....	3,391	350,044	Rhône.....	1,104	915,586
Creuse.....	2,786	605,523	Haute-Saône.....	2,073	257,606
Côte-d'Or.....	2,163	266,188	Saône-et-Loire.....	3,330	604,440
Dordogne.....	3,550	437,432	Sarthe.....	2,410	419,370
Doubs.....	2,052	299,935	Savoie.....	2,388	247,897
Drôme.....	2,532	290,894	Haute-Savoie.....	1,744	255,138
Eure.....	2,330	323,763	Seine.....	185	4,154,042
Eure-et-Loir.....	2,291	272,255	Seine-Inférieure.....	2,448	877,383
Finistère.....	2,729	309,771	Seine-et-Marne.....	2,275	363,561
Gard.....	2,270	413,458	Seine-et-Oise.....	2,184	817,617
Haute-Garonne.....	2,457	432,126	Deux-Sevres.....	2,337	337,627
Gers.....	2,428	221,994	Somme.....	2,443	520,161
Gironde.....	4,140	829,095	Tarn.....	2,231	324,090
Hérault.....	2,402	480,484	Tarn-et-Garonne.....	1,440	182,537
Ille-et-Vilaine.....	2,697	608,098	Var.....	2,331	330,755
Indre.....	2,664	287,673	Vaucluse.....	1,381	238,666
Indre-et-Loire.....	2,377	341,205	Vendée.....	2,690	438,520
Isère.....	3,178	555,911	Vienne.....	2,711	332,276
Jura.....	1,951	252,713	Haute-Vienne.....	2,119	384,736
Landes.....	3,604	288,902	Vosges.....	2,303	433,914
Loir-et-Cher.....	2,478	271,231	Yonne.....	2,892	303,889
Loire.....	1,852	640,549	Alsace-Lorraine.....	5,604	1,874,084
Haute-Loire.....	1,930	303,838			
Loire-Inférieure.....	2,698	669,920			
			Total.....	212,658	41,476,342

Population of the principal cities:

City	Population, 1911	City	Population, 1911
Paris.....	2,888,110	Nice.....	142,940
Marseille.....	550,619	Le Havre.....	136,159
Lyon.....	523,796	Rouen.....	124,987
Bordeaux.....	261,678	Roubaix.....	122,723
Lille.....	217,807	Nancy.....	119,949
Nantes.....	170,535	Reims.....	115,178
Toulouse.....	149,576	Toulon.....	104,582
St. Etienne.....	148,656	Amiens.....	93,207

Nationality and number of foreigners residing in France before the war:

Nationality	Men	Women	Nationality	Men	Women
German.....	44,734	57,537	Rumanians, Serbs, Bulgarians....	4,672	3,408
English.....	17,224	23,154	Russians.....	19,088	15,928
Austrians.....	9,010	5,671	Swedes.....	879	633
Belgians.....	151,869	135,257	Swiss.....	41,066	32,358
Danes.....	718	467	Turks.....	5,366	2,766
Spaniards.....	60,855	44,905	Americans (United States).....	3,098	4,148
Greeks.....	2,068	834	Americans (others).....	6,277	6,847
Dutch.....	3,413	3,005	Africans.....	2,300	820
Hungarian.....	2,006	1,164	Asiatics, Oceanians.....	734	524
Italian.....	237,020	182,214	Nationality not declared.....	1,977	2,072
Luxemburgers.....	8,478	10,715			
Norwegians.....	683	393			
Portuguese.....	658	604	Totals.....	624,393	535,442

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with France for eleven years:

Year Ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS			Per Cent. Free	Excess of Exports (*) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909.....	\$107,464,412	\$1,299,850	\$108,764,262	\$19,946,871	\$88,440,466	\$108,387,337	18.40	*\$376,925
1910.....	114,665,589	2,961,877	117,627,466	36,541,972	95,821,374	132,363,346	27.61	-14,735,880
1911.....	132,869,150	2,402,498	135,271,648	34,229,453	81,185,331	115,414,784	29.65	*19,856,864
1912.....	131,132,613	4,256,238	135,388,851	42,622,854	81,925,604	124,548,458	34.22	*10,840,393
1913.....	142,498,860	3,601,341	146,100,201	46,735,704	90,139,286	136,877,990	34.15	*9,222,211
1914.....	155,591,287	4,227,637	159,818,924	46,001,190	95,445,062	141,446,252	32.52	*18,372,672
1915.....	367,274,974	2,122,196	369,397,170	22,695,082	54,463,658	77,158,740	29.41	*292,238,430
1916.....	624,981,387	3,870,601	628,851,988	28,749,487	73,328,133	102,077,620	28.16	*26,774,368
1917.....	1,008,185,806	3,481,400	1,011,667,206	27,019,012	81,050,694	108,069,706	25.00	*903,597,500
1918.....	874,287,378	9,447,343	883,734,721	13,988,939	61,649,139	75,638,078	18.50	*808,096,843
1919.....			976,696,797		62,693,315			*914,003,482

Details of the foreign trade of France for the first eight months of 1919:

Articles	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Articles	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Food products.....	\$1,054,411,110	\$97,644,104	Parcel Post.....		\$64,492,487
Raw materials.....	1,503,920,256	145,321,473			
Mfd. articles.....	1,007,429,892	487,014,849	Total.....	\$3,565,811,253	\$794,473,113

The official French statistics distinguish between general trade, which includes all goods entering the country and leaving it, and "special trade," which consists in imports for use in France only, and exports of French origin and manufacture only. The values are fixed annually by a permanent commission, and apply finally to the imports and exports of that year, and provisionally to the imports and exports of the ensuing year, at the end of which new definitive values are determined.

Value of the foreign trade of France for six years:

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS		IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1913.....	\$1,625,317,076	\$1,327,881,881	1916.....	\$2,925,764,200	\$987,330,100
1914.....	1,235,624,600	360,678,400	1917.....	5,317,932,615	1,160,450,714
1915.....	2,129,909,400	759,918,200	1918.....	3,843,552,540	799,657,479

Value of imports and exports by grand divisions in 1917 and 1918:

Principal Groups	IMPORTS		Principal Groups	EXPORTS	
	1917	1918		1917	1918
Food products.....	\$1,348,177,375	\$968,664,684	Food products.....	\$96,235,397	\$64,651,912
Industrial materials.....	2,292,154,657	1,694,151,105	Industrial materials.....	211,374,951	178,654,310
Manufactures.....	1,677,600,583	1,180,736,751	Manufactures.....	787,902,621	492,463,046
			Postal packages.....	64,937,745	63,888,211
Total.....	\$5,317,932,615	\$3,843,552,540	Total.....	\$1,160,450,714	\$799,657,479

Total value of foreign trade during 1917 and 1918 by countries of origin and destination:

Countries	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1917	1918	1917	1918
United States.....	\$1,885,810,913	\$1,297,501,172	\$131,612,490	\$71,701,237
United Kingdom.....	1,313,877,415	1,096,086,758	195,166,358	187,441,407
Spain.....	260,192,757	109,546,028	39,939,806	31,464,211
Argentina.....	201,951,340	199,073,710	27,062,267	18,378,618
Italy.....	157,348,075	138,535,786	187,431,371	154,928,241
Algeria.....	131,728,676	95,905,560	101,070,433	88,222,809
Brazil.....	98,193,382	80,791,151	16,232,651	14,871,422
Switzerland.....	98,166,941	72,362,262	94,508,784	64,343,884
Morocco.....	46,057,327	25,180,903	21,783,331	17,007,160
Russia.....	29,607,937	10,219,543	80,859,087	5,676,709
Belgium.....	945,893	881,431	13,227,834	145,552,687
All other.....	1,094,051,959	717,468,236	250,555,302	
Total.....	\$5,317,932,615	\$3,843,552,540	\$1,160,450,714	

Value of principal imports in 1917 and 1918:

Articles	1917	1918
Automobiles.....		
Passenger.....	\$1,470,853	\$1,304,680
Commercial, etc.....	64,999,891	33,586,246
Foodstuffs.....		
Barley.....	21,124,236	23,192,810
Corn.....	17,794,214	15,917,096
Oats.....	67,667,151	50,842,376
Rye.....	772	2,016,657
Wheat.....	276,145,751	187,055,407
Wheat flour.....	89,372,896	72,878,537
Building and other materials.....	2,257,328	1,229,989
Cellulose.....	28,041,742	43,735,537
Chemical products.....		
Coal-tar products.....	35,097,629	28,427,163
Potassium and soda.....	3,770,641	1,764,406
Superphosphates and chemical fertilizers.....	134,521	248,584
Synthetic colors.....	31,687,898	35,971,533
Other.....	114,164,904	83,719,733
Coal and manufactures of:		
Briquets.....	20,076,053	22,083,832
Coal.....	392,064,446	379,763,591
Coke.....	24,350,424	18,759,021
Coal tar.....	6,278,097	7,725,211
Cocoa beans, raw.....	24,522,966	21,333,834
Coffee.....	84,666,205	70,161,483
Copper, raw.....	113,016,554	91,327,600
Copper sheets, wire, etc.....	76,436,685	15,892,199
Cotton and manufactures of:		
Cotton textiles.....	62,594,725	94,848,692
Raw and linted.....	257,493,845	138,102,115
Yarn.....	54,509,762	72,179,491
Eggs.....	6,804,408	5,553,575
Fat.....	6,175,421	6,085,290
Feedstuffs.....		
Barley.....	1,608,462	1,465,256
Hay and straw.....	944,156	1,787,566
Rice waste.....	12,950,686	9,142,410
Oil cake and oil meal.....	190,684	967,509
Fish.....	43,618,772	24,184,830
Fruits, table.....	16,592,982	15,378,047
Glass and glassware.....	7,762,267	4,714,797
Guano and similar fertilizers.....	341,996	479,605

Continued on page 266.

Table Continued:

Articles	1917	1918
Hides and skins:		
Prepared.....	\$38,081,795	\$11,712,591
Raw.....	67,858,221	31,527,515
Iron and Steel:		
Unmanufactured.....	422,904,302	291,112,901
Machinery.....	187,936,845	131,281,109
Tools and metal work.....	207,316,740	130,200,696
Iron ore.....	6,371,702	1,796,444
Jute.....	7,526,807	1,092,766
Lead.....	17,215,214	15,209,365
Nickel.....	2,345,915	1,003,600
Oils:		
Cottonseed.....	3,855,175	933,155
Olive.....	37,187,433	8,254,994
Palm.....	11,748,875	6,309,556
Petroleum crude and refined.....	77,060,461	94,117,415
Lubricating, mineral.....	55,085,674	49,764,048
Phosphates:		
Natural.....	1,664,432	2,662,242
Superphosphates.....	54,619	178,718
Provisions:		
Butter.....	424,986	564,718
Lard.....	7,691,629	7,460,608
Meat, fresh and refrigerated.....	92,170,817	100,714,155
Tallow.....	5,648,724	4,468,529
Rice and flour.....	62,888,664	46,615,097
Rubbers:		
Crude.....	37,426,560	31,391,064
Manufactured.....	23,485,205	19,979,360
Salt-peter.....	78,801,514	42,681,371
Seeds:		
Clover.....	111,747	1,122,102
Beet.....	1,193,319	466,288
Other, for sowing.....	1,043,165	2,025,535
Oilseeds and fruit seeds.....	126,941,311	51,924,913
Silk and manufactures of:		
Raw.....	92,783,013	102,867,649
Manufactured.....	11,247,654	8,700,054
Yarn.....	3,581,694	7,425,675
Sugar:		
French colonial, raw.....	11,899,029	6,324,803
Foreign raw, cane.....	26,504,883	13,720,370
Refined, other than candied.....	55,428,828	11,344,154
Sulphur.....	9,181,203	8,814,889
Tea.....	2,115,087	1,303,908
Tin.....	12,762,704	16,019,772
Tobacco and manufactures of:		
Cigars.....	552,559	94,570
Cigarettes.....	682,255	1,035,252
Other manufactures.....	493,887	1,640,886
Raw, in leaf.....	12,705,769	19,528,708
Vegetables, fresh, salted or preserved.....	4,779,452	2,238,028
Wines.....	143,020,720	81,129,287
Wood:		
For building.....	18,408,147	10,078,074
For furniture.....	651,375	1,160,702
Dye-wood.....	5,621,318	1,680,644
Wool:		
Manufactures of.....	117,616,130	96,468,155
Raw.....	94,067,235	62,737,738
Yarn.....	35,265,539	31,295,915
Zinc.....	35,451,591	22,410,967
Other articles.....	1,074,340,869	665,734,779
Total.....	\$5,317,932,615	\$3,843,552,540

Value of principal exports in 1917 and 1918:

Articles	1917	1918
Arms.....	\$3,614,941	\$2,616,642
Books, engravings, and lithographs.....	17,064,203	9,534,972
Building materials.....	2,214,096	1,194,284
Chemical fertilizers and superphosphates.....	275,025	123,520
Coal and manufactures of:		
Briquets.....	1,240,990	2,084,593
Coal.....	5,524,239	49,162,118
Coke.....	892,625	1,387,477

Continued on page 167

Table Continued:

Articles	1917	1918
Clothing:		
Men's.....	\$2,339,353	\$1,158,772
Women's.....	27,847,005	19,313,896
Colors.....	7,370,670	7,008,409
Cotton and manufactures of:		
Manufactures.....	53,153,165	5,401,158
Raw and waste.....	17,335,646	5,559,558
Yarn.....	2,505,912	1,339,806
Fats of all kinds.....	812,916	1,658,980
Glass and glassware.....	5,257,706	4,892,986
Hides and skins:		
Prepared.....	13,156,617	10,422,965
Raw.....	15,530,903	4,720,780
Iron and Steel:		
Ore.....	1,587,425	853,060
Machinery.....	16,051,231	10,032,719
Tools and metal goods.....	17,843,815	1,935,120
Pig iron, iron and steel.....	12,335,016	5,436,424
Leather goods.....	39,091,571	23,492,153
Musical instruments.....	3,388,501	1,969,951
Parisian novelties, brushes, buttons, etc.....	24,266,083	20,601,013
Paper and manufactures of.....	21,196,997	24,279,400
Perfumery.....	10,090,426	14,706,793
Porcelain ware.....	1,724,455	1,810,340
Potatoes.....	1,443,254	801,722
Provisions:		
Butter.....	1,354,667	3,954,956
Cheese.....	1,953,160	3,305,511
Margarine.....	51,917	153,049
Resins, native.....	2,192,094	3,214,801
Rubber:		
Crude.....	4,541,290	5,662,620
Manufactures of.....	17,234,321	22,554,752
Silks and manufactures of:		
Raw.....	39,356,946	47,210,502
Silk goods.....	83,625,356	95,361,879
Yarn.....	3,016,011	5,310,974
Stone and earthenware.....	1,923,245	1,679,293
Sugar.....	11,952,683	16,574,647
Table fruits.....	4,998,121	6,884,310
Vegetable oils.....	7,453,081	15,871,355
Wheat flour.....	2,686,367	4,225,735
Wines.....	19,856,700	20,827,981
Wood:		
Furniture and woodenware.....	3,199,361	7,028,288
For building.....	536,347	855,955
Other.....	5,660,497	5,987,246
Wool:		
Manufactures of.....	5,246,319	7,983,638
Raw.....	1,032,936	9,378,835
Yarn.....	109,431	251,479
Postal packages.....	64,937,745	63,888,211
Other articles.....	255,687,365	473,907,254
Total.....	\$1,160,450,714	\$799,657,479

Value of imports from United States, Great Britain, Italy, Spain and Argentina in 1918:

Articles	United States	Great Britain	Italy	Spain	Argentina
Automobiles and other vehicles.....	\$41,134,476	\$4,152,009	\$5,920,082	\$1,946,405	\$86,372,325
Cereals.....	189,027,674	7,407,147	.....	101,132	.....
Coal and its products.....	2,276,242	42,000,810	.....	.....	.....
Coffee.....	91,897,143	5,584,841	.....	314,397	.....
Copper.....	6,076,219	64,775,239	12,523,963	4,428,192	.....
Cotton:					
Manufactures of.....	108,467,544	3,322,495	.....	22,681	.....
Raw.....	386	.....	398,720	.....	.....
Hay, straw, and bran.....	5,683,657	628,987	.....	1,221,304	1,568,897
Hides and skins:					
Prepared.....	1,984,053	5,219,492	398,545	1,364,124	420,996
Raw.....	59,637	15,064	.....	.....	.....
Horses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued on page 268.

Table continued:

Articles	United States	Great Britain	Italy	Spain	Argentina
Iron and Steel:					
Pig iron, iron and steel	165,465,655	110,042,617	28,178	1,389,600	
Machinery	68,944,232	43,271,951	2,479,857	1,134,068	
Tools and metal work	57,521,141	48,449,755	584,211	3,264,402	
Lingerie and wearing apparel	506,432	8,349,952	372,683	33,775	85,113
Meats:					
Fresh and refrigerated	15,080,055	1,116,312			
Salted, etc.	20,226,786	1,463,326	193		63,242,626
Oils:					
Petroleum	80,782,273				
Lubricating	47,293,106				
Rubber:					
Crude	325,977	21,377,452			
Manufactured	11,535,610	10,298,287	1,183,283		
Silk:					
Raw		3,730,090	13,223,009	769,684	
Textiles		2,526,949	807,705		
Tin		6,347,577			
Tobacco, leaf and manufactured	12,645,746		120,625		575,140
Wood:					
Ordinary	1,018,075		132,205	209,019	579
Exotic					442,549
Wool:					
Raw		17,072,394	1,930	1,368,563	19,119,738
Manufactured	4,062,457	7,017,094	9,264	675,409	1,737
Other articles	365,536,596	239,840,328	100,185,142	81,303,373	26,744,010
Total	\$1,297,501,172	\$1,032,010,758	\$138,535,786	\$99,546,028	\$198,573,710

Value of the exports to the United States, Great Britain, Italy, Spain and Argentina in 1918:

Articles	United States	Great Britain	Italy	Spain	Argentina
Chemicals	\$3,101,510	\$16,633,898	\$7,423,552	\$1,621,200	\$717,381
Colors and inks	864,061	1,483,205	160,383	136,837	21,381
Cotton goods	3,237,189	4,755,520	520,714	671,061	21,381
Feathers	2,513,053	2,285,313	26,248	1,199,881	
Flowers, leaves, and fruit, artificial	487,711	1,576,038		81,639	
Hides and Skins:					
Prepared	394,299	3,629,751	1,703,997	25,476	5,983
Raw	2,263,311	132,591	1,271,291	698,274	
Iron and Steel:					
Machinery	91,675	362,454	2,132,650	958,438	43,425
Tools and metal work	144,171	1,179,616	2,092,699	897,257	452,006
Jewelry:					
Real		372,104	177,560		328,679
Imitation	462,042	4,931,150		1,131,945	426,723
Leather goods	10,163,573	9,144,533		132,784	330,609
Lingerie and wearing apparel	4,571,205	5,661,848	1,560,405	856,920	2,398,025
Milk, butter and cheese	205,159	332,539			21,423
Paper and paper goods	8,709,318	3,744,007	943,963	1,152,210	586,720
Parisian novelties, buttons, brushes, etc.	1,753,019	11,346,856	73,147	589,036	755,981
Perfumery and soap	1,742,983	2,341,669	1,582,793	358,401	764,087
Potatoes and dried vegetables		40,337			8,492
Pottery, glass and crystal	1,368,563	2,068,387	515,606	332,732	271,165
Rubber goods		3,984,099	5,204,824	664,932	562,402
Seeds for sowing	302,045	1,891,014	65,041	84,534	
Silk:					
Manufactures	7,890,805	56,797,777	623,390	4,047,982	3,647,121
Raw	162,313	1,177,686	11,804,652	2,579,252	
Table fruits	1,152,982	3,387,922			3,088
Wines	1,384,775	8,933,005	46,127	260,743	660,253
Wool:					
Manufactures		425,565	81,832	174,858	386,579
Raw and waste		7,913		588,071	
Postal packages		2,393,393	6,998,759	5,762,401	1,188,301
Other articles	19,032,888	37,048,087	8,595,696	6,439,252	3,307,827
Total	\$71,191,237	\$187,449,127	\$54,928,241	\$31,469,422	\$17,024,488

Production and Industry

Agriculture:

Of a total area of 136,101,120 acres, the following acreages are devoted to the various purposes: Under crops, 35,565,000 acres; under grass, 3,682,000 acres; under pasturage, 7,589,930 acres; under vines 3,993,000 acres; under truck gardens, 659,100 acres; under various unspecified crops, 9,114,700 acres; under forests, 24,370,570 acres; uncultivated, 9,369,800 acres.

Yields of the principal crops:

Crop	1916	1917
Maize	15,493,280 bushels	15,102,120 bushels
Millet	564,357 bushels	1,072,807 bushels
Buckwheat	10,044,503 bushels	15,667,006 bushels
Potatoes	321,974,033 bushels	400,498,267 bushels
Wheat	6,425,177 tons	4,315,410 tons
Artichokes	54,541,173 bushels	57,863,281 bushels
Turnips and rutabagas	92,304,300 bushels	92,832,813 bushels
Cabbage for distilling	6,067,667 tons	6,274,503 tons
Sugar beets	2,187,482 tons	2,319,350 tons
Beets for distilling	870,650 tons	772,717 tons
Beets for forage	17,040,152 tons	17,698,615 tons
Hay	42,611,825 tons	35,638,278 tons
Flaxseed	146,322 bushels	150,008 bushels
Hempseed	131,412 bushels	92,184 bushels
Tobacco	32,212,180 pounds	17,106,540 pounds
Peas	547,025 bushels	385,025 bushels
Beans	3,008,753 bushels	3,567,723 bushels
Lentils	155,763 bushels	77,476 bushels
Hops	4,348,960 pounds	3,928,760 pounds
Wine	883,844,296 gallons	953,758,178 gallons

Yield of the principal fruit crops, 1917, in tons:

Fruit	Tons	Fruit	Tons
Apples and pears	3,486,560	Plums	29,791
Table apples	214,122	Figs	3,339
Table pears	84,030	Apricots	7,430
Olives	170,600	Chestnuts	133,060
Peaches	29,498	Walnuts	41,793
Cherries	30,234	Almonds	2,675
Prunes	11,209	Oranges	481

On July 1, 1916 the livestock of France was as follows—comparison being made with the livestock as of December 31, 1913: Horses, 2,317,000 (3,222,000 in 1913); mules, 163,000 (188,000 in 1913); asses, 317,000 (365,000 in 1913); cattle, 12,724,000 (14,788,000 in 1913); lambs and sheep, 12,079,000 (16,131,000 in 1913); pigs, 4,448,000 (7,036,000 in 1913).

The total output of wine in France during the year 1918 was estimated at 1,169,395,645 gallons (compared with 986,318,200 gallons production in 1917), of which 1,116,318,473 gallons went into commerce, as compared with 953,864,800 gallons in 1917, and 53,077,172 gallons remained undelivered. The Department of the Gironde delivered 99,395,131 gallons and produced an additional 15,589,755 gallons.

Statistics of beet sugar production for 5 years:

Year	Number of Factories	Quantity of Beets Used, Tons	Number of Workers			Quantity of Refined Sugar, Tons
			Men	Women	Children	
1911-12	220	4,485,627	31,135	1,646	1,010	479,245
1912-13	213	7,341,425	31,764	1,614	936	965,426
1913-14	206					789,050
1914-15	69	2,886,908	13,253	406	233	30,296
1915-16	64	1,260,827	12,177	757	228	149,489

Alcohol production statistics: In 1913 there were 16,908 workers who produced 714,077 gallons of alcohol; in 1914, 12,195 workers produced 849,181 gallons; in 1915, 11,769 workers produced 1,947,831 gallons.

Fisheries:

Statistics of fisheries 1912, compared with those for 1911 are as follows: There were 154,931 fisherman (137,057 in 1911); value of catch \$27,599,609 (\$26,936,694 in 1911); there were 28,505 sail boats engaged in the catch, valued at \$9,316,718 (28,263 boats, valued at \$9,412,412 in 1911); 339 steamboats, valued at \$5,960,399 (291 boats valued at \$5,091,243 in 1911); 607 boats propelled by other mechanical means, valued at \$343,489 (358 boats valued at \$424,561 in 1911). The total tonnage engaged in fishing was as follows: steamboats 52,489 tons (45,803 in 1911); sail boats, 216,905 tons (199,856 in 1911); boats propelled by other mechanical means 2,066 tons, (1,975 tons in 1911).

Mines and Metals:

In 1913 there were 1,467 registered mines with an area of 2,830,376 acres, of which 484, with an area of 1,407,502 acres were operated. There were 38,552 quarries. Mines and quarries together employed a total of 133,577 workers, and the production of the quarries was valued at \$59,049,430; that of the mines at \$160,084,549. The quarries produced 61,051,619 tons of building stone, slate, etc., the mines, 71,521,480 tons of minerals. The following table shows the product on in tons and value in United States currency of principal minerals in 1913:

Minerals	Tons	Value	Minerals	Tons	Value
Coal and lignite.....	44,928,639	\$130,514,518	Iron pyrites.....	342,283	\$1,011,706
Iron ore.....	24,109,687	20,791,697	Manganese.....	8,505	41,302
Lead and silver.....	18,739	743,243	Antimony.....	22,959	436,952
Zinc.....	5,123	961,140	Tungsten.....	1,400	793,000
Gold bearing minerals...	168,309	1,254,500	Arsenic.....	4,869	51,316
Copper.....	573	15,247			

Iron yield of annexed Lorraine 1883-1918 inclusive:

	Cast Iron Tons	Steel Tons	Total Tons		Cast Iron Tons	Steel Tons	Total Tons
1883.....	250,778	20,314	271,092	1913.....	3,461,546	2,263,426	5,724,972
1885.....	321,193	63,140	384,333	1914.....	2,724,444	1,870,012	4,594,456
1890.....	543,922	128,486	672,408	1915.....	1,720,681	1,008,017	2,728,698
1895.....	751,367	201,639	953,006	1916.....	1,917,938	1,401,892	3,319,830
1900.....	1,141,112	391,893	1,533,005	1917.....	1,824,200	1,558,453	3,482,653
1905.....	1,966,247	1,167,277	3,133,524	1918.....	1,443,086	1,363,847	2,806,933
1910.....	2,405,340	1,597,429	3,902,769				

The control of the Saar Valley coal region by France assures her of an increase in annual production of coal of 17,100,000 tons. There are important steel plants located there.

In 1913 there were 5,728,037 tons of pig iron produced; 446,600 tons of finished iron and steel, and 3,504,655 tons of fabricated steel produced. Iron production in 1913 was carried on by 203 establishments employing 118,000 workers and consuming 4,695,108 tons of coal, 6,424,779 tons of coke and 13,014 tons of charcoal. The production of other metals than iron employed 7,593 workers and was carried on by 31 plants.

Manufactures:

The following table shows the number of persons employed in each of the more important industries (according to the last industrial census, taken in 1906), as well as the

number of establishments graded in three classes according to the number of persons employed:

Industries or Professions	Working Population			Number of Establishments Having		
	Total	Men	Women	1-20 Employees	21-100 Employees	More Than 100 Employees
Fishing.....	78,000	72,650	5,350	11,267	85	15
Forests.....	62,428	58,920	3,508	8,160	77	1
Agriculture, etc.....	8,714,625	5,393,472	3,321,153	1,314,115	1,882	26
Mines and mining.....	205,898	201,612	4,286	136	121	153
Quarries.....	75,129	73,794	1,335	6,336	452	57
Foodstuffs.....	479,061	388,975	90,086	86,641	1,193	159
Chemical industries.....	124,644	109,913	14,731	4,242	762	204
Printing and allied industries.....	107,481	84,468	23,013	5,865	754	141
Manufacture of textiles.....	913,989	403,307	510,682	33,210	2,072	1,547
Manufactures of clothes, goods, etc.....	1,551,131	171,000	1,380,131	138,218	2,154	275
Straw, feathers, horse hair.....	42,568	23,585	18,983	4,506	143	13
Hides and leather.....	334,203	279,974	54,229	37,196	924	173
Wood industries.....	704,695	659,306	45,389	106,775	1,854	186
Ceramics and glass.....	758,377	716,694	41,683	78,073	2,445	752
Precious metals.....	28,342	19,270	9,072	2,239	179	17
Cutting precious stones.....	5,385	3,243	2,142	537	26	12
Stone cutting.....	46,612	44,947	1,665	5,460	160	2
Construction, etc.....	550,130	545,336	1,794	67,738	2,189	205
Transportation.....	166,831	147,509	19,322	7,936	772	312
Various commerce.....	492,325	456,616	35,709	19,371	432	76
Foreign commerce, agencies, amusements.....	1,864,210	1,113,923	750,287	247,190	2,256	209
Banks, insurance, etc.....	63,431	46,858	16,573	6,094	101	12
Personal services.....	75,040	70,920	4,120	6,096	332	52
Domestic service.....	65,939	57,755	8,184	15,217	7	4
Public service.....	946,293	173,558	772,735	14,418	81	
Army.....	593,901	592,728	1,173			
Other.....	548,960	449,797	99,163			
Industrial public service.....	77,293	59,929	17,364	749	83	81
All others and total.....	20,720,879	13,027,467	7,693,412	2,270,759	24,295	5,172

The following table shows the total steampower used by the industries of France, and the amount used by each of the more important industries employing motive power (exclusive of transportation industries), for three years:

Year	Number of Establishments Employing	Total Number of Establishments	In 1,000s of Horsepower									
			Total Horsepower	Mines and Quarries	Metallurgic Plants	Agriculture	Food Industries	Chemical Industries	Tanneries	Clothes	Paper and Printers	Building
1911.....	62,901	81,620	3,141	531	559	184	233	137	544	99	50	207
1912.....	63,032	81,675	3,235	530	587	185	231	140	544	101	49	218
1913.....	63,113	81,740	3,539	576	595	192	235	144	539	106	49	239

The following tables give the statistics of sericulture and silk production for several years. Sericulture is carried on most extensively in the Departments of Gard, Drôme, Vaucluse and Ardèche, and the French Government subsidizes the industry. The center of silk manufacture is Lyons (Lyon).

SILK CULTURE

Years	Number of Producers	Total Production (tons)	Total Value of Production
1913.....	90,517	4,865	\$3,021,518
1914.....	83,825	5,574	3,842,423
1915.....	43,327	1,912	831,219
1916.....	42,756	3,077	2,292,521

SILK PRODUCTION

Year	Number of Spinning Mills	Number of Pans	Quantities of Silk Spun, Tons	Value of Product of Silk Stuffs (Lyon, Picardy, St. Etienne, not including Ribbons)
1911.....	193	12,743	692	\$80,051,961
1912.....	177	12,099	687	81,408,365
1913.....	166	11,235	719	

The most important manufacturing industry in France is the production of clothing. There were in 1911, 93,000 persons employed in tailoring establishments, 52,000 persons employed in manufacturing womens' and childrens' clothes, 213,000 persons employed in manufacturing lingerie, and 220,000 persons employed in the making of artificial flowers.

The textile industries employed a total of 914,000 persons; of these, 171,000 were engaged in the production of woolen goods, 167,000 in the production of cotton goods, 124,000 in the production of silk textiles, not including ribbons.

The principal wool manufacturing cities were Roubaix, Turcoing, Rheims, and Amiens. Carpets were manufactured at Roubaix, Croix, Turcoing, and Sedan; Elbeuf and Louviers manufacture woolen goods, and Troyes, hosiery. Silk manufacturing centers at Lyon and its environs, St. Etienne, and to a smaller extent at Avignon and Nimes. Cotton manufacturing centers at Rouen, St. Quentin, Senones, St. Die and Epenal. Lille is a center for all textile industries.

Other important manufacturing industries include the metallurgical industry, the manufacture of machinery and munitions, at Creuzot, St. Etienne, Bourges and Charleville; the manufacture of porcelain and earthenware at Limoges; the chemical industry, centering in Paris, and the manufacture of foodstuffs. This latter industry, of which baking is the most important single subdivision, is largely carried on in small establishments; in 1911 there were in the whole of France only 7 bakeries employing more than 50 persons each.

A very important French industry is the manufacture of objects of art and luxury commercially known as "articles de Paris."

Rivers: There are 5,450 miles of navigable rivers of which 3,822 are actually navigated.

Post offices: In 1914, 15,769.

Telegraphs: In 1915, 23,117 offices and 120,471 miles of line.

Telephones:

In 1913, 11,451 urban systems with 36,100 miles of line which carried 45,327,000 conversations in that year.

Railroads: Total railway mileage 25,633.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The franc of 100 centimes has a par value of \$0.193. Gold coins are 20 and 10 franc pieces. Silver coins of francs are current, but free coinage has been suspended for 43

years. France is a member of the Latin Monetary Union, of which Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and Greece are likewise members. The member nations have their gold and silver coins of the same current value, fineness, weight and size, and each government accepts payment in the silver coins of the others equivalent to the French 5 franc coin. The system has been adopted by Spain, Bulgaria, Servia, Russia, Finland and Rumania.

Weights and measures are those of the metric system.

Language: The language of the country is French.

Local Advertising Media:

The Paris daily papers cover not only all of France, but likewise have a large circulation in Belgium. The Paris press is one of the most important in the world. There are likewise important dailies in Bordeaux and Marseilles.

Trade papers covering general commercial lines and engineering, as well as other lines, circulate in Belgium and Italy as well as in France, and are as important in these fields as the locally published papers. There are likewise published in France many magazines of a general nature which have extensive circulations. Posters and electric display signs, as well as railway stations and tram cars are extensively employed as media.

Consular Representatives:

French consular officials are stationed at Birmingham, Mobile, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Denver, Pensacola, Tampa, Savannah, Honolulu, Chicago, Louisville, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Portland, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, St. Paul, Gulfport, Kansas City, Buffalo, New York City, Cincinnati, Portland, Philadelphia, Manila, Areibo, Humacao, Mayaguez, Ponce, San Juan, Vieques, Brownsville, Dallas, El Paso, Galveston, San Antonio, Norfolk, St. Thomas (V. I.), Seattle, Tacoma and St. Paul.

United States consular officials are stationed at Bordeaux, Brest, Calais, Grenoble, Havre, La Rochelle, Limoges, Lyon, Marseilles, Nantes, Nice, Paris, Rouen, St. Etienne and St. Pierre-Miquelon.

Shipping Routes:

Compagnie General Transatlantique.

Barber Line.

Cunard Line.

Furness-Prince Line.

Fabre Line.

Customs Tariff:

The duties levied by the French tariff are for the most part specific and on the basis of weight. The tariff itself is complicated and detailed, and duties are levied either under the general (maximum) tariff or the minimum tariff. Some few articles of American production and manufacture enjoy the benefit of the minimum tariff. A surtax has been imposed applying on 411 items, for the most part manufactured articles. The surtax does not apply to food products or raw material with the exception of wool.

Consular Regulations:

In normal times no consular documents are required and there are no restrictions as to marks or weights.

Cable Rate: From New York and New England states, \$0.25 per word.

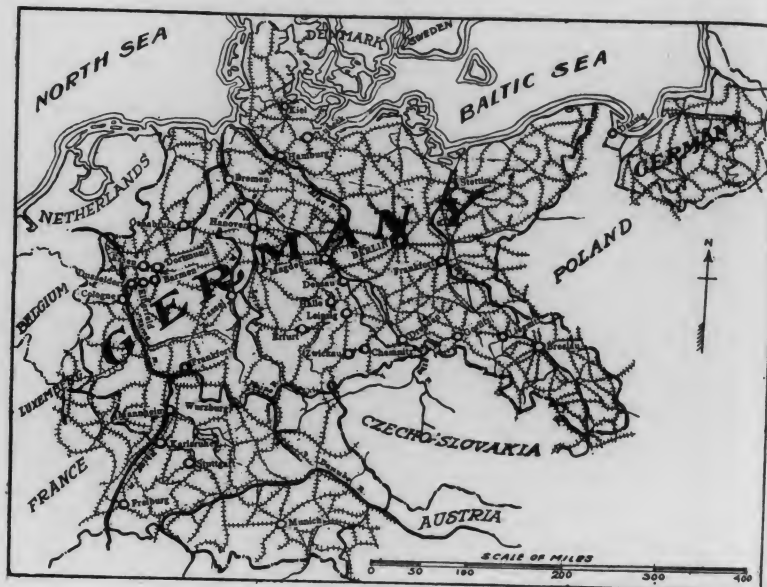
Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: To Paris, via Havre, 8 days from New York.

Parcels Post: Service extends to France. Limit or weight 11 pounds.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.



GERMANY

A state in the northern central portion of Europe. The principal cities are Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Leipzig and Dresden.

Agriculture, mining, and manufacturing are extensively developed in Germany. The principal agricultural products are potatoes, rye, oats, wheat, and barley. The cereal production of Germany is not ordinarily sufficient for domestic consumption, and with the loss of large and highly productive agricultural territory as a result of the war, Germany will be forced to import cereal products on even a greater scale than during the period before the war. Potatoes are cultivated extensively, not only for food but for distillation into spirits, and alcohol. Cotton, tobacco, and grapes in the Rhine district are other important products.

Livestock farming has in the past been important. The domestic production of meats has never sufficed for Germany's requirements, and although certain meat products were formerly exported large quantities were also imported annually. Through the territorial losses consequent upon the war and because of the great depletion in Germany's livestock during the war, Germany's imports of meat products must necessarily increase.

Mining is a very important industry and has formed the basis of much of Germany's manufacturing development. The principal mineral products are coal, lignite, iron, steel, and potash.

Previous to the war Germany had achieved a high degree of development in manufacturing industries. Among the most important of these were the manufacturing of iron

and steel products, cotton, silk, and wool, textiles, chemicals, glass and porcelain, hardware, woodenware, paper, leather, beet root sugar, beer and wine.

The per capita imports of Germany in 1914 amounted to \$39.70. Of her total imports the United States in that year supplied 12 per cent.

The following is a brief summary of the territorial, agricultural and industrial penalties imposed upon Germany by the Treaty of Peace:

Territorial Losses in Europe	Area square miles
Alsace-Lorraine, ceded to France.....	5,604
Eupen, Malmédy and Moresnet ceded to Belgium.....	382
Upper Silesia (plebiscite to be taken as between Germany and Poland).....	27,683
Posen and West Prussia, ceded to Poland.....	729
Danzig, and area surrounding, created an international free port.....	738
Saar Basin, coal fields, product ceded to France for 15 years; to be administered by a commission; after 15 years plebiscite to determine upon union with France, union with Germany or administration under League of Nations.....	5,785
East Prussia (Allenstein area, circles of Stuhm, Rosenberg, Marienberg and Marienwerder), union with Germany or Poland to be determined by plebiscite.....	2,787
Part of Schleswig, plebiscite to be taken as between Germany and Denmark.....	40
Memel and area surrounding, ceded to the Allied Powers.....	43,738

The European area which Germany loses outright and may lose if plebiscites to be taken result in favor of union with Poland or Denmark or severance from Germany, is almost exactly equivalent to the combined areas of the states of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Colonial Losses	Area square miles
AFRICA	
Togo.....	33,700
Kamerun.....	191,130
Southwest Africa—mandate to be held by Union of South Africa.....	322,200
East Africa—mandate to be held by Great Britain.....	384,180
Total Africa.....	931,210
ASIA:	
Kiauchau (Shantung) to Japan for return to China.....	200
PACIFIC ISLANDS:	
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land.....	70,000
Bismarck Archipelago.....	20,000
Caroline and Palau Islands.....	560
Marianne Islands.....	250
Solomon Islands.....	4,200
Samoa—Island of Savali.....	660
Samoa—Island of Upolu.....	550
Total Pacific Islands.....	96,220
Total Foreign Dependencies.....	1,027,430
Total territorial losses, European and Colonial.....	1,071,178

Agricultural Losses:*

Grain, potatoes, etc: According to the estimate of the German Agricultural Council, Germany will lose not less than 25 per cent. of her production of bread grains and potatoes, with a loss in total population of approximately 10 per cent.

The combined provinces of Posen and West Prussia produced 7.3 per cent. of Germany's total wheat crop, 16.5 per cent. of her total rye crop, 15.6 per cent. of the total potato yield, 19 per cent. of the total sugar beet yield, 7.7 per cent. of the total oats crop, 20.1 per cent of

*Note: The estimates of Germany's agricultural, mineral and industrial losses are based upon those of German authorities embodied in an article published in the Berliner Tageblatt.

the total pulse crop, 9.3 per cent. of the total summer straw, and 13.7 per cent. of the total winter straw crops, and 7.4 per cent. of the hay crop.

East Prussia, certain districts of which may be ceded to Poland in accordance with the results of the plebiscite, produced 5.69 per cent. of the total bread grain production of Germany.

Upper Silesia and Alsace-Lorraine, as well as Schleswig, which may be ceded by Germany as the result of a plebiscite, were self supporting and in part surplus producing areas.

Livestock:

The provinces of Poland and West Prussia, in which reside 6 per cent. of the total population of the former Empire, contain 12.6 per cent. of the total German stock of horses, 8 per cent. of the total stock of cows, 6.6 per cent. of calves under three months, 9.3 per cent. of pigs, 11.7 per cent. of sheep, and 8.1 per cent. of the total stock of poultry. East Prussia and Schleswig likewise produce a surplus of meat and dairy products. It has been estimated by German authorities that by the separation of Posen and West Prussia from Germany, Germany is forced to import bread grains, potatoes, butter and meat for 1,400,000 persons.

Industrial Losses:

Coal: Germany's total coal output in the last year of peace was, roughly, 190,000,000 tons. Of this the Saar district yielded about 13,000,000, Alsace-Lorraine about 17,000,000, and Upper Silesia about 49,000,000 tons. The total loss in coal involved in the separation of the Provinces is, therefore, equivalent to about one-third of the total pit coal output. The Westphalian coal fields, which yield the best in European coke, are, indeed, left to Germany, but clauses are included in the peace treaty which considerably restrict its freedom to dispose of this coal for its own purposes. Germany is placed under the obligation to supply France with 7,000,000 tons of coal a year for period of 10 years, and, in addition, is to supply an amount equivalent to the difference between the annual output of the northern French mines before the war and their actual output in the year in which the delivery is made. This last quantity is not, however, for the first five years to exceed 20,000,000 tons, in the second five years, 8,000,000 tons. On the average, therefore, Germany will have to supply France with 15,000,000 to 22,000,000 tons of coal a year, to which must be added 8,000,000 tons a year to Belgium for 10 years and 7,000,000 to Italy for 5 years.

The net result of these obligations is to commit Germany to the annual delivery of some 37,000,000 tons of coal; and this will have to be deducted from the output remaining, which in the years immediately following the war will not regain the pre-war level. The total coal export in 1913 was 34,500,000 tons, while on the other hand there was an import of 10,500,000 tons. Unless, therefore, Germany can very considerably raise its output, the loss of Upper Silesia and the Saar basin, together with the fulfillment of the remaining obligations formulated in the treaty, will render necessary a very much larger import of British coal or a considerable reduction in consumption. A possibility of making good some portion of the coal deficit may possibly be provided by an increase in the production of lignite, which the treaty leaves almost completely in Germany's hands.

Iron: The loss of Alsace-Lorraine carries with it most serious effects on the German iron industry. The full significance of Lorraine is by no means brought out by a mere comparison of the steel output of the Provinces (2,286,354 tons in 1913) with the total German output of 18,958,919 tons. The point of decisive importance is rather that not only the Lorraine works themselves, but also the remaining West German iron establishments, especially those in Rhenish Westphalia and the Saar basin, cover their ore require-

ments to a very appreciable extent from the Lorraine mines. In 1913 the Lorraine and Luxemburg iron-mining industry contributed to the extent of 28,500,000 tons to the total German ore output of 35,900,000 tons and in respect of iron content supplied 8,150,000 tons out of a total of 10,540,000, i. e., it supplied not less than 77 per cent. The loss of Lorraine will therefore make Germany dependent for the greater portion of its iron production on foreign ores, of which in 1913 it imported about 14,000,000 tons, with an iron content of 7,700,000 tons. It is no doubt true that after the war ores will be obtainable from Sweden, Spain, and Russia, perhaps also even from France; but the ore basis of the German iron industry is nevertheless so greatly restricted that a disproportion arises between raw material and industrial product which renders the continued existence of the industry on its former scale a matter of doubt.

Zinc: The position of the German zinc industry will also present serious difficulty. The loss of Upper Silesia involves that of the greater portion of the German ore supply, together with all the foundries which work up these ores with the assistance of Upper Silesian coal. The West German zinc industry, on the other hand, remains practically unaffected by the cession of certain districts to Belgium. The ore mines of these works remain German. It should, however, be remembered that these firms are precisely those which in the years preceding the war were obliged to have increasing recourse to foreign ores to cover their requirements; and that in the meantime German zinc contracts, especially with Australia, have been annulled by the British and Australian courts. What has been said of the zinc industry itself applies also in the main to its by-products, which, especially sulphuric acid, are valuable basic materials for the chemical industry. They also apply in the main to the lead industry.

Potash: The German monopoly in potash is broken by the return of Alsace to France. A total of 14 works are separated from the German potash industry. Their output of potash is about 5 per cent. of the total German output. Their real productive capacity is, however, much greater than this, and was only kept down to 6 per cent. of the German output by a system of syndication.

Petroleum: Alsace possesses, in addition, petroleum wells belonging to the German Petroleum Co. (Ltd.). In peace time they yielded about 42 per cent. of the total German output of some 120,000 tons. During the war the completion of the conversion of the Petroleum Works to an improved system doubled the Alsatian petroleum output, the advantage of which now accrues to France.

Other industries: To all the above raw-material industries must be added many manufacturing industries, among which the following may be mentioned: In Upper Silesia, the cement, chemical, textile and spirit industries; in West Prussia, the timber-using, sugar, milling, distilling, agricultural machinery, and shipbuilding industries; in Alsace-Lorraine, the leather and textile industries, especially cotton spinning; the machine industry, milling, vine growing and wine production.

Area and Population

The area of Germany in 1914 was 208,780 square miles, and the population was 67,812,000. No exact statistics are now available for the area and population of the new Germany, since, with the exception of Alsace-Lorraine, the ceded territories and territories subject to plebiscite were not administrative entities under the Empire, and thus no separate statistics of their population were recorded.

The area of Germany before the war was approximately equivalent to that of the combined New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia. The area of the new Germany, assuming that all plebiscites will result in a vote unfavorable

to Germany, will be 165,032 square miles, or approximately equivalent to the combined area of the above states excluding Pennsylvania.

Principal cities of Germany exclusive of those ceded by the treaty:

City	State	Population in 1910	City	State	Population in 1910
Berlin.....	Prussia.....	2,071,267	Hagen.....	Prussia.....	88,605
Hamburg.....	Hamburg.....	931,085	Bonn.....	Prussia.....	87,978
München (Munich).....	Bavaria.....	596,467	Darmstadt.....	Hesse.....	87,080
Leipzig.....	Saxony.....	589,850	Görlitz.....	Prussia.....	85,806
Dresden.....	Saxony.....	548,308	Spandau.....	Prussia.....	84,855
Cologne.....	Prussia.....	516,527	Wrocław.....	Bavaria.....	84,496
Breslau.....	Prussia.....	512,105	Freiburg.....	Baden.....	83,324
Frankfurt-on-Main.....	Prussia.....	414,576	Ludwigshafen.....	Baden.....	83,301
Düsseldorf.....	Prussia.....	358,728	Berlin-Lichtenberg.....	Prussia.....	81,199
Nürnberg.....	Bavaria.....	333,142	Bielefeld.....	Prussia.....	78,380
Charlottenburg.....	Prussia.....	305,978	Offenbach.....	Hesse.....	75,583
Hanover.....	Prussia.....	302,375	Zwickau.....	Saxony.....	73,542
Essen-on-Ruhr.....	Prussia.....	294,653	Linden.....	Prussia.....	73,379
Chemnitz.....	Saxony.....	287,807	Königsbrunn.....	Prussia.....	72,641
Stuttgart.....	Württemberg.....	286,218	Remscheid.....	Baden.....	72,159
Magdeburg.....	Prussia.....	229,629	Borbeck.....	Prussia.....	71,106
Bremen.....	Bremen.....	247,437	Forstheim.....	Baden.....	69,082
Königsberg.....	Prussia.....	245,994	Frankfurt-on-Oder.....	Prussia.....	68,277
Stettin.....	Prussia.....	216,113	Bentzen.....	Prussia.....	67,718
Dinaburg.....	Prussia.....	229,483	Harburg.....	Prussia.....	67,025
Dortmund.....	Prussia.....	214,226	Glenwitz.....	Prussia.....	66,981
Kiel.....	Prussia.....	211,627	Liegnitz.....	Prussia.....	66,620
Mannheim.....	Baden.....	193,902	Fürth.....	Bavaria.....	66,553
Halle-on-Saale.....	Prussia.....	180,843	München-Gladbach.....	Prussia.....	66,414
Berlin-Schöneberg.....	Prussia.....	172,823	Osnabrück.....	Prussia.....	65,957
Altona.....	Prussia.....	172,628	Rostock.....	Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	65,383
Gelsenkirchen.....	Prussia.....	170,195	Zabrze.....	Prussia.....	63,373
Barmen.....	Prussia.....	169,513	Berlin-Steglitz.....	Prussia.....	62,954
Cassel.....	Prussia.....	169,214	Potsdam.....	Prussia.....	62,243
Brunswick.....	Brunswick.....	153,106	Brier.....	Prussia.....	61,510
Bochum.....	Brunswick.....	143,552	Hensburg.....	Prussia.....	60,922
Karlruhe.....	Baden.....	136,931	Herne.....	Prussia.....	60,147
Crefeld.....	Prussia.....	134,313	Deesau.....	Anhalt.....	56,605
Plauen.....	Saxony.....	129,406	Coblenz.....	Prussia.....	56,487
Mülheim-on-Ruhr.....	Prussia.....	121,272	Ulm.....	Württemberg.....	56,109
Erfurt.....	Prussia.....	112,580	Heidelberg.....	Baden.....	56,016
Mains.....	Hesse.....	111,463	Kaiserslautern.....	Bavaria.....	54,659
Berlin-Wilmersdorf.....	Prussia.....	110,634	Recklinghausen.....	Prussia.....	53,701
Wiesbaden.....	Prussia.....	109,716	Brandenburg.....	Prussia.....	53,595
Saarbrücken.....	Prussia.....	109,002	Mülheim-on-Rhine.....	Prussia.....	52,425
Augsburg.....	Bavaria.....	105,089	Regensburg (Ratisbon).....	Bavaria.....	51,624
Hamborn.....	Prussia.....	105,089	Berlin-Rummelsburg.....	Prussia.....	51,942
Lübeck.....	Prussia.....	101,703	Solingen.....	Prussia.....	50,536
Münster.....	Prussia.....	98,656	Hildesheim.....	Prussia.....	50,239
Oberhausen.....	Prussia.....	90,254			
		89,900			

Commerce

Value of United States trade with Germany for eleven years:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per cent free	Excess of Exports (*) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	\$232,797,756	\$2,526,884	\$235,324,640	\$44,089,099	\$99,436,729	\$143,525,833	30.72	*\$91,798,312
1910	246,736,846	2,769,080	249,505,926	56,599,932	112,205,205	168,805,137	33.53	*\$80,750,789
1911	283,022,029	4,473,785	287,495,814	56,817,744	106,424,816	163,242,560	34.81	*\$124,253,254
1912	303,495,338	3,463,683	306,959,021	67,139,004	104,241,376	171,380,380	39.18	*\$135,578,641
1913	328,629,366	3,054,846	331,684,212	67,639,706	121,323,865	188,963,571	35.80	*\$142,721,141
1914	341,875,820	2,918,456	344,794,276	70,535,158	119,383,978	189,919,136	37.14	*\$154,875,140
1915	28,656,206	207,148	28,863,354	23,506,000	67,866,710	91,372,710	25.73	- \$62,509,356
1916	278,981	15,918	280,899	1,197,395	12,748,348	13,945,743	8.59	- \$13,654,844
1917	1,049,340	1,150,109	2,199,449	268,974	1,255,719	1,524,693	17.63	- \$74,756
1918				10,027	54,067	64,094	15.64	- \$64,094
1919			8,943,882			944,981		* \$7,998,901

Total foreign trade of Germany for five years:

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS		IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1909.....	\$2,029,399,000	\$1,589,412,000	1912.....	2,544,636,000	2,151,718,000
1910.....	2,126,322,000	1,778,969,000	1913.....	2,563,354,000	2,403,311,000
1911.....	2,309,947,000	1,929,243,000			

Value of imports from principal countries of origin for five years:

Countries	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
United States.....	\$300,490,000	\$282,652,000	\$319,726,000	\$377,464,000	\$407,246,000
Russia.....	324,613,000	330,013,000	388,951,000	363,628,000	339,055,000
United Kingdom.....	172,133,000	182,444,000	192,497,000	200,543,000	208,454,000
Austria-Hungary.....	179,607,000	180,686,000	175,903,000	197,531,000	196,935,000
France.....	115,456,000	121,099,000	124,811,000	131,432,000	138,808,000
British India.....	75,435,000	96,162,000	104,790,000	126,911,000	128,936,000
Argentina.....	104,172,000	85,022,000	85,040,000	105,880,000	117,710,000
Belgium.....	68,918,000	77,489,000	80,942,000	92,021,000	81,975,000
Netherlands.....	60,312,000	61,515,000	70,862,000	82,195,000	79,260,000
Italy.....	68,509,000	65,340,000	67,779,000	72,498,000	75,599,000
Australia.....	55,477,000	63,750,000	59,082,000	65,858,000	70,468,000
Brasil.....	55,761,000	66,385,000	76,161,000	74,537,000	59,008,000
Dutch East Indies.....	44,006,000	44,628,000	43,881,000	51,149,000	54,175,000
Sweden.....	33,758,000	33,986,000	43,554,000	50,629,000	53,350,000
Switzerland.....	38,710,000	41,386,000	42,753,000	48,963,000	50,767,000
Chile.....	34,157,000	36,793,000	37,688,000	49,897,000	47,581,000
Spain.....	29,443,000	33,363,000	39,050,000	45,176,000	47,293,000
Denmark.....	32,202,000	37,629,000	42,899,000	48,120,000	45,657,000
British West Africa.....	20,797,000	25,786,000	25,424,000	28,221,000	32,010,000
China.....	15,515,000	22,531,000	24,596,000	27,498,000	31,052,000
Egypt.....	22,788,000	22,889,000	23,689,000	26,577,000	28,176,000
Nrway.....	8,770,000	11,820,000	12,876,000	15,215,000	19,510,000
Roumania.....	15,361,000	16,394,000	25,643,000	32,886,000	18,971,000
Turkey.....	13,635,000	16,054,000	16,682,000	18,480,000	17,604,000
British South Africa.....	14,651,000	14,133,000	13,304,000	15,995,000	16,570,000
Canada.....	1,967,000	2,531,000	5,702,000	13,835,000	15,293,000
Japan.....	6,966,000	6,760,000	8,942,000	10,266,000	11,098,000
Finland.....	6,657,000	6,226,000	8,243,000	8,775,000	10,763,000
Uruguay.....	8,097,000	6,798,000	8,427,000	11,972,000	10,294,000
Ceylon.....	4,585,000	8,421,000	8,803,000	9,450,000	9,979,000
Bolivia.....	5,107,000	7,047,000	8,704,000	9,121,000	9,692,000
Guatemala.....	5,935,000	4,516,000	6,474,000	7,527,000	8,298,000
Algeria.....	4,840,000	4,889,000	6,153,000	7,506,000	8,238,000
Greece.....	4,322,000	5,060,000	5,634,000	5,963,000	6,184,000
Portugal.....	3,084,000	5,176,000	6,064,000	5,879,000	6,010,000
Mexico.....	5,119,000	5,641,000	7,384,000	8,459,000	5,958,000
Straits Settlements.....	6,451,000	10,864,000	6,531,000	5,652,000	5,792,000
Venezuela.....	3,585,000	3,771,000	3,974,000	4,736,000	4,913,000
French West Africa.....	2,944,000	3,396,000	3,410,000	3,765,000	4,604,000
Portuguese West Africa.....	3,003,000	3,645,000	4,678,000	4,568,000	4,304,000
Ecuador.....	2,534,000	2,543,000	2,871,000	3,763,000	4,059,000
Colombia.....	2,433,000	3,092,000	3,473,000	3,122,000	3,796,000
German East Africa.....	1,853,000	2,571,000	2,914,000	3,435,000	3,468,000
Peru.....	3,059,000	3,456,000	4,908,000	3,212,000	3,373,000
Siam.....	2,932,000	2,730,000	1,984,000	1,666,000	3,347,000
Cuba.....	2,467,000	2,039,000	2,311,000	2,737,000	3,151,000
Kameroun.....	2,644,000	5,586,000	4,016,000	4,275,000	3,110,000
Philippine Islands.....	885,000	920,000	1,181,000	2,245,000	2,605,000
Tunis.....	889,000	868,000	1,199,000	2,179,000	2,511,000
Serbia.....	3,662,000	4,267,000	5,893,000	4,695,000	2,508,000
Dominican Republic.....	1,697,000	2,003,000	1,987,000	2,018,000	2,417,000
New Zealand.....	504,000	1,224,000	1,691,000	2,112,000	2,397,000
Morocco.....	1,847,000	2,168,000	2,970,000	4,538,000	2,315,000
Madagascar.....	1,536,000	2,815,000	2,565,000	2,033,000	2,097,000
Bulgaria.....	1,999,000	1,502,000	2,520,000	4,274,000	2,088,000
Persia.....	635,000	2,257,000	2,257,000	3,720,000	1,329,000
British East Africa.....	1,162,000	1,636,000	1,737,000	1,447,000	1,804,000
German South West Africa.....	788,000	967,000	760,000	1,399,000	2,315,000
Togo.....	895,000	761,000	807,000	1,479,000	1,739,000
Paraguay.....	865,000	1,250,000	1,042,000	1,371,000	1,711,000
Costa Rica.....	880,000	896,000	1,181,000	1,213,000	1,668,000
Salvador.....	914,000	824,000	1,075,000	888,000	1,304,000
All other countries.....	15,576,000	20,464,000	18,189,000	19,458,000	20,687,000
Total.....	\$2,029,399,000	\$2,126,322,000	\$2,309,947,000	\$2,544,636,000	\$2,563,354,000

Value of principal imports by articles for five years:

Articles	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Cotton, raw.....	\$126,669,000	\$133,495,000	\$143,780,000	\$137,990,000	\$144,496,000
Wheat.....	108,637,000	89,791,000	94,932,000	94,211,000	99,319,000
Wool, raw.....	84,917,000	92,763,000	88,464,000	96,613,000	98,216,000
Barley.....	72,118,000	73,782,000	109,981,000	104,723,000	92,911,000
Copper, crude.....	45,183,000	51,449,000	54,989,000	74,496,000	79,564,000
Cattor and buffalo hides.....	40,031,000	49,173,000	49,311,000	59,696,000	76,784,000
Iron ores.....	30,142,000	38,390,000	42,500,000	47,854,000	54,048,000
Coffee, raw.....	44,683,000	42,002,000	59,373,000	60,119,000	52,259,000
Coal.....	39,568,000	37,545,000	42,878,000	45,455,000	48,685,000
Eggs; yolks of eggs.....	38,086,000	39,768,000	41,840,000	45,964,000	46,189,000
Fur skins.....	51,761,000	50,057,000	38,492,000	46,361,000	44,701,000
Nitrate of soda (Chile saltpeter).....	28,508,000	31,771,000	32,183,000	42,563,000	40,912,000
Silk, raw, not dyed.....	37,546,000	35,110,000	32,452,000	34,965,000	37,603,000
Bran, rice refuse.....	33,280,000	27,353,000	39,286,000	49,748,000	35,566,000
India rubber, gutta percha, and balata gum.....	36,599,000	64,345,000	46,324,000	43,971,000	34,929,000
Wood of conifers, sawn.....	25,306,000	29,318,000	32,225,000	35,957,000	32,277,000
Tobacco, leaf.....	31,437,000	24,770,000	27,734,000	31,956,000	30,867,000
Linseed.....	25,150,000	23,983,000	22,460,000	24,946,000	29,019,000
Copra.....	11,069,000	19,636,000	17,652,000	28,553,000	28,300,000
Lard.....	26,516,000	16,525,000	20,874,000	26,458,000	28,252,000
Butter.....	23,352,000	21,888,000	30,749,000	30,070,000	28,217,000
Oil cakes.....	23,403,000	22,076,000	24,835,000	25,531,000	27,683,000
Horses.....	20,992,000	26,041,000	25,329,000	27,717,000	27,657,000
Cotton yarn and twist.....	21,310,000	24,292,000	23,535,000	24,749,000	25,708,000
Palm nuts.....	28,478,000	28,532,000	27,082,000	25,618,000	24,751,000
Rice.....	16,446,000	21,041,000	21,460,000	23,640,000	24,728,000
Corn.....	14,087,000	19,104,000	20,983,000	24,424,000	24,257,000
Fruits, southern.....	15,560,000	18,963,000	22,468,000	34,086,000	24,076,000
Wood of conifers, rough.....	19,395,000	20,084,000	22,084,000	22,425,000	23,016,000
Calafkins.....	19,963,000	17,444,000	17,952,000	23,077,000	22,527,000
Jute, raw, and tow.....	12,584,000	10,070,000	14,834,000	20,029,000	22,371,000
Meats.....	11,994,000	11,696,000	14,834,000	17,785,000	22,310,000
Cattle.....	17,321,000	20,224,000	11,311,000	22,774,000	20,775,000
Machinery.....	15,108,000	15,354,000	14,271,000	17,477,000	19,141,000
Fruits, common, fresh.....	13,401,000	8,294,000	16,901,000	18,341,000	17,381,000
Sheep, lamb, goat, and kid skins.....	14,354,000	12,292,000	11,555,000	14,005,000	14,759,000
Cotton fabrics.....	12,730,000	13,482,000	12,249,000	13,827,000	17,276,000
Kerosene.....	14,982,000	13,095,000	11,131,000	14,981,000	17,158,000
Brown coal.....	18,465,000	16,726,000	16,824,000	16,429,000	16,632,000
Cocoa, raw.....	10,009,000	10,805,000	13,210,000	15,134,000	16,070,000
Wool, carded or combed.....	20,395,000	18,949,000	17,722,000	20,481,000	14,605,000
Oats.....	15,632,000	11,225,000	17,816,000	21,823,000	14,382,000
Fish, fresh.....	10,374,000	11,372,000	12,391,000	14,083,000	14,252,000
Intestines and stomachs of cattle, bladders.....	12,337,000	12,831,000	13,158,000	13,227,000	14,107,000
Tin, crude.....	8,733,000	10,418,000	13,157,000	15,435,000	13,840,000
Flax, raw, cleaned, steeped, broken.....	8,511,000	9,606,000	10,744,000	16,032,000	13,630,000
Poultry, live.....	10,646,000	12,111,000	10,913,000	13,079,000	13,319,000
Wine, in casks.....	8,761,000	14,164,000	14,227,000	13,548,000	12,735,000
Herring, salted.....	7,731,000	9,451,000	9,404,000	10,501,000	12,316,000
Phosphate of lime, natural.....	9,473,000	8,607,000	9,916,000	10,744,000	11,062,000
Clover seed.....	12,495,000	12,149,000	14,871,000	13,110,000	10,941,000
Lubricating oils, mineral.....	7,042,000	6,904,000	8,325,000	9,827,000	10,903,000
Sesame.....	5,242,000	9,798,000	8,032,000	11,025,000	10,403,000
Woolen fabrics.....	8,317,000	8,896,000	9,860,000	8,454,000	10,336,000
Rye.....	9,175,000	10,113,000	18,091,000	10,447,000	10,036,000
Tin ores.....	4,919,000	6,357,000	8,549,000	9,852,000	10,029,000
Wood for the manufacture of pulp or cellulose.....	5,578,000	5,767,000	4,776,000	7,680,000	9,480,000
Cotton seed.....	3,512,000	4,100,000	5,949,000	8,381,000	8,874,000
Fruits, dried.....	5,915,000	6,334,000	7,233,000	7,373,000	8,843,000
Zinc ores.....	5,266,000	6,434,000	8,042,000	9,635,000	8,743,000
Lead ores.....	4,765,000	4,676,000	6,412,000	8,606,000	8,606,000
Benzine, raw.....	4,082,000	4,020,000	5,293,000	9,668,000	8,535,000
Linen yarn.....	5,506,000	6,495,000	7,198,000	7,343,000	8,368,000
Sheep, lamb, goat, and kid skins, dressed.....	6,344,000	7,567,000	7,692,000	7,381,000	7,907,000
All other articles.....	526,876,000	570,819,000	631,087,000	694,950,000	691,968,000
Total.....	\$2,029,399,000	\$2,126,322,000	\$2,309,947,000	\$2,544,636,000	\$2,563,354,000

Value of principal articles of export for five years:

Articles	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Machinery of all kinds (not including electrical), and parts of iron and steel and manufactures of, not specially mentioned.....	\$91,480,000	\$109,455,000	\$129,566,000	\$150,014,000	\$161,904,000
Coal.....	83,902,000	99,721,000	124,305,000	138,257,000	155,237,000
Cotton fabrics.....	74,487,000	76,954,000	87,580,000	103,904,000	122,908,000
Woolen fabrics.....	76,473,000	86,776,000	92,801,000	100,351,000	106,267,000
Sugar.....	60,779,000	62,631,000	62,444,000	60,314,000	64,463,000
Paper, cardboard, and manufactures of.....	48,951,000	46,282,000	50,122,000	31,070,000	63,004,000
Fur skins.....	47,135,000	51,172,000	53,600,000	55,266,000	62,539,000
Malleable iron in bars.....	37,665,000	45,923,000	40,568,000	50,327,000	53,644,000
Silk fabrics.....	23,012,000	27,090,000	29,552,000	39,505,000	45,702,000
Coke.....	39,209,000	43,963,000	46,054,000	45,424,000	48,176,000
Aniline and other coal tar dyes.....	16,766,000	20,202,000	22,865,000	30,095,000	34,917,000
Rye.....	28,007,000	29,938,000	27,729,000	31,836,000	33,815,000
Clothing, millinery, and other sewn articles.....	21,976,000	26,600,000	26,076,000	29,859,000	31,634,000
Copper and alloys, manufactures of.....	20,883,000	24,707,000	26,787,000	28,164,000	31,407,000
Upper leather for boots, shoes, slippers.....	16,305,000	20,109,000	22,412,000	25,729,000	31,129,000
Leather, manufactures of.....	19,486,000	20,446,000	22,721,000	25,994,000	27,225,000
Toys and Christmas tree decorations.....	17,673,000	18,693,000	19,431,000	23,353,000	27,187,000
Sheets and plates, iron.....	18,104,000	20,498,000	21,560,000	21,960,000	24,594,000
Oats.....	12,310,000	13,157,000	15,816,000	18,400,000	24,455,000
Woolen yarn.....	9,953,000	14,488,000	10,243,000	14,744,000	22,160,000
Wheat.....	14,331,000	18,450,000	20,967,000	20,039,000	21,573,000
Iron tubes, rolled or drawn.....	9,361,000	12,265,000	13,171,000	15,097,000	20,850,000
Cattle and buffalo hides.....	8,605,000	8,415,000	12,087,000	15,979,000	20,037,000
Iron wire.....	13,458,000	15,767,000	14,014,000	16,864,000	19,363,000
Books, maps, sheet music.....	12,406,000	14,013,000	15,245,000	15,567,000	18,146,000
Electrical appliances for illumination, transmission of power, electrolysis.....	14,625,000	14,815,000	15,304,000	15,705,000	17,677,000
Rails for railways, sleepers, fish-plates, and bedplates.....	4,900,000	6,749,000	7,697,000	10,076,000	17,623,000
Passenger automobiles.....	12,111,000	17,128,000	16,289,000	19,010,000	17,536,000
Pig iron and nonmalleable iron alloys.....	4,066,000	6,931,000	10,099,000	15,483,000	16,897,000
Blooms, billets, puddled bars, ingots.....	6,787,000	10,709,000	12,473,000	17,348,000	15,897,000
Potash salts, abraum salts.....	9,957,000	10,708,000	12,655,000	14,805,000	15,534,000
Hollow glass.....	4,618,000	7,028,000	8,062,000	11,071,000	15,152,000
Cotton yarn and twist.....	9,858,000	11,296,000	12,105,000	12,723,000	14,978,000
Chloride of potash.....	11,646,000	13,035,000	14,087,000	15,267,000	14,533,000
Wares of soft india rubber, except tires.....	7,464,000	9,326,000	11,757,000	10,209,000	13,871,000
Electric dynamos, motors, transformers.....	7,740,000	9,851,000	10,453,000	11,255,000	13,697,000
Cotton, raw.....	7,197,000	9,216,000	11,176,000	12,207,000	13,455,000
Pianos, organs, and parts of.....	12,982,000	14,737,000	11,888,000	12,576,000	13,329,000
Zinc, crude and scrap.....	9,239,000	10,522,000	12,361,000	12,717,000	13,205,000
Indigo.....	8,683,000	9,632,000	9,503,000	12,518,000	13,053,000
Margarin and vegetable tallow.....	9,394,000	9,428,000	9,956,000	10,761,000	12,691,000
China ware (except insulators).....	91,000	1,883,000	3,791,000	8,519,000	12,110,000
Sheep's wool, raw.....	9,375,000	10,213,000	11,238,000	11,308,000	12,039,000
Electric incandescent lamps.....	10,467,000	10,306,000	9,626,000	11,430,000	11,816,000
Wool and other animal hair, carded, combed.....	8,667,000	11,786,000	10,907,000	11,991,000	14,451,000
Coal briquets.....	9,786,000	10,716,000	11,021,000	11,300,000	11,331,000
Wheat flour.....	5,231,000	6,570,000	8,152,000	9,890,000	10,655,000
Rice, polished.....	10,745,000	10,286,000	8,810,000	9,429,000	10,521,000
Rye flour.....	7,476,000	7,775,000	9,830,000	10,044,000	10,315,000
Electric cables.....	4,390,000	6,215,000	5,528,000	7,012,000	9,379,000
Oil cake and meal.....	11,187,000	11,277,000	7,470,000	7,679,000	9,946,000
Cement.....	6,635,000	6,634,000	7,066,000	8,106,000	9,186,000
India rubber, gutta percha, and balata gum.....	4,748,000	5,392,000	6,319,000	8,063,000	8,966,000
Hops.....	7,545,000	11,658,000	9,475,000	10,306,000	6,672,000
All other articles.....	4,536,000	7,521,000	7,958,000	5,608,000	5,608,000
Total.....	\$1,569,412,000	\$1,778,969,000	\$1,929,243,000	\$2,131,718,000	\$2,403,311,000

Value of German exports to principal countries of destination for five years:

Country of Destination	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Argentina.....	\$43,850,000	\$60,050,000	\$63,975,000	\$59,850,000	\$66,475,000
Australia.....	14,600,000	15,825,000	19,925,000	21,900,000	22,125,000
Austria Hungary.....	191,825,000	205,400,000	229,425,000	258,825,000	276,200,000
Belgium.....	87,175,000	30,425,000	103,175,000	123,325,000	137,750,000
Brazil.....	22,950,000	30,425,000	38,000,000	45,700,000	49,950,000
British India.....	19,700,000	22,450,000	24,875,000	26,875,000	37,675,000
British South Africa.....	9,525,000	13,500,000	19,350,000	11,125,000	16,725,000
Bulgaria.....	4,700,000	4,750,000	5,975,000	7,150,000	7,575,000
Canada.....	6,200,000	9,150,000	10,725,000	13,575,000	15,125,000
Chile.....	14,400,000	16,200,000	21,350,000	28,000,000	24,475,000
China.....	14,200,000	16,625,000	17,950,000	20,425,000	30,725,000
Denmark.....	48,925,000	56,175,000	54,500,000	63,550,000	70,975,000
Dutch East Indies.....	9,825,000	12,450,000	15,400,000	18,625,000	24,675,000
Egypt.....	8,050,000	8,550,000	10,575,000	9,500,000	10,850,000
France.....	15,650,000	18,450,000	18,850,000	20,850,000	24,375,000
Greece.....	113,775,000	135,850,000	149,650,000	174,400,000	178,300,000
Great Britain.....	253,750,000	3,775,000	4,450,000	4,725,000	6,100,000
Italy.....	72,250,000	275,500,000	284,925,000	290,275,000	359,550,000
Japan.....	19,400,000	22,325,000	28,150,000	100,300,000	98,350,000
Mexico.....	9,525,000	11,725,000	11,275,000	11,325,000	30,675,000
Netherlands.....	108,875,000	124,675,000	133,025,000	152,125,000	173,425,000
Norway.....	26,125,000	29,975,000	31,075,000	36,175,000	40,425,000
Portugal.....	7,325,000	8,250,000	10,050,000	10,550,000	13,025,000
Rumania.....	14,300,000	16,425,000	23,850,000	32,925,000	35,000,000
Russia.....	111,125,000	136,775,000	150,350,000	169,950,000	220,050,000
Sweden.....	39,050,000	47,625,000	47,900,000	49,350,000	57,450,000
Switzerland.....	103,300,000	113,150,000	120,600,000	130,125,000	148,850,000
Serbia.....	4,150,000	4,775,000	5,325,000	4,625,000	134,025,000
Spain.....	17,275,000	17,900,000	22,100,000	28,250,000	35,750,000
Turkey.....	19,725,000	26,225,000	28,400,000	28,200,000	24,600,000
Uruguay.....	5,825,000	7,100,000	8,225,000	9,625,000	8,950,000
United States.....	151,575,000	158,175,000	159,950,000	174,400,000	178,300,000

Percentage relation of German imports from the principal countries to the total German imports:

Countries	1908	1910	1911	1912	1913
United States.....	16.7	13.3	13.8	14.8	15.9
Russia.....	12.3	15.5	16.8	14.3	13.2
Great Britain.....	9.1	8.6	8.3	7.9	8.1
Austria Hungary.....	9.8	8.5	7.6	7.8	7.7
France.....	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.4
British India.....	4.0	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.0
Argentina.....	5.8	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.6

Percentage relation of German exports to the principal countries to the total German exports:

Countries	1908	1910	1911	1912	1913
Great Britain.....	15.6	14.7	14.0	13.0	14.2
Austria Hungary.....	11.5	11.0	11.3	11.6	10.9
Russia.....	7.0	7.3	7.7	7.6	8.7
France.....	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.8	7.8
United States.....	7.9	8.5	7.9	7.8	7.1
Netherlands.....	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.9
Switzerland.....	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.3

Production and Industry

Agriculture:

Agriculture, although not the leading industry in Germany, is very important. In the southern portion of the Republic, hops and fruits form the chief agricultural products except in the higher elevations, where rye, oats, and potatoes are raised in a great degree. Rye and oats are the principal products of the northern portion of Germany. Sugar beets and potatoes as well as barley and wheat are also extensively grown in the northern and central portions. The valleys of the Rhine and Moselle are devoted mainly to the cultivation of grapes.

The subdivision of the soil in 1913 was as follows:

Arable land 65,148,000 acres; meadows 14,799,429 acres; orchards 137,946 acres; pastures 6,403,475 acres; vineyards 296,500 acres; woods and forests 35,558,000 acres; all others 12,811,500 acres.

In 1907 the number of holdings was 5,736,082 as compared with 5,558,317 in 1895.

The distribution was as follows:

Size	Less than 2.5 acres	2.5-25 acres	25-50 acres	50-125 acres	125-250 acres	Over 250 acres
No. of holdings.....	2,731,055	2,306,529	412,741	225,697	36,494	23,566
Area in acres.....	1,991,637	21,827,262	14,361,750	17,648,608	6,176,985	17,425,894

Acreage under principal crops for five years:

Crop	1906	1913	1914	1915	1916
Rye.....	15,253,922	16,035,357	15,747,390	16,028,674	14,997,360
Wheat.....	4,839,980	4,935,245	4,990,250	5,008,101	4,207,630
Spelt.....	801,602	683,232	672,837	648,477	428,722
Barley (summer).....	4,111,297	4,135,050	3,954,497	4,049,557	3,790,255
Potatoes.....	8,255,002	8,530,502	8,465,254	8,931,040	6,995,525
Oats.....	10,553,832	11,095,522	10,970,325	11,538,250	9,039,965
Hay.....	14,879,747	14,909,117	14,462,410	14,821,982	14,118,605
Vineyards.....	300,517	264,690	254,880	242,642	229,537
Hops.....	97,252	67,620	69,212	55,342	44,462

Total production, in tons, of principal crops for five years:

Crop	1906	1913	1914	1915	1916
Rye.....	10,588,312	13,444,633	11,469,390	10,067,642	9,830,568
Wheat.....	4,333,519	5,121,552	4,369,174	4,241,425	3,394,700
Spelt.....	504,950	482,316	407,622	416,908	222,436
Barley.....	3,422,440	4,040,579	3,451,781	2,732,127	3,073,371
Potatoes.....	47,230,372	59,533,261	50,126,515	59,370,683	27,581,326
Oats.....	9,274,517	10,685,362	9,942,004	6,584,637	7,727,948
Hay.....	31,606,223	32,103,493	32,071,626	26,451,060	31,166,141
Wine (gals.).....	35,975,994	22,108,534	20,266,290	33,674,492	43,032,836
Hops (lbs.).....	1917	205,777	233,594	511,205	320,392
					191,259

In 1913 there were in Germany 20,994,334 herd of cattle, 6,520,837 sheep, 25,659,146 swine and 3,548,384 goats.

Forestry:

The following table shows the classification of forests in 1900 (area in acres):

Crown Forests	State Forests	Forests in which State has share	Communal Forests	Forests belonging to associations	Forests belonging to foundations	Private Forests	Total
1,687,565	27,355,805	183,948	13,943,458	1,890,871	1,303,018	27,688,280	84,052,945

Of the total area given above about one-fourth is devoted to the culture of foliage trees (oaks, birches, ash), and three-fourths to the cultivation of pine, larch, fir, etc.

Fisheries:

The value of the catch of the North Sea fisheries in 1913 was \$8,252,850, and of the Baltic fisheries, \$2,589,550. The value of the lake catch in 1912 was \$104,204. Salt herring is the largest single item of the North Sea catch.

Manufactures:

Manufacturing is highly developed. The textile industries are especially important. Woolens are manufactured in Barmen and Elberfeld and at Aachen (Aix la Chapelle). Crefeld is the center of silk and velvet manufacture, and in this respect rank next to Lyons, France, as the most important producing center for these goods in Europe. The cotton goods industry has been extensively carried on in Alsace-Lorraine, now ceded to France. Chemnitz, which is the greatest textile center in Germany, is likewise an important center in the production of machinery.

The metallurgical industries are important and center in Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and in Alsace-Lorraine, now ceded to France.

Shipbuilding was an important industry before the war. The chemical industries center in Strassfurt, Elberfeld and Barmen, Bonn, Berlin, Leipzig and Stuttgart. Clocks and woodenware, manufactured in Bavaria and Württemberg, beet sugar, in Prussia and other states, scientific instruments in Munich and other cities, glass, porcelain and crockery in Saxony, Bavaria and other states, and beer, made principally in Munich, but extensively brewed throughout Germany, are also of importance.

Classes of manufacturing industries, the number of establishments, the capital invested, the horse power and the number of persons employed in 1913:

Kind of Industry	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested	Horse Power	Number of persons employed
Mines and foundries.....	4,275	\$567,625,000	2,332,968	1,196,786
Stone and earthenware.....	21,708	114,750,000	503,682	647,608
Metal industries.....	25,334	66,525,000	443,224	680,107
Machinery, tools, instruments, apparatus.....	23,291	414,100,000	1,215,512	1,173,481
Chemicals.....	2,911	112,550,000	192,905	180,568
Soaps, oils, varnish.....	3,776	40,750,000	77,265	81,819
Textiles.....	17,400	155,400,000	886,373	956,076
Paper.....	4,391	45,675,000	412,908	199,014
Leather.....	3,163	30,050,000	85,304	120,802
Wood, cork, straw, horn, etc.....	38,723	17,625,000	346,024	453,823
Foods, beverages, tobacco.....	97,985	275,750,000	1,185,819	713,918
Clothing and footwear.....	51,914	4,800,000	30,028	431,126
Building yards.....	14,221	2,605,000	189,117	276,892
Newspapers, books, engraving, photography, etc.....	8,912	20,150,000	35,110	200,197
Laundries, baths, cleaning, etc.....	4,302	.....	.....	55,583
Other industries.....	2,218	.....	.....	18,373
Total.....	324,524	\$1,867,955,000	7,936,239	7,386,173

Number and size of establishments and number of persons employed in all industries of Germany in 1907:

Industrial groups	Establishments employing—						Total	
	1 to 5 persons		6 to 50 persons		51 or more persons		Establishments	Persons
	Establishments	Persons	Establishments	Persons	Establishments	Persons		
Horticulture and animal industries.....	49,200	96,378	3,970	40,820	146	16,913	53,316	154,111
Horticulture.....	30,845	68,754	3,730	38,198	121	12,806	34,696	119,758
Animal industries, including fisheries...	18,355	27,624	240	2,622	25	4,107	18,620	34,353
Manufacturing industries.....	1,870,261	3,200,282	187,074	2,714,664	29,033	4,937,927	2,086,368	10,852,873
Mining, metallurgy, salt works.....	2,432	4,903	1,159	23,949	1,675	832,051	5,266	860,903
Stones and earths.....	27,835	62,359	16,869	303,830	2,922	404,374	47,626	770,563
Metal industries.....	133,611	272,187	16,080	224,810	2,832	440,023	152,523	937,020
Machinery, instruments and apparatus.....	79,285	136,516	11,798	194,927	3,409	788,039	94,492	1,120,282
Chemical industries.....	7,723	18,033	2,264	34,101	575	120,307	10,562	172,441
Charcoal, gas, candles, soap, oils, fats, varnishes.....	3,538	7,966	2,227	36,426	372	48,618	6,137	93,010
Textile industries.....	122,039	172,058	10,108	181,834	4,217	734,388	136,364	1,088,280
Paper industry.....	14,810	28,225	4,020	67,968	957	134,732	19,787	230,925
Leather industry.....	45,668	83,961	3,686	49,723	419	73,289	49,773	206,973
Manufactures of wood, cork, straw, horn, combs, brushes, umbrellas.....	183,839	327,148	19,942	271,813	1,637	172,098	205,418	771,059
Foods, beverages, tobacco.....	277,589	615,847	29,951	353,745	2,296	270,353	309,836	1,239,945
Clothing and footwear.....	664,514	926,751	17,639	209,003	1,390	168,099	683,543	1,303,853
Laundries, baths, cleaning and dyeing, barbers and hairdressers.....	121,894	186,916	3,632	45,344	212	22,735	125,738	254,995
Building trades.....	162,079	315,309	41,007	615,131	5,332	633,154	208,418	1,563,594
Type casting, wood engraving, printing, photography.....	12,368	26,796	5,767	90,535	751	91,521	18,886	208,852
Art industries.....	11,037	15,307	925	11,525	37	3,346	11,999	30,178
Trade and transportation.....	1,204,737	2,056,916	76,366	888,931	2,828	395,185	1,289,931	3,341,032
Trade.....	790,778	1,299,939	49,756	580,519	1,606	183,176	842,140	2,063,634
Insurance.....	22,304	27,048	1,469	19,952	151	22,027	23,924	69,027
Transportation.....	80,392	142,019	7,082	94,106	816	168,643	88,290	404,768
Hotels, restaurants, public houses.....	311,263	587,910	18,059	194,354	255	21,339	329,577	803,603
Music, theaters, public exhibitions.....	21,936	29,657	2,712	44,423	115	13,826	24,763	87,906
Total.....	3,146,134	5,383,233	270,122	3,688,838	32,122	5,363,851	3,448,378	14,435,922

Note: "Persons employed" includes all persons engaged in the industry: Owners, superintendents, officials, clerks, skilled and unskilled operatives.

In 1914 there were, in Germany, 53,448 distilleries which produced 85,455,480 gallons of alcohol. There were in 1913, 157 wine making establishments which produced 13,188,583 bottles of wine. In the same year there were 1,311 tobacco factories with a production of 13,043,434,000 cigarettes; 341 beet sugar factories which produced 3,889,731 tons. There were also 135 cement factories with a production valued at \$41,321,750, and 47 petroleum refineries with a production valued at \$17,715,750.

Geographical distribution of factories in Germany in 1913, classified by principal industries:

Location	Mining	Earthen-ware	Metal Refineries	Machines	Chemicals	Fats, Oils, etc.	Textiles	Leather	Paper	Wood	Food	Clothing	Building
Prussia.....	3,025	12,801	14,798	11,996	1,695	2,229	6,437	1,690	2,021	20,070	56,292	21,962	4,924
Bavaria.....	477	2,736	3,633	2,542	276	255	556	343	393	5,644	10,984	6,440	2,869
Saxony.....	145	1,743	2,419	1,444	270	255	7,548	277	1,098	3,452	7,895	4,002	1,326
Württemberg.....	23	626	1,330	997	91	131	232	104	203	2,350	4,814	1,202	560
Raden.....	21	751	1,227	392	59	118	90	225	77	1,833	2,602	1,128	1,040
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	43	505	371	220	94	43	21	19	27	381	1,094	453	130
Saxony (Grand Duchy).....	36	132	117	173	11	14	268	41	29	235	522	369	259
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	8	23	173	133	3	5	7	4	2	83	205	52	24
Odenburg.....	39	435	170	133	3	5	7	4	2	83	205	52	24
Brunswick.....	69	245	168	226	31	34	17	16	5	311	996	233	190
Saxe-Miningen.....	91	161	83	75	20	15	28	27	42	272	941	385	135
Saxe-Coburg.....	41	103	64	114	7	11	37	12	52	272	941	385	135
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	3	121	177	135	9	23	37	12	52	272	941	385	135
Saxe-Anhalt.....	39	121	177	135	61	23	37	12	52	272	941	385	135
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	9	56	20	41	13	15	8	9	24	188	524	276	78
Waldeck.....	29	29	4	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheinl. Pfalz.....	18	18	12	23	7	4	12	17	22	92	112	30	41
Rheinl. Pfalz.....	3	53	55	103	1	4	12	17	22	92	112	30	41
Schwarzb. Lipp.....	1	57	10	5	7	5	6	3	4	28	110	13	14
Lippe.....	1	57	10	5	7	5	6	3	4	28	110	13	14
Bremen.....	1	31	43	20	10	2	2	1	7	174	256	106	95
Hamburg.....	18	89	676	601	93	109	67	82	53	392	1,782	1,616	246

Mining:

Mining is one for the most important industries of Germany. Prussia and Saxony are the centers of coal and iron; silver mines are located in the Harz regions and Saxony, and copper mines in the Harz. Silesia is a vast zinc producing district.

Details of the mining industry in 1913:

Metal	No. of Establishments	Tons	Value
Coal.....	350	200,662,269	\$533,994,500
Lignite.....	465	95,956,410	47,980,000
Iron ore.....	328	27,952,430	28,929,500
Sulphur.....	268	295,460	263,750
Copper.....	14	974,600	8,080,000
Potassic salts.....	153	14,636,930	33,956,250
Lead.....	68	121,220	5,130,250
Cobalt and nickel.....	12	55,110	187,250
Asphalt.....	14	116,050	198,000
Graphite.....	20	13,310	66,500

Details of the output of the foundries of Germany (excluding Luxemburg) in 1912:

Foundries or Furnaces	No.	Tons	Value
Coke.....	178	34,374,230	\$126,558,000
Briquets.....	77	6,542,800	20,956,750
Blast furnaces.....	93	16,742,990	230,719,500
Iron and steel.....	1,547	3,771,900	174,737,000
Rolling mills.....	172	13,763,090	444,097,250
Zinc.....	31	206,470	24,426,250
Tin.....	12	11,660	11,026,500

In 1913 there were produced 21,221,112 tons of pig iron and the ingot steel production totaled 16,359,714 tons.

Railroads:

In 1913, Germany had 38,225 miles of railroads of which 21,660 miles were main and 16,562 miles branch roads. The major portion of the railroads are government owned, approximately 40 per cent being in the hands of private companies.

The rolling stock in 1913:

	No.	Capacity
Freight cars—open.....	459,286	6,163,637 tons
Freight cars—closed.....	207,762	2,639,090 tons
Baggage cars.....	18,673	
Coaches.....	65,961	
Locomotives and other engines.....	29,990	

Telegraphs:

In 1913 there were 50,013 telegraph stations in the German Empire of which 38,509 were in the Imperial Postal District (Reichspost gebiet), 9,136 in Bavaria, and 2,368 in Württemberg. There were 147,864 miles of telegraph lines distributed as follows:

Reichspost gebiet (Imp. Postal District).....	121,148
Bavaria.....	19,626
Württemberg.....	7,990

Telephones:

There were 1,387,300 telephones in Germany in 1913 of which 1,221,900 were in the Reichspost gebiet, 115,000 in Bavaria, 50,400 in Württemberg. The urban systems had

80,099 miles of line and 3,694,021 miles of wire. The interurban systems had 840,993 miles of wire.

Language: German is universally used throughout Germany.

Money:

The unit of German currency is the **mark**, worth a par value of \$0.238 United States Currency. There are 100 pfennig to the mark. Gold coins are 20 and 10 mark pieces; silver, 5, 2 and 1 mark pieces. Nickel coins are 25, 10 and 5 pfennig pieces. Bronze coins are of smaller denominations.

Weights and Measures:

The metric system of weights and measures is universally employed.

Shipping Routes:

American Line.
Kerr S. S. Co.
Barber S. S. Lines, Inc.

Customs Tariff:

Under the tariff law, specific duties are imposed according to weight. The duty is levied upon gross weight when the tariff so expressly provides, and also with respect to goods on which the import duty does not exceed 6 marks per 100 kilograms. All other duties are on net weight.

Consular Regulations:

All imports and exports are subject to individual licenses issued on behalf of the Minister of Economics by the commissioner for import and export licenses.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, \$0.25 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: 9 days from New York.

Parcels Post: Service extends to Germany.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

GIBRALTAR

A British colony consisting of a town with suburbs on the southernmost point of the Spanish peninsula, commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea from the Atlantic Ocean. Area, $1\frac{1}{4}$ square miles; greatest elevation, 1,439 feet. Population, 1911, civil, 19,586; military, 5,340; naval, 441, total, 25,347. There are some 10,000 aliens permanently settled, most of whom are descendants of Spanish and Italian settlers.

Gibraltar has a naval base and is heavily fortified. The business done there is chiefly for the shipping trade or for closely neighboring territories. A regular carriage service connects Gibraltar with Linea, a neighboring town, which is connected with the Spanish village of Campamento by road. The currency and weights and measures are those of Great Britain, but Spanish currency circulates freely. There is daily postal service to and from England.



GREECE

A country in southeastern Europe bounded by Bulgaria and Jugo-Slavia and the Mediterranean and Aegean Seas. The climate of the country is like that of Southern France. As a result of the war Greece has extended its territory in western Thrace, which until the war was a part of Turkey. Athens is the principal commercial city as well as the capital of the country; its port is Piraeus, six miles distant, with which it is connected by railway. Saloniki is likewise of some importance as a commercial center.

Greece is primarily an agricultural country and over one-half of the population is occupied in agriculture and kindred industries. To a certain extent the methods employed are primitive but despite this the variety of crops is great and the production

large. By far the most important single crop in Greece is the currant, which is cultivated on a strip of territory bordering the Gulf of Corinth, on the western coast of the Peloponnesus, on the islands of Zante, Cephalonia and Leucas, and in Acarnania. The production of currants is limited by the government and during the past few years the acreage devoted to its cultivation has been considerably reduced.

Of the cereal crops wheat, corn, barley, and oats are most important. Fruit orchards are extensive and the most important products are olives, oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, almonds, peaches, pears, cherries, etc. Cotton, which is extensively cultivated in the neighborhood of Livadia, and tobacco, are of great importance, as is the cultivation of the grape for the production of wine. Stock breeding is of some importance and is usually carried on as a distinct occupation from agricultural farming.

The forest area of Greece is extensive, the great majority of the forests being state owned, but the supply of timber for manufacturing and construction purposes is insufficient and imports of lumber are large.

The principal mineral resources of Greece are silver, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, iron, marble, and sulphur. Manufacturing industries are of relatively small importance, this being in a great measure due to the lack of local coal supply. The most important of these are the smelting works at Laurium. In addition there are textile mills, ship-building and engineering plants, oil presses, tanneries, paper, glass, hats, soap, candle, and match manufactures, and an important wine and cognac industry.

A great portion of the trade of the Levant is in the hands of Greek merchants, and there are large and wealthy Greek mercantile colonies in all of the important ports of the Mediterranean and Black Sea.

The most important railway in Greece is the Morea Railway which follows the Gulf of Corinth from Corinth and skirts the western coast line of the Peloponnesus, which it crosses. On the completion of the railway from Athens to Saloniki the railway lines of Greece will be connected with the Continental European railway system.

The per capita imports of Greece in 1914 amounted to \$7.26; per capita exports of Greece in the same year amounted to \$4.96.

Area and Population

The exact boundaries of Greece are still to be determined. The territory occupied before the Balkan war with Turkey and Bulgaria (1912-13) had an area of about 25,014 square miles, and in 1917, when the last census was taken, a population of 2,643,109. This territory is known as Old Greece. The new territories acquired as a result of the Balkan war comprise an area of 16,919 square miles, with a population (provisional census of 1913) of 2,101,616. This new territory is composed of Macedonia, Epirus, and eight Aegean islands.

In 1914, Greece, with the consent of the greater allied governments, occupied the northern part of Epirus (see under Albania) and in 1916 took formal possession of this territory, which embraces a population of 250,000 and includes the towns of Argyrocastro (population estimated at 12,000) and Korytza (population estimated at 8,000). Formal consent to the permanent occupation of this territory has not been obtained.

Population of Greece at the end of the Balkan war, by departments:

Divisions of Old Territories		Divisions of New Territory	
Department	Population (Census 1907)	Departments	Population (Provisional Census 1913)
Attica and Beotia.....	407,063	Macedonia:	
Phthiotis and Phocis.....	174,574	Salonica.....	506,571
Acarnania and Aetolia.....	188,597	Serres.....	135,284
Achaia and Elis.....	254,728	Drama.....	204,404
Argolis and Corinthia.....	153,172	Kosani.....	206,307
Aradina.....	162,324	Florina.....	142,336
Laconia.....	148,623	Epirus:	
Messenia.....	218,514	Yanina.....	245,618
Euboea.....	116,903		
Cyclades.....	130,378	Aegean Islands:	
Corfu.....	140,757	Mytilene.....	182,167
Cephalonia.....	71,235	Chios.....	73,830
Zante.....	42,502	Samos.....	68,949
Larissa.....	197,808		
Trikkala.....	183,489	Canea.....	77,159
Arta.....	52,441	Heraclion (Candia).....	110,014
		Sjakkia.....	25,027
		Lasithion.....	62,611
		Rethymnoe.....	61,339
Total old territory.....	2,643,109		356,150
		Total new territories.....	2,101,616

Population of the principal cities and towns of Greece:

Old Greece:

Athens.....	167,479	Volo.....	23,563	Zante.....	13,580	Laurium.....	10,007
Piraeus.....	73,579	Larissa.....	18,041	Calamata.....	15,397	Syra (Hermopolis).....	18,132
Patras.....	37,724	Trikkala.....	17,809	Chalcis.....	10,958		
Corfu.....	27,397	Pyrgos.....	13,690	Tripolitsa.....	10,958		

New Territory:

Salonica.....	157,889	Serres.....	18,668	Florina.....	10,155
Candia.....	25,185	Yanina.....	16,804	Kosani.....	9,408
Canea.....	24,399	Verris.....	13,812	Retymo.....	9,086
Cavalla.....	23,378	Drama.....	12,903	Vodena.....	8,846

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Greece for eleven years:

Year Ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS				Excess of Exports (*) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1909.....	\$1,235,743	\$1,554	\$1,237,297	\$351,713	\$2,030,489	\$2,382,202	14.76	-\$1,144,905
1910.....	424,145	5,525	429,670	450,951	2,192,054	2,643,005	17.06	-2,213,335
1911.....	607,415	19,905	627,320	421,600	2,711,449	3,133,049	13.46	-2,505,729
1912.....	957,300	9,341	966,641	652,640	3,170,726	3,823,366	17.07	-2,856,725
1913.....	1,212,148	4,047	1,216,195	352,485	2,827,331	3,179,816	11.09	-1,963,621
1914.....	1,112,676	10,835	1,123,511	490,727	3,375,867	3,866,594	12.69	-2,743,083
1915.....	22,910,665	588,981	23,499,646	698,095	3,527,908	4,226,003	16.52	*19,273,643
1916.....	30,170,179	869,493	31,039,672	2,178,549	6,960,385	9,138,934	23.84	*21,900,738
1917.....	20,659,307	201,336	20,860,643	2,343,939	5,079,526	7,423,465	31.57	*13,437,180
1918.....	2,452,730	121,152	2,573,882	677,544	17,803,888	18,481,432	3.67	-15,907,550
1919.....			22,908,250			22,876,904		*31,346

Total foreign trade of Greece for seven years

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1910.....	\$30,983,539	\$27,902,216	\$58,885,755
1911.....	33,487,506	27,194,211	60,681,717
1912.....	30,427,754	28,209,439	58,637,193
1913.....	35,331,127	22,967,212	58,298,339
1914.....	34,475,313	23,547,007	58,022,320
1916.....	77,091,696	32,852,564	109,944,260
1917.....	39,440,692	21,191,911	60,632,603

Imports into Greece during 1916 and 1917. (The latest available statistics):

Articles	1916	1917	Articles	1916	1917
Agricultural products.....	\$37,786,221	\$19,225,306	Metals and minerals crude.....	\$7,321,183	\$774,414
Animal products.....	1,293,536	788,795	Metals and minerals, manufactured.....	1,473,439	454,020
Chemical products.....	5,301,791	2,432,428	Oil and oil substances.....	486,814	227,855
Cotton yarns and fabrics.....	6,707,620	4,923,199	Paper products and objects of art.....	2,548,200	1,404,185
Esparto and hat-making material.....	561,527	351,305	Scientific apparatus.....	452,929	328,219
Fish and fish products.....	1,941,251	962,672	Sugar and sugar products.....	6,482,426	3,989,440
Forest products.....	1,500,425	297,272	Tannery materials and dyes.....	115,560	59,536
Furniture and other wooden articles.....	42,310	79,045	Wines and liquors.....	309,109	446,480
Glassware and pottery.....	395,596	114,623	All other articles.....	886,127	1,474,465
Leather and manufactures of.....	1,310,867	976,019			
Live stock.....	174,765	131,311			
			Total.....	77,091,696	39,440,692

Exports from Greece during the same period:

Articles	1916	1917	Articles	1916	1917
Agricultural products.....	\$17,575,356	\$10,402,709	Metals and minerals, manufactured.....	\$240,184	.....
Animal products.....	3,609,329	1,318,925	Oil and oil substances.....	4,734,877	\$1,848,281
Chemical products.....	254,407	40,071	Paper products and objects of art.....	3,936	3,227
Cotton yarns and fabrics.....	5,196	270	Sugar and sugar products.....	1,401	.....
Esparto and hat-making material.....	1,400	.....	Tannery materials and dyes.....	148,512	76,567
Fish and fish products.....	125,445	21,944	Wines and liquors.....	2,097,003	962,983
Forest products.....	1,287,841	380,241	All other articles.....	103,362	20,383
Glassware and pottery.....	5,936	2			
Leather and manufactures of.....	16,722	.....			
Live stock.....	695	.....			
Metals and minerals, crude.....	2,636,962	6,116,308	Total.....	32,852,564	211,91,911

Imports of goods into Greece, classified by countries of origin:

Country	1913	1914
United States.....	\$549,895	\$2,684,439
England.....	8,102,960	9,232,562
Egypt.....	188,937	313,418
Austria-Hungary.....	5,629,246	5,924,401
Belgium.....	411,968	496,853
Bulgaria.....	547,676	577,199
France.....	2,037,792	2,165,700
Germany.....	2,571,089	2,690,146
Switzerland.....	62,599	100,780
Italy.....	1,249,127	1,794,459
Netherlands.....	765,694	766,307
Rumania.....	414,209	494,191
Russia.....	6,831,785	5,163,213
Turkey.....	694,896	905,458
Other countries.....	839,660	1,166,181
Total.....	\$34,341,127	\$34,475,313

Imports classified by principal articles:

Articles	1913	1914
Animals, living.....	\$2,466,909	\$420,419
Animal products, hides, etc.....	1,021,872	763,598
Fisheries, products.....	1,785,250	1,710,962
Agricultural products.....	9,168,584	9,135,848
Oils, etc.....	295,302	229,140
Lumber and forest products.....	2,575,186	2,774,029
Vegetable dyes and tanning.....	113,043	110,729
Minerals and metals.....	6,102,409	6,700,716
Drugs and chemicals.....	1,562,146	1,566,749
Shell and bone products.....	535,910	488,656
Furniture and woodenware.....	35,151	24,867
Sugar, jams, confectionery, etc.....	1,047,162	1,830,127
Wines and liquors.....	32,013	25,625
Thread and textiles.....	3,524,404	4,873,123
Esparto, hemp, hats, etc.....	288,864	275,745
Glassware and pottery.....	348,714	461,209
Metal works.....	1,139,253	1,393,471
Musical and scientific instruments.....	156,917	219,480
Paper and paper products.....	795,565	674,551
Miscellaneous.....	695,466	795,271
Total.....	\$34,341,127	\$34,475,313

Exports classified by principal articles:

Articles	1913	1914
Animals, living.....	\$48,891	\$7,623
Animal products, hides, etc.....	884,227	876,863
Fisheries products.....	75,428	107,117
Agricultural products.....	11,423,948	11,915,679
Oils, etc.....	1,702,966	2,764,293
Lumber and forestry products.....	782,706	555,292
Vegetable dyes and tanning.....	100	30,216
Minerals and metals.....	3,920,854	3,405,293
Drugs and chemicals.....	245,440	190,772
Shell and bone products.....	8,246	736
Furniture and woodenware.....	9,739	2,449
Sugar, jams, confectionery, etc.....	4,145,617	17,000
Wines and liquors.....	4,502	3,260,166
Thread and textiles.....	231	11,492
Esparto, hemp, hats, etc.....	1,207	48
Glassware and pottery.....	53,946	382
Metal works.....	2,451	342,607
Paper and paper products.....	57,908	2,924
Miscellaneous.....	.....	54,887
Total.....	\$22,967,212	\$23,547,007

Exports of goods from Greece, classified by countries of destination:

Country	1913	1914
United States.....	\$1,787,825	\$3,346,462
England.....	5,491,932	7,287,502
Egypt.....	1,673,393	1,986,704
Austria-Hungary.....	2,467,744	1,067,773
Belgium.....	1,606,424	781,995
Bulgaria.....	174,408	55,904
France.....	2,627,605	1,845,908
Germany.....	2,350,946	1,525,837
Switzerland.....	314,318	165,788
Italy.....	729,585	2,305,135
Netherlands.....	1,832,277	1,790,949
Rumania.....	158,770	107,989
Russia.....	548,342	413,816
Turkey.....	265,169	263,011
Other countries.....	697,008	602,231
Total.....	\$22,967,212	\$23,547,007

Production and Industry

The principal industry of Greece is agriculture, and the total area under cultivation aggregates 5,392,038 acres. Of this total, 2,296,922 acres are under cereal crops, 207,027 acres are under vegetables, 99,766 acres are under garden produce, 121,289 acres are under fodder, 174,347 acres are under plants used for industrial purposes, 329,952 acres are under raisins, and 162,735 acres are under currants.

Of the cereals planted, wheat, barley, rye and maize are the most important; some rice is grown in Greek Macedonia in the vicinity of Salonica. The principal money crop is the currant, the yield in 1918 being 123,000 tons. There is, however, a law establishing a limitation of the production of currants and the acreage is being considerably reduced. Next in importance to the currant crop is the olive. In 1918 the total harvest of olive fruit amounted to 140,000,000 gallons, and the production of oil to 35,248,200 gallons. Of this total, 1,865,000 gallons of oil were produced in the Ionian Islands, 15,666,000 gallons in Crete, 7,460,000 gallons in Mytilene and the Sporadic Islands, 932,500 gallons in Epirus, 7,087,000 gallons in the Peloponnesus and 2,238,800 gallons in the Greek mainland.

The fig industry centers at the port of Calamata. The citrus fruit crop in 1918 was as follows: 49,000,000 oranges, of which 22,000,000 were produced in Crete, 6,000,000 in Epirus (Arba), 13,000,000 in Lacedaemon (Sparta), 8,000,000 in Messina (Calamata); 51,000,000 mandarines, of which 35,000,000 were produced in Crete and 16,000,000 were produced in Hermioni, (Poros), and Laconia (Leonidion); 35,500,000 lemons, of which 27,000,000 were produced in Hermioni (Poros), 6,000,000 in the Cyclades (Andros), and 2,500,000 in Eukoca (Korysto). Other crops are nuts, 4,486,180 pounds in 1918; tobacco, 48,699,600 pounds in 1918, as compared with 102,275,700 pounds in 1917; wine, 10,566,800 gallons in 1918.

In 1914 there were in Greece, 149,000 horses, 79,500 mules, 132,800 asses, 300,000 head of cattle, 3,546,600 sheep, 227,180 pigs and 2,638,000 goats.

Agriculture is in a backward condition; the implements in use in all Greece comprise 160 thrashers, 1,200 reapers and 100,000 plows. Recently the government ordered in the United States fifteen motor plows and 200 fully equipped tractors. Two agricultural machinery factories in Volo have an annual production of 15,000 to 19,000 plows, 500 thrashers, 200 hand presses, 40 presses for olive oil and 60 raisin presses.

There are in Greece 2,213 large or small factories, employing a total of 36,124 hands. Of these, 1,188 small concerns employ a total of 3,579 hands; 743 are moderate concerns employing 8,845 hands; and 282 are large concerns employing a total of 23,700 hands. Among the 232 businesses which represent principally the large industries, spinning and weaving factories, which number twenty-eight in all, with 10,004 hands, are most prominent. Next come seventy-two factories or mills for the preparation of various kinds of provisions, with 3,665 hands; twenty-eight engineering works, with 2,003 employees; twenty-three chemical works, with 1,890 hands; sixteen tanneries and leather working factories, with 776 hands, and other smaller factories engaged in various industries.

Of the 282 large factories, 222, with 17,841 hands, belong to old Greece, and the other sixty, with 5,859 hands, belong to the new provinces (which were acquired after the Balkan war, viz., Eastern Macedonia, Epirus, Crete, Mytilene, Chios, etc.).

The total value of the 2,213 factories amounts to 260,363,647 drachmas (\$50,250,181), and their total annual returns are estimated at 372,294,308 drachmas (\$71,852,801). Of the latter total the small factories are responsible for 106,550,025 drachmas (\$20,564,155), larger factories for 250,794,810 drachmas (\$48,403,398), and the large factories for 314,940,473 drachmas (\$60,783,511). Almost one-half of the value of the annual products of the 282 large factories is derived from the twelve large flour mills.

With regard to the motive power, 570 of the factories are driven by steam power, 583 by electricity, 326 by hydraulic power, 308 by gas and 935 by petroleum (oil engines.)

According to the industrial census of 1917, Greece had at that time 132 mills and mechanical workshops. The following list divides them among the different departments, and presents a few figures indicating their importance:

Industrial establishments in the several provinces:

Department	Number of Mills	Number of Workmen	Value of Plants	Value of Products
Attica-Beotia.....	92	2,032	\$2,994,995	\$3,891,459
Achaia-Elis.....	10	171	142,048	221,467
Messenia.....	3	20	19,493	16,405
Larissa.....	2	216	217,125	511,450
Trikala.....	1	2	1,544	2,316
Drama.....	1	2	1,544	1,930
Salonica.....	9	107	95,728	131,433
Corfu.....	1	14	6,176	7,816
Cyclades.....	5	150	264,603	342,550
Canea.....	3	32	61,760	19,300
Heraklion.....	1	5	4,825	4,825
Samos.....	1	9	3,860	1,968
Lesbos.....	3	40	30,089	10,576
Total.....	132	2,800	\$3,843,790	\$5,163,495

About 70 per cent. of the business enterprises which use machinery, with plants and products of a value amounting to 80 per cent. of the total, are concentrated in the Provinces of Attica-Beotia, the center of Greek industry. The workshops of Volo (Larissa), which turn out tools and machinery for agricultural purposes, are also deserving of mention, as are those of Syra (Cyclades), and Patras (Achaia-Elis). The Province of Salonica does not exhibit the figures which the geographical position of its capital would lead one to expect. There is no doubt, however, that mechanical industry in Salonica is shortly to enter upon an era of rapid development.

Of the ninety-two mills and workshops of Attica-Beotia, nine are foundries and three are shipyards. For power, forty-seven use electricity, nineteen steam, thirteen an inferior quality of gas, and six use petroleum. There is, therefore, a total of eighty power plants, the remaining twelve establishments being small and not requiring power.

According to the latest industrial census, hydraulic horsepower developed thus far amounts to 6,272. Flour mills use 1,662 horsepower, oil factories 202 horsepower, chemical producers 1,095 horsepower, cotton, woolen, and thread mills 3,283 horsepower, tanneries 10 horsepower, sawmills 16 horsepower. The whole amount is but one-tenth of the potential hydraulic power of the country. Indeed, it is officially stated that steps are soon to be taken to make Greece's lakes and rivers yield 66,000 horsepower, apportioned as follows:

	Horsepower
Lake Ostrovo, the Voda River, with three dams at Vladovo, Vodena, and the Divies River....	34,000
Axios River.....	40,000
Alakmon River.....	3,000
Moussa Falls.....	4,000
Vernia Falls.....	2,000
Gorgopotamos River.....	2,000
Reneos River.....	3,500
Strymon River (probably).....	3,500
Other falls and rivers (to be used by small business in all parts of the country).....	10,000

The larger sources of power are to be worked either by the state itself or by companies to which grants are to be made for one of three different periods of time.

The power obtained is to be used chiefly in the production of high tension electric current for manufacturers and also for supplying light to certain cities. To carry out these plans it will be necessary to import large quantities of dynamos, transformers, transmission systems, and general accessory equipment.

There are at present 282 petroleum motors in use in Greece.

The mineral resources of Greece are extensive; the Laurium district of Thessaly, the Aegean islands, and various other parts of Greece are worked by about forty companies. Mineral production in 1916 included 10,868 tons of chromite, 21,858 tons of emery, 93,438 tons of iron, 899 tons of manganese iron, 21,863 tons of iron pyrites, 104,959 tons of lead, 219,432 tons of magnesite, 11,293 tons of nickel, 28,438 tons of zinc, 26,974 tons of salt, and in 1917, 168,564 tons of lignite.

The following figures show the mineral production of Greece for 1916 and 1917, the latest periods for which statistics are available:

Raw Ores								
Ores	1916				1917			
	Output	Amount sold	Value	Average price per ton	Output	Amount sold	Value	Average price per ton
	Metric tons	Metric tons			Metric tons	Metric tons		
Bitumen.....	39	21	\$965	\$45.95	43	37	\$6,114	\$165.24
Chrome ore.....	9,880	10,447	172,041	16.46	6,750	9,600	283,276	29.50
Copper.....	62	563	8,725	15.49				
Emery.....	19,871	19,950	471,599	23.63	16,440	17,240	400,508	23.23
Ferromanganese.....	818				509	8,050	9,565	3.13
Iron.....	84,985	52,755	108,098	2.04	63,364	70,343	189,590	2.41
Iron pyrites.....	19,876	11,496	47,094	4.09		10,469	33,425	3.18
Lead.....	95,418	2,327	15,572	6.68	36,558	684	5,533	8.08
Lignite.....	116,946	109,225	832,506	7.62	157,956	157,306	1,631,040	10.36
Magnesite.....	199,484	145,538	1,036,370	7.12	162,938	94,934	806,550	8.49
Manganese.....	3,600							
Nickel.....	10,267	13,412	104,435	7.72	1,598	10,248	76,223	7.43
Sulphur ore.....	21,619				9,535			
Zinc.....	25,853	1,820	14,924	8.20	14,290	1,334	22,129	16.58
Total.....	608,718	367,554	2,812,329		469,981	375,245	3,443,953	
Furnace Products								
Arsenic acid.....	9,424	10,144	1,651,606	162.00	436	294	127,545	433.00
Lead, pig.....	21,326	22,943	701,145	30.00	4,287	2,051	348,365	169.00
Magnesite calcined.....	8,606	7,782	253,113	32.00	9,820	6,047	180,249	29.00
Magnesite dead burnt.....		102	3,847	37.00		11,062	440,052	39.00
Magnesite bricks.....	12,612	14,658	384,508	26.00	7,258	5,075	217,732	42.78
Zinc calcined.....	833				120	1,313		
All other.....								
Total.....	52,801	55,627	2,994,219		23,343	25,842	1,313,943	
Marbles and Quarry Products								
Gypsum.....	356	358	598	1.66	44	48	252	5.25
Marbles.....	341	251	13,057	52.01	173	390	22,059	56.53
Millstones (pieces).....		1,321	4,184	3.16		4,070	2,674	.65
Salt.....	34,522	33,292	713,388	21.42	45,560	39,240	1,378,999	35.14
Santorin earth.....	8,564	8,564	3,377	.39		5,028	1,941	.38
Total.....			734,604				1,405,925	
Grand total.....			6,541,152				6,163,821	

Railways, Roads, Canals:

There are about 1,360 miles of railway; 3,000 miles of road. The canal across the Isthmus of Corinth is four miles in length.

Telegraphs and Telephones, Post Offices:

Length of telegraph line, 5,378 miles; length of wire 10,135 miles; offices, 795. There are six urban telephone systems, with 1,440 miles of line and 5,000 miles of wire. There were 1,342 post offices in 1914.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The unit of currency is the drachma of 100 cepta, having, like the franc, a par value of \$0.195. The metric system of weights and measures is principally used in foreign commerce, although the old system is used locally. The principal units of the old system are the oke of 2.87 pounds; the slater of 123.20 pounds; the Venetian pound or livre of 1.05 pounds; the baril (of wine) 19.59 gallons, the pike of 27 inches, the stremma (plural stremmata) of 0.2427 acres.

Language:

The Greek language is exclusively employed throughout the country, but foreign correspondence is conducted in French.

Consular Representatives:

United States consular officials are stationed at Athens, Patras and Saloniki.

Consular officials of Greece are stationed at San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Boston, Detroit, St. Louis, New York City, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Seattle.

Shipping Routes:

American-Mediterranean-Levant Line.
Furness-Prince Line.
Cunard Line.
Phelps Line.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Greece enumerates many classifications of goods on which specific duties, based upon weight, are levied. There is a general (maximum) and conventional (minimum) tariff. The United States has a commercial treaty with Greece containing a "most favored nation" clause, which entitles certain products to the benefit of the reduced duty.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates: Thirty-six cents per word, from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Via Paris, twelve days.

Parcel Post: Service extends to Greece. Limit of weight 11 pounds.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

HUNGARY

(See Map, Page 218)

A country in eastern central Europe bounded by Rumania, Jugo-Slavia, Austria, Poland and the Ukraine. Until the close of the Great War it formed part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Hungary is primarily an agricultural country and one of the most important wheat producing regions in Europe. After wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn and tobacco are the principal crops. Agriculture is, in general, carried on in a very scientific way and the use of modern equipment is extensive. About one-quarter of the former territory of Hungary is covered by forests, chiefly located in the Carpathian Mountains. In general, the lack of proper communication has hindered the development of the lumbering industry with the exception of that carried on in certain parts of Transylvania, which region Hungary has lost as a result of the war. There are large areas of pasture land in Hungary and cattle raising and horse breeding are important.

Second to agriculture, mining is the most important industry of Hungary. The chief products are coal, gold, silver, iron, and salt, which latter is extensively mined in Transylvania, the mines formerly being operated by a state monopoly.

The manufacturing industries in Hungary have not been extensively developed and efforts to create a large and independent native industry date only from 1867. To a very great extent the development of manufacturing industries has been due to state aids, such as exemption from taxation and reduced railway tariffs for manufacturing products. The principal manufacturing industries are those connected with agriculture and mining, and the production of textiles. Among these the most important are flour milling, brewing and distilling, the manufacture of beet root sugar, iron foundries and steel plants, saw-mills, paper mills, and agricultural implement factories. The production of textiles and agricultural implements is insufficient for the requirements of the country, and large quantities of these, as well as all other manufactured goods, are annually imported.

The principal commercial city and only important manufacturing center of Hungary is Budapest.

Hungary is traversed by a fairly extensive system of railways, which touch all the more important centres of production in the country. Under the former Austro-Hungarian administration the so-called zone railway tariff was instituted with the object of providing cheap tariff for long distance transportation. This system did much to promote the traffic in Hungary's railways and was in part responsible for their development. Hungary's only direct outlet to the sea is the port of Fiume, which by the terms of the Peace Treaty with Austria was separated from the former Austro-Hungarian territories.

HUNGARY

The per capita imports of Hungary in 1912 amounted to \$24.75. Of the imports in that year 71 per cent. came from Austria, and 9 per cent. from Germany, which were the two most important countries in Hungary's import trade. The large percentage of imports attributed to Austria includes, besides Austrian products, foreign goods imported by Austria and then re-exported to Hungary.

Area and Population

No exact statistics are yet obtainable for the area and population of Hungary as determined by the Peace Conference. The area of Hungary proper in the former dual empire was 109,188 square miles. Its population in 1910 was 18,142,200, with a density of 166 to the square mile. The principal cities and towns in former Hungarian territory with their population are as follows:

City	Population	City	Population
Budapest.....	880,371	Kecskemét.....	66,834
Szeged.....	118,323	Nagy Varad.....	64,169
Szabadka.....	94,610	Arad.....	63,166
Debrecen.....	92,729	Hódmezővásárhely.....	62,445
Zagreb (Zagreb).....	79,038	Kolozsvár.....	60,808
Pozsony.....	78,223	Ujpest.....	55,197
Temesvár.....	72,555		

Commerce

United States statistics of foreign commerce until 1920 included trade with Hungary under the classification of trade with Austria-Hungary. For the value of this trade in 1919, see page 220.

Foreign trade of Hungary by countries of origin and destination in 1911 and 1912:

Countries	1911			1912		
	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Total	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Total
Austria.....	\$310,276,000	\$282,662,000	\$592,938,000	\$321,483,000	\$293,756,000	\$615,239,000
Germany.....	38,121,000	25,876,000	63,997,000	42,241,000	28,676,000	70,917,000
United Kingdom....	8,608,000	7,816,000	16,424,000	8,927,000	13,188,000	22,115,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	5,260,000	9,823,000	15,083,000	6,676,000	9,973,000	16,649,000
Rumania.....	5,979,000	5,747,000	11,726,000	8,954,000	6,835,000	15,789,000
Italy.....	4,728,000	9,122,000	13,850,000	5,571,000	9,065,000	14,636,000
United States.....	8,189,000	2,887,000	11,076,000	10,960,000	3,382,000	14,342,000
British East Indies...	10,533,000	1,902,000	12,435,000	9,838,000	2,388,000	12,226,000
France.....	5,046,000	4,511,000	9,557,000	5,310,000	4,580,000	9,890,000
Serbia.....	4,769,000	2,632,000	7,401,000	4,254,000	3,160,000	7,414,000
Turkey in Europe....	962,000	3,134,000	4,096,000	1,882,000	3,955,000	5,837,000
Switzerland.....	2,099,000	2,503,000	4,602,000	2,220,000	2,639,000	4,859,000
Russia.....	2,415,000	2,124,000	4,539,000	2,816,000	1,757,000	4,573,000
Bulgaria.....	708,000	1,715,000	2,423,000	1,553,000	2,912,000	4,465,000
Turkey in Asia.....	1,100,000	1,109,000	2,209,000	952,000	1,727,000	2,679,000
Egypt.....	904,000	979,000	1,883,000	1,176,000	1,411,000	2,587,000
Argentina.....	986,000	320,000	1,306,000	1,306,000	492,000	2,363,000
Netherlands.....	830,000	1,153,000	1,983,000	1,038,000	1,289,000	2,327,000
Belgium.....	1,466,000	825,000	2,291,000	1,523,000	668,000	2,191,000
Trieste free port....	1,254,000	252,000	1,506,000	1,528,000	299,000	1,827,000
Brazil.....	1,919,000	206,000	2,125,000	1,347,000	404,000	1,751,000
Dutch East Indies...	1,014,000	31,000	1,045,000	1,152,000	27,000	1,179,000
Spain.....	640,000	623,000	1,263,000	778,000	392,000	1,170,000
Greece.....	264,000	503,000	767,000	240,000	673,000	913,000
All other countries...	4,617,000	3,134,000	7,751,000	4,775,000	4,804,000	9,579,000
Total.....	\$422,687,000	\$371,589,000	\$794,276,000	\$449,065,000	\$398,452,000	\$847,517,000

Value of principal articles of import for five years:

Articles	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Cotton cloth.....	\$38,359,000	\$40,970,000	\$39,490,000	\$41,343,000	\$40,100,000
Woolen cloth.....	22,380,000	27,337,000	29,705,000	27,432,000	25,495,000
Leather.....	10,817,000	12,378,000	13,948,000	15,843,000	15,387,000
Cash.....	9,440,000	10,581,000	8,541,000	11,092,000	13,205,000
Corn.....	182,000	587,000	661,000	1,402,000	8,440,000
Boots and shoes of leather.....	4,785,000	5,904,000	5,885,000	6,254,000	8,299,000
Men's clothing.....	4,579,000	5,145,000	5,482,000	7,157,000	5,742,000
Body linen.....	3,911,000	4,766,000	5,821,000	5,626,000	5,626,000
Cotton, raw.....	3,179,000	3,525,000	4,718,000	5,062,000	5,373,000
Rice, uncleaned.....	4,682,000	4,315,000	4,109,000	5,502,000	5,212,000
Hides and skins.....	3,600,000	4,179,000	5,332,000	6,346,000	5,190,000
Furniture of wood.....	4,189,000	5,081,000	4,667,000	4,970,000	5,140,000
Coffee.....	3,549,000	5,264,000	5,634,000	5,109,000	4,835,000
Knit goods of cotton.....	4,661,000	5,081,000	4,217,000	4,883,000	4,400,000
Cotton yarn.....	5,188,000	5,734,000	5,817,000	3,787,000	4,329,000
Silk cloth.....	3,207,000	2,066,000	1,949,000	2,691,000	4,299,000
Iron blooms, billets, and bars.....	2,964,000	3,479,000	3,812,000	4,084,000	4,278,000
Women's clothing.....	2,906,000	2,639,000	3,276,000	3,487,000	4,228,000
Agricultural machinery.....	2,514,000	2,324,000	3,573,000	4,227,000	3,995,000
Wood, sawn.....	3,163,000	2,324,000	2,306,000	2,790,000	3,636,000
Mineral oils, crude.....	1,296,000	1,634,000	2,306,000	2,265,000	3,355,000
Pig iron.....	2,161,000	2,167,000	1,694,000	2,265,000	3,355,000
Meat, fresh.....	817,000	629,000	520,000	3,187,000	3,355,000
Coke.....	2,850,000	2,596,000	2,365,000	2,549,000	3,355,000
Tobacco, leaf.....	3,018,000	2,905,000	3,182,000	3,312,000	3,218,000
Men's hats.....	2,575,000	2,609,000	2,758,000	3,030,000	3,186,000
Wine.....	1,852,000	1,545,000	2,253,000	1,949,000	3,184,000
Printing paper.....	2,082,000	2,401,000	2,692,000	2,917,000	3,154,000
Linen fabrics.....	2,706,000	2,769,000	3,209,000	3,390,000	3,087,000
Paper wares.....	2,406,000	2,467,000	2,759,000	2,983,000	2,069,000
Copper.....	1,519,000	1,698,000	1,878,000	2,212,000	3,034,000
Sacks of jute or linen.....	2,358,000	2,149,000	2,382,000	2,734,000	3,010,000
Sugar, refined.....	2,378,000	2,495,000	2,761,000	2,416,000	2,859,000
Oil seeds.....	1,396,000	2,126,000	2,305,000	3,156,000	2,543,000
Heat motors and parts.....	854,000	1,342,000	1,762,000	2,053,000	2,445,000
Semi-alken cloth.....	1,767,000	2,156,000	2,285,000	2,419,000	2,350,000
Wool.....	1,298,000	2,071,000	2,171,000	2,210,000	2,350,000
Diamonds.....	1,827,000	2,030,000	2,030,000	2,350,000	2,350,000
Hollow glass.....	1,618,000	1,596,000	1,675,000	1,824,000	2,147,000
Sheet and plate glass.....	1,148,000	1,284,000	1,557,000	1,770,000	2,122,000
Sheet iron, sheet steel.....	1,556,000	1,379,000	1,457,000	1,766,000	2,120,000
Goldsmith's wares.....	905,000	1,457,000	1,859,000	2,309,000	2,105,000
Soap.....	1,278,000	1,336,000	1,494,000	1,947,000	2,083,000
Books.....	1,490,000	1,642,000	1,751,000	1,946,000	2,032,000
Metal working machinery.....	899,000	829,000	783,000	1,295,000	1,804,000
Dynamos and electric motors.....	1,032,000	1,475,000	1,311,000	1,565,000	1,872,000
Silversmiths' wares.....	1,244,000	1,557,000	1,600,000	1,830,000	1,837,000
Chocolate.....	846,000	1,036,000	1,366,000	1,708,000	1,825,000
Woolen yarn.....	1,193,000	1,464,000	1,642,000	1,607,000	1,812,000
Sulphate of copper.....	842,000	485,000	525,000	902,000	1,804,000
Musical instruments.....	1,134,000	1,289,000	1,439,000	1,639,000	1,711,000
Candy.....	852,000	943,000	1,066,000	1,279,000	1,704,000
Jute, raw.....	1,220,000	1,218,000	1,142,000	1,987,000	1,688,000
Cotton thread for retail trade.....	1,532,000	1,593,000	1,718,000	1,787,000	1,603,000
Knit embroidery.....	664,000	880,000	1,223,000	1,619,000	1,596,000
Nails.....	1,035,000	1,132,000	1,278,000	1,397,000	1,477,000
Meat, prepared.....	801,000	815,000	1,005,000	1,345,000	1,456,000
Phosphate rock.....	664,000	942,000	1,059,000	1,265,000	1,443,000
Wood:					
Rough.....	1,094,000	1,182,000	1,035,000	1,461,000	1,399,000
Hewn.....	1,422,000	1,036,000	1,227,000	1,530,000	1,357,000
Fruits, fresh.....	1,132,000	1,748,000	1,425,000	1,413,000	1,313,000
Beer.....	1,001,000	936,000	861,000	1,319,000	1,269,000
All other articles.....	117,443,000	148,584,000	145,273,000	165,323,000	170,853,000
Total.....	\$316,604,000	\$367,177,000	\$376,041,000	\$422,687,000	\$449,065,000

Value of principal articles of export for five years:

Articles	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Flour, wheat groats.....	\$45,955,000	\$52,755,000	\$43,508,000	\$51,548,000	\$59,815,000
Oxen.....	18,177,000	22,040,000	24,859,000	21,039,000	24,704,000
Wheat.....	21,039,000	14,637,000	16,656,000	23,439,000	22,089,000
Hogs.....	14,716,000	20,921,000	19,784,000	11,537,000	18,306,000
Wine.....	5,849,000	7,035,000	8,123,000	11,677,000	13,775,000
Sugar, unrefined.....	2,621,000	2,323,000	2,609,000	4,850,000	13,205,000
Rye.....	8,552,000	8,639,000	9,681,000	12,623,000	12,565,000
Barley.....	10,619,000	9,767,000	8,562,000	9,911,000	11,582,000
Wood, sawn.....	9,292,000	8,024,000	9,632,000	10,423,000	11,063,000
Oats.....	6,002,000	8,164,000	5,702,000	7,676,000	9,156,000
Sugar, refined.....	8,890,000	6,965,000	10,270,000	6,425,000	9,035,000
Corn.....	11,822,000	12,465,000	11,332,000	15,659,000	7,760,000
Horses.....	5,137,000	6,397,000	7,371,000	7,841,000	6,791,000
Eggs.....	7,323,000	7,418,000	7,300,000	7,414,000	6,632,000
Cows.....	2,793,000	4,796,000	6,709,000	3,022,000	6,014,000
Hides and skins.....	3,815,000	5,264,000	5,117,000	4,545,000	5,442,000
Leather.....	5,220,000	4,764,000	5,447,000	5,173,000	5,261,000
Cotton cloth.....	4,835,000	4,773,000	5,028,000	5,170,000	4,745,000
Poultry, killed.....	4,009,000	4,504,000	4,551,000	4,533,000	4,703,000
Tobacco, leaf.....	4,440,000	4,694,000	4,294,000	3,914,000	4,548,000
Steers.....	2,356,000	2,683,000	3,023,000	2,371,000	4,038,000
Rice, cleaned.....	2,539,000	3,043,000	2,551,000	3,847,000	3,638,000
Woolen cloth.....	2,324,000	2,642,000	3,026,000	3,579,000	3,579,000
Meat, fresh.....	2,874,000	3,303,000	3,360,000	3,614,000	3,461,000
Wool.....	3,678,000	3,930,000	3,987,000	3,327,000	3,393,000
Beans.....	2,465,000	3,989,000	2,755,000	2,458,000	3,193,000
Cotton yarn.....	3,070,000	2,306,000	2,692,000	3,051,000	3,173,000
Lard.....	2,796,000	2,925,000	2,611,000	1,779,000	2,752,000
Wood, rough.....	1,425,000	1,294,000	1,547,000	2,106,000	2,618,000
Fodder meal.....	2,020,000	2,094,000	2,023,000	2,399,000	2,418,000
Milk.....	1,474,000	1,706,000	1,947,000	2,212,000	2,392,000
Bacon.....	1,629,000	1,985,000	1,785,000	1,476,000	2,330,000
Poultry, live.....	2,118,000	2,178,000	2,428,000	2,301,000	2,288,000
Iron ore.....	2,351,000	2,289,000	2,398,000	2,438,000	2,281,000
Bed feathers.....	2,008,000	1,924,000	1,950,000	1,898,000	2,116,000
Hemp.....	1,385,000	1,366,000	1,834,000	2,244,000	2,027,000
Clover seed.....	1,380,000	1,495,000	1,877,000	1,840,000	1,760,000
Fruits, fresh.....	2,298,000	2,302,000	2,662,000	4,099,000	1,747,000
Paper pulp.....	1,694,000	1,263,000	1,344,000	1,600,000	1,732,000
Boots and shoes of leather.....	1,203,000	1,267,000	1,231,000	1,471,000	1,644,000
Butter.....	1,901,000	2,050,000	1,989,000	1,651,000	1,633,000
Fatty oils.....	768,000	1,130,000	1,740,000	1,735,000	1,610,000
Furniture of wood.....	1,189,000	1,206,000	1,456,000	1,629,000	1,563,000
Starch.....	952,000	1,234,000	1,345,000	1,514,000	1,485,000
Hay and straw.....	989,000	1,081,000	1,023,000	1,163,000	1,381,000
Slaves of hard wood.....	1,216,000	812,000	894,000	1,110,000	1,374,000
Sugar beets.....	311,000	681,000	987,000	1,450,000	1,347,000
Agricultural machinery.....	680,000	831,000	1,231,000	1,293,000	1,344,000
Brushmakers' wares.....	857,000	921,000	1,062,000	1,290,000	1,333,000
Malt.....	1,332,000	1,095,000	1,064,000	1,274,000	1,182,000
Mineral water.....	1,070,000	1,123,000	1,049,000	1,060,000	1,123,000
Sausages.....	874,000	921,000	1,025,000	1,098,000	1,119,000
Silk, raw.....	886,000	1,054,000	1,132,000	1,082,000	1,081,000
Sheet iron, sheet steel.....	1,100,000	1,463,000	1,559,000	1,311,000	1,068,000
Torpedoes.....	746,000	574,000	693,000	1,013,000	1,031,000
Charcoal.....	984,000	903,000	934,000	949,000	1,010,000
Brass.....	1,222,000	1,042,000	1,460,000	1,752,000	975,000
Potatoes.....	352,000	544,000	781,000	1,192,000	943,000
Iron blooms, billets, and bars.....	1,048,000	1,515,000	1,274,000	1,131,000	922,000
Hops.....	131,000	863,000	358,000	1,594,000	834,000
All other articles.....	58,746,000	61,042,000	61,878,000	66,544,000	70,333,000
Total.....	\$321,643,000	\$345,141,000	\$348,500,000	\$371,589,000	\$398,452,000

Production and Industry

The principal industry of Hungary is agriculture in which 12,977,419 people were employed. Dairying, sheep and poultry raising engaged 11,864 persons; market gardening

and horticulture, 43,954 persons; forestry, etc., 132,399 persons. The total area of all agricultural holdings in 1913 was 80,216,376 acres, sub-divided as follows:

Arable land.....	35,309,662	Woodlands.....	21,655,161
Gardens.....	1,070,354	Road-bank.....	139,048
Meadows.....	7,477,020	Infertile area.....	4,132,460
Pastures.....	9,585,180		
Vineyards.....	847,491	Total.....	80,216,376

Acreage and yield of principal crops in 1915:

Crop	Area acres	Yield tons	Crop	Area acres	Yield tons
Wheat.....	8,201,388	4,532,669	Potatoes.....	1,576,030	6,267,580
Rye.....	2,595,164	1,270,487	Sugar beets.....	265,505	2,737,350
Barley.....	2,794,938	1,329,483	Hops.....	7,062	2,333
Oats.....	2,636,124	1,279,184	Tobacco (1913).....	118,807	28,180
Corn.....	6,191,726	5,044,600			

The fruit crops of Hungary in 1913 were estimated as follows, in pounds: Apples, 88,184,000; apricots, 28,659,800; grapes (for table), 22,046,000; peaches, 6,613,800; pears, 24,250,600; plums, 110,230,000; quinces, 1,102,300. In 1913 the wine production was 145,296,300 gallons.

Livestock in 1913 consisted of 2,351,481 horses; 7,319,121 head of cattle; 4,580,446 swine; 8,548,204 sheep and 426,981 goats.

In Hungary proper in 1912 the inhabitants of 11,392 communes were engaged in rearing bees, which produced 2,947 tons of honey and 179 tons of wax, valued at \$610,000.

The production of silk cocoons reached 4,400,000 pounds in 1909, of which 86.2 per cent. was produced in Hungary proper and 13.8 per cent. in Croatia-Slavonia. The production has since been declining. In 1912 a large quantity of mulberry leaves was ruined by frost, and the production of cocoons was reduced to 2,863,000 pounds.

The forest area of Hungary, situated in the Carpathians and in the district between the rivers Drave and Save, consisted in 1913 of 22,059,226 acres, of which 11,561,630 acres are birch, 5,681,536 acres are oak, and 4,816,060 acres are pine.

The mining and smelting works of Hungary employed in 1913 a total of 81,200 persons; and the salt works 2,991 persons. In Hungary gold and silver have been mined for centuries. Gold is found in Transylvania, at Nagybanya, and in upper Hungary; silver chiefly in the region of Stavnice (Selmeczbanya) in Slovakia. Lead and copper are recovered largely as a by-product in the working of gold and silver bearing ores. Antimony is found in the counties of Lipto, Szepes, Szatmar, and Vas; nickel and cobalt in the counties of Gemer, Hunyad, Varasd, and Maramaros; iron ores chiefly in Gemer; pyrites in Pressburg, Maramaros, Szepes, and Gemer counties; mineral colors in Pressburg and Tekov (Bars) counties.

True coal is not plentiful; it is mined in Baranya, Tolna, and Orava (Arva) counties. Brown coal (lignite), is found in greater quantities in the counties of Novohrad (Nograd), Borsod, Estergom, and Hunyad. Asphalt rock is mined in Bihar. Mineral production in 1912 included 1,432,645 tons of true coal (1,451,909 tons in 1913), 8,284,871 tons of brown coal (9,739,556 tons in 1913), 1,991,162 tons of iron ores (685,257 tons in 1913), and 608,123 tons of pig iron, 3 tons of gold, and 10 tons of silver, 1,765 tons of lead, 945 tons of antimony, 266 tons of copper, 93 tons of mercury, 114,190 tons of pyrites, 9,053 tons of manganese, 91 tons of sulphur, and 1,442 tons of sulphuric acid.

In 1910, about one-sixth (16.3 per cent.) of the population engaged in useful occupations were engaged in the manufacturing industries (exclusive of mining, but including the building trades and hotels and restaurants). Budapest and Pressburg are the chief industrial cities; Pest, Szepes, and Gemer the chief industrial counties.

The manufacture of foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco are the most important industries, of these the principal are flour mills, sugar mills, distilleries, breweries, tobacco factories, the manufacture of meat products, and sparkling wines. In 1910 these industries employed 143,609 persons. Wheat flour, of which about 3,000,000 tons were milled annually, is the most important product. Other important industries are those of wood, chemicals, textiles, earths and stones, leather, clothing, printing, and paper. Among the other important manufactured products are sugar, tobacco, cigars, alcohol, pig iron, hewn wood, railway cars, bran, beer, bricks, structural iron, lumber, and rails for railways. The textile industries supply only a small part of the domestic needs, and large quantities of textile fabrics have to be imported. The machinery industry supplies about one-half of the domestic consumption.

Railways:

In 1912 there were 11,224 miles of state owned and 2,103 miles of privately owned railways. The state railways had an invested capital of \$809,324,000; the privately owned of \$140,248,000. The state railways had 3,616 locomotives, 2,471 tenders, 7,674 passenger and 85,061 freight cars. The passenger railways had 603 locomotives, 435 tenders, 1,468 passenger and 14,224 freight cars.

Roads, Rivers, Canals:

Road mileage, 1913, 59,598. The total length of navigable rivers and canals in the same year was 3,727 miles, of which 2,177 miles were navigable by steamer.

Post Offices, Telegraphs, Telephones:

Post offices numbered 6,774; telegraph offices, 5,380, length of telegraph line, 16,740 miles; of wire 103,540 miles, messages numbered 15,470,000. In 1914 there were 2,535 urban telephone systems with 17,475 miles of line and 251,342 miles of wire. Conversations numbered 212,387,000.

Language:

Hungarian is the language of the country. German is ordinarily employed in commercial correspondence.

Shipping Routes: Shipments to Hungary are ordinarily made via Fiume, or Trieste.

Customs Tariff:

The duties of the former Austro-Hungarian conventional tariff resulted from commercial treaties concluded between Austria-Hungary and Germany, Roumania, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Bulgaria, Serbia and Switzerland. Over 650 articles are enumerated, upon most of which the duties are specific and levied upon net weight.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, \$0.32 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates

Mail Time: 10 days from New York.

Parcels Post: Service suspended.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.



ITALY

A kingdom embracing the large peninsula in the south of Europe which forms the Italian mainland, as well as the islands of Sicily and Sardinia. Its area, including the two islands, is somewhat larger than that of the combined states of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. The principal commercial city is Milan, which is about as large as Baltimore. Other important cities are Naples, Turin, Genoa and Rome.

The principal industries of Italy are agriculture, mining and manufacturing. The principal agricultural crops are wheat, corn, potatoes, beet root, barley, oats, rice, and

hemp. The grape is cultivated throughout Italy and wine-making is an important industry. Olives are extensively cultivated, as are almonds and citrus fruits. The mulberry tree is grown throughout Italy for the purpose of silk production. Dairy farming is rapidly becoming of importance. The principal mineral products of Italy are silver, which is chiefly mined in Sicily, lead and zinc, chiefly mined in Sardinia, and iron, mined in Elba. Of the manufacturing industries the production of machinery and the making of steel are of great importance, as are the textile industries, chemical industries, and the manufacture of food-stuffs of all kinds.

Italy has an extensive railway system which covers the peninsula as well as Sicily and Sardinia with a close network of lines.

As a result of the war Italy has extended its territory to the north, acquiring possession from Austria of the Trentino, and has likewise extended its territory on the Adriatic coast through the occupation of the former Austrian province of Kustenland, with an area of 3,078 square miles and a population of 893,797. Control of this district gives Italy the important port of Trieste, with a population of approximately 247,000. Besides this territory Italy claims the Dalmatian Coast of the Adriatic, including the port of Fiume. These claims are disputed by the new state of Jugo-Slavia and no definite settlement has as yet been made.

The per capita imports of Italy in 1917 amounted to \$41.31. The per capita exports in the same year amounted to \$12.06.

Area and Population

Area of Italy in square miles and population, according to the census of 1911:

Provinces and Departments	Area	Population
Allessandria.....	1,960	807,696
Cuneo.....	2,870	646,719
Novara.....	2,548	756,326
Torino.....	3,953	1,213,709
Piedmont, total.....	11,331	3,424,450
Genova.....	1,582	1,050,052
Porto Maurizio.....	456	147,179
Liguria, total.....	2,038	1,197,231
Bergamo.....	1,076	511,237
Brescia.....	1,823	596,411
Como.....	1,105	618,212
Cremona.....	685	348,749
Mantova.....	903	349,048
Milano.....	1,221	1,726,548
Pavia.....	1,287	512,340
Sondrio.....	1,233	129,928
Lombardy, total.....	9,333	4,790,473
Belluno.....	1,276	192,793
Padova.....	826	519,358
Rovigo.....	684	257,723
Treviso.....	956	491,166
Udine.....	2,536	628,081
Venezia.....	944	466,752
Verona.....	1,185	475,049
Vicenza.....	1,056	496,438
Venetia, total.....	9,463	3,527,360

Continued on page 306.

Table continued:

Provinces and Departments	Area	Population
Bologna.....	1,465	577,729
Ferrara.....	1,019	307,924
Forlì.....	730	301,408
Modena.....	1,003	353,061
Parma.....	1,258	329,163
Piacenza.....	967	256,233
Ravenna.....	715	248,356
Reggio Emilia.....	885	310,337
Emilia, total.....	8,043	2,681,201
Arezzo.....	1,274	283,663
Firenze.....	2,261	999,423
Grosseto.....	1,735	146,634
Livorno.....	133	135,765
Luca.....	555	333,011
Massa e Carrara.....	688	212,430
Pisa.....	1,185	342,250
Siena.....	1,471	241,530
Tuscany, total.....	9,302	2,694,706
Ancona.....	748	319,709
Ascoli Piceno.....	805	253,535
Macerata.....	1,070	258,393
Pesaro e Urbino.....	1,118	261,516
Marches, total.....	3,741	1,093,253
Perugia (Umbria).....	3,770	686,596
Roma (Latium).....	4,664	1,302,423
Aquila delgi Abruzzi.....	2,493	407,005
Campobasso.....	1,692	349,618
Chieti.....	1,142	366,593
Teramo.....	1,060	307,490
Abruzzi e Molise, total.....	6,387	1,430,706
Avellino.....	1,165	396,581
Benevento.....	819	254,726
Caserta.....	2,034	791,616
Napoli.....	351	1,310,785
Salerno.....	1,908	558,282
Campania, total.....	6,277	3,311,990
Barre delle Puglie.....	2,048	891,624
Foggia.....	2,683	467,020
Lecce.....	2,645	771,507
Apulia, total.....	7,376	2,130,151
Potenza (Basilicata).....	3,855	474,021
Catanzaro.....	2,034	483,235
Cosenza.....	2,566	474,001
Reggio di Calabria.....	1,219	444,915
Calabria, total.....	5,819	1,402,151
Caltanissetta.....	1,271	342,557
Catania.....	1,907	789,147
Girgenti.....	1,175	393,804
Messina.....	1,254	517,248
Palermo.....	1,927	795,651
Siracusa.....	1,433	476,765
Trapani.....	968	357,106
Sicily, total.....	9,935	3,672,258
Cagliari.....	5,179	520,213
Sassari.....	4,120	332,194
Sardinia, total.....	9,299	852,407
Total.....	110,632	34,671,377

Estimated population of principal cities, including communal population:

City	Population	City	Population
Naples (Napoli).....	697,910	Perugia.....	70,227
Milan (Milano).....	663,100	Pisa.....	67,285
Rome (Roma).....	590,950	Ancona.....	63,430
Turin (Torino).....	452,000	Cagliari.....	61,175
Palermo.....	345,900	Trapani.....	60,779
Genoa (Genova).....	300,140	Bergamo.....	58,470
Trieste.....	246,500	Novara.....	58,858
Florence (Firenze).....	242,150	Vicenza.....	57,016
Catania.....	217,400	Parma.....	54,584
Bologna.....	189,770	Udine.....	49,695
Venice (Venezia).....	168,040	Arezzo.....	50,093
Messina.....	150,000	Forlì.....	48,943
Leghorn (Livorno).....	108,600	Salerno.....	48,247
Bari.....	109,220	Como.....	46,216
Padua (Padova).....	105,140	Reggio Calabria.....	43,098
Ferrara.....	102,550	Sassari.....	43,525
Brescia.....	89,622	Siena.....	42,428
Verona.....	86,448	Caltanissetta.....	42,670
Foggia.....	79,213	Treviso.....	43,597
Lucca.....	79,110	Siracusa.....	44,094
Alessandria.....	78,159	Cremona.....	42,704
Ravenna.....	74,161	Pavia.....	40,729
Reggio Emilia.....	75,349	Piacenza.....	40,362
Modena.....	76,584		

Commerce

Total foreign trade of the United States with Italy during eleven years:

Year Ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS				Excess of Exports (*) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1909...	\$58,078,454	\$431,141	\$58,509,595	\$23,452,986	\$25,834,908	\$49,287,894	47.58	\$9,221,701
1910...	53,048,326	418,727	53,467,053	19,116,236	30,752,131	49,868,367	38.33	*3,598,686
1911...	59,993,525	587,241	60,580,766	16,550,448	30,734,361	47,284,809	34.96	*13,245,957
1912...	64,892,006	369,262	65,261,268	16,304,301	31,724,228	48,028,529	33.95	*17,232,739
1913...	75,554,103	731,175	76,285,278	18,872,941	35,234,423	54,107,364	34.88	*22,177,914
1914...	73,737,526	497,486	74,235,012	15,763,370	40,644,301	56,407,671	27.95	*17,827,341
1915...	183,206,124	1,613,564	184,819,688	16,732,998	38,240,728	54,973,726	30.44	*129,845,962
1916...	267,558,732	1,687,373	269,246,105	21,717,723	35,714,713	57,432,436	37.82	*211,813,669
1917...	359,351,279	1,257,077	360,608,356	11,561,228	34,823,140	46,374,368	24.90	*314,233,988
1918...	473,106,976	4,701,798	477,898,774	6,789,261	23,244,088	30,014,349	22.62	*447,884,425
1919...			496,174,730			21,573,527		*474,601,203

The latest available statistics of the foreign trade of Italy are for the first six months of 1919. Italy's imports during that period were valued at \$1,694,955,563, and her exports amounted to \$345,502,645. On the basis of these statistics Italy's imports during the calendar year 1919 may be estimated at \$3,389,910,126, and her exports at \$691,005,290.

Value of special trade, imports for consumption and exports of domestic merchandise, for six years:

YEAR	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	YEAR	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1913.....	\$703,608,000	\$484,746,000	1916.....	\$1,583,991,980	\$597,383,275
1914.....	564,206,000	426,608,000	1917.....	1,492,468,299	435,940,213
1915.....	907,785,000	488,955,000	1919 (6 months).....	1,694,955,563	345,502,645

Value of the principal articles of import for two years by groups:

Classification	1916	1917
Spirits, beverages, and oils.....	\$60,423,502	\$56,963,525
Colonial goods, spices, tobacco.....	47,684,948	45,115,018
Chemical products, medicinal substances, gums, perfumery.....	78,576,644	153,533,378
Colors, etc., for dyeing and tanning.....	23,357,856	19,838,234
Hemp, flax, jute, and other fibers, except cotton.....	30,823,307	13,242,855
Cotton.....	139,652,174	101,139,415
Wool, horsehair, etc.....	136,723,150	71,161,043
Silk.....	31,240,888	24,457,306
Wood and straw.....	17,136,241	14,391,208
Paper and books.....	16,059,490	9,693,479
Hides and skins.....	72,823,010	44,883,378
Minerals, metals, manufactures.....	247,723,078	359,557,868
Vehicles.....	2,255,873	8,168,620
Stones, earthen, pottery, glass.....	291,855,238	184,961,824
India rubber and manufactures.....	16,176,413	14,233,808
Cereals and vegetable products.....	273,762,980	282,008,023
Animal products.....	100,723,710	83,932,737
Miscellaneous.....	6,847,785	5,127,357
Precious metals.....	115,693	59,158
Total.....	\$1,583,991,980	\$1,492,468,229

Special trade of Italy with principal countries of origin and destination for five years:

Imports from	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States.....	\$100,885,346	\$85,469,471	\$337,596,372	\$659,019,730	\$124,511,248
France.....	54,687,708	39,867,355	46,341,037	14,854,261	302,141,114
United Kingdom.....	114,212,768	97,452,262	163,934,972	381,151,261	224,652
Austria Hungary.....	50,079,380	45,126,295	8,876,649	2,373,321	567,613
Germany.....	118,249,170	97,114,705	44,422,038	769,105	22,796,774
Russia.....	45,813,375	36,638,734	5,236,224	776,825	535,961
Switzerland.....	16,761,085	14,741,893	1,144,104	61,963,708	133,850,904
Turkey in Europe, and others	26,038,788	16,454,987	22,796,774	15,687,619	6,282,150
Belgium.....	14,870,071	10,714,588	3,294,510	39,956,597	21,530,501
Argentina.....	32,158,046	10,695,489	92,650,615	106,883,207	84,981,181
British possessions in Asia...	32,068,008	29,238,535	48,772,451	13,850,904	13,850,904
Egypt.....	5,598,544	10,568,109	17,534,822	15,687,619	6,282,150
Spain.....	10,675,023	9,491,161	14,868,848	23,335,823	19,331,108
Brazil.....	10,817,071	6,052,246	9,791,662	19,331,108	12,459,658
China.....	11,731,119	9,003,643	8,101,017	12,459,658	12,459,658
Japan.....					

Exports to	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United States.....	\$52,703,156	\$50,855,166	\$54,688,287	\$50,827,424	\$84,906,104
France.....	44,675,833	33,619,249	84,478,030	142,351,782	113,710,170
United Kingdom.....	50,276,693	69,002,416	75,475,352	86,357,657	62,624,061
Austria Hungary.....	42,681,371	37,965,223	22,364,105	2,373,321	567,613
Germany.....	66,284,692	61,595,564	39,466,377	7,878,260	22,796,774
Russia.....	2,825,327	3,269,227	2,022,833	1,144,104	61,963,708
Switzerland.....	48,088,459	44,754,577	60,617,826	121,953,419	15,687,619
Turkey in Europe, and others	10,061,934	12,921,543	3,294,510	4,571,977	39,956,597
Belgium.....	11,153,084	5,853,883	421,126	43,425	106,883,207
Argentina.....	35,812,501	22,463,332	27,232,879	38,607,334	21,581,260
British possessions in Asia...	12,130,629	9,730,867	12,627,411	22,219,704	16,163,943
Egypt.....	3,495,230	4,299,654	9,160,166	15,587,838	9,397,170
Spain.....	9,196,064	5,453,022	6,807,627	6,068,458	6,068,458
Brazil.....	1,141,981	579,579	285,447	9,045,910	848,621
China.....	887,221	661,604	360,910	665,850	665,850
Japan.....					

Value of the exports of Italy for two years by groups:

Classification	1916	1917
Spirits, beverages, and oils.....	\$23,462,260	\$28,925,085
Colonial goods, spices, tobacco.....	3,928,592	2,868,483
Chemical products, medicinal substances, gums, perfumery.....	41,033,578	33,779,906
Colors, etc., for dyeing and tanning.....	2,160,563	1,717,737
Hemp, flax, jute, and other fibers, except cotton.....	38,774,569	33,415,465
Cotton.....	97,218,636	58,039,780
Wool, horsehair, etc.....	23,333,985	9,198,966
Silk.....	154,337,940	117,581,836
Wood and straw.....	9,368,877	5,601,166
Paper and books.....	9,615,513	4,551,195
Hides and skins.....	7,651,874	5,015,828
Minerals, metals, manufactures.....	21,568,051	17,656,352
Vehicles.....	16,854,203	27,737,088
Stones, earthen, pottery, glass.....	26,433,194	13,158,110
India rubber and manufactures.....	9,060,383	5,306,365
Cereals and vegetable products.....	63,760,502	42,544,321
Animal products.....	28,919,029	16,984,155
Miscellaneous.....	14,604,789	11,792,300
Precious metals.....	296,727	66,075
Total.....	\$597,383,275	\$435,940,213

Production and Industry

Agriculture:

The principal crops are cereals; hemp, that grown in the province of Bologna being especially famous; flax; grapes, which are cultivated throughout the kingdom, the vintage taking place from the beginning of September in the north to the beginning of November in the south; the olive, which is grown in Sicily, the harvest taking place from November to August; and almonds, cultivated in Sicily, Sardinia, and the southern provinces. The mulberry tree is cultivated throughout the kingdom, but flourishes especially in the Marches, Umbria, Tuscany, Venetia, Piedmont and the Abruzzi.

In Italy generally, and in Sardinia particularly, the land is greatly subdivided. Peasant proprietorship is common in Piedmont and Lombardy, but in the other provinces various forms of share cultivation predominate, in some of which the landlord furnishes seed, implements and improvements, and in others, provides free rent, a share of the produce, and a small money wage in return for labor.

The acreage and production of principal crops for three years:

	Acreage			Produce in Tons		
	1915	1916	1917	1915	1916	1917
Wheat.....	12,648,750	11,815,750	10,680,250	5,198,200	5,380,928	4,267,429
Barley.....	615,000	612,500	475,000	260,947	246,512	180,992
Oats.....	1,222,000	1,665,750	1,119,750	511,168	423,920	550,928
Rye.....	297,500	288,750	282,500	124,096	151,984	126,896
Maise.....	3,935,500	3,939,750	3,898,500	3,464,110	2,311,784	2,404,192
Rice.....	360,000	356,750	350,000	627,872	584,736	573,664
Beans.....	1,351,750	1,225,750	1,099,500	531,216	422,912	394,576
Potatoes.....	733,500	737,750	740,500	1,545,000	1,477,200	26,248,000
Sugar Beetroot.....	125,000	117,500	121,500	1,480,000	1,100,000	22,440,000
Vines*.....	11,041,000	10,872,500	10,846,750	419,210	857,120	1,061,500
Olives*.....	5,767,500	5,767,500	5,767,500	33,000	33,000	45,012

Note: * Produce in thousand gallons.

The dairy industry flourishes in the north of Italy, and the making of cheese, especially Parisanese, Gorgonzola, and Gruyère, is an important industry.

The forest area, exclusive of chestnut plantations, amounts to about 9,880,000 acres. Produce in 1915, 1,464,960 cubic yards of timber, valued at \$7,581,040; 6,210,000 cubic yards of firewood, valued at \$12,159,000; 253,596 tons of charcoal, valued at \$13,303,007. Total value of forest products, \$33,043,047; including secondary products estimated at \$10,615,000, \$43,658,047.

Fisheries:

The principal products are tunny (Sardinia, Sicily and Elba); anchovy and sardines, (the coasts of Liguria and Tuscany); coral, (Sardinia and Sicily); sponge (Sicily, and at Sfax and Tunis). In 1915, 26,725 boats were employed in fishing, of which forty-eight were engaged in coral fishing. The total number of fishermen was 162,755. The estimated value of the sardine catch was \$3,098,232; of the produce of the tunny fisheries, \$427,716; of the produce of the coral fisheries, \$6,820.

Mines:

The principal mineral products are sulphur, mined in Sicily; lead and zinc, mined in Sardinia; iron, mined in Elba. Quicksilver and tin are found in small quantities in Tuscany. The quarries at Tivoli and Baveno are important; lava is extensively employed for paving stone in volcanic districts.

Product in short tons, value, number of mines, and number of workmen:

Ores, Etc.	Productive Mines	Short Tons	Value	Workers
Iron.....	28	1,036,468	\$5,510,038	2,329
Manganese.....	18	19,961	120,647	476
Copper.....	7	97,322	643,260	1,102
Zinc.....	83	99,047	3,365,453	11,553
Lead.....	11	43,516	3,281,078	494
Antimony.....	7	7,159	191,701	886
Mercury.....	1	147,976	1,621,181	2,788
Iron and pyrites.....	9	451,319	2,707,236	9,705
Mineral fuel.....	148	1,436,534	11,876,922	11,486
Sulphur ore.....	315	1,839,828	6,790,335	99
Asphaltic and bituminous substances.....	6	18,511	68,301	777
Boric acid.....	8	2,522	423,698	43,137
Totals.....	706		36,599,850	

The quarries employed 46,820 persons in 1916, and the output of stone was valued at \$11,915,688.

Manufactures:

Manufacture of machinery centers at Turin, Genoa, and Milan, and at Naples; locomotives, railway cars, tram cars, automobiles and machinery of all kinds are produced. The largest and most productive automobile establishment in Europe, the F. I. A. T. (Fabbrica Italiana Automobili Torino), employs more than 30,000 men in its plant, and produced 56,069 motor cars and trucks during the war years of 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918. The Ansaldo machinery works, the largest in Italy, are at Genoa. The metallurgical industry is extensive; sulphur mining supplies the refining and grinding operations; iron manufacture depends largely upon a process of resmelting old scrap, which is among the most important of Italian metallurgical industries. Foreign pig iron is imported for steel making.

The textile industries include silk, which centers at Milan, Como and Bergamo in Lombardy, and in Venetia and Piedmont; cotton, which is widely distributed, but has its most important centers in Lombardy, Piedmont and Liguria; wool, centering in Piedmont,

(province of Novara), Venetia (province of Vicenza), Tuscany (Florence), Lombardy (Brescia), Campania (Caserta), Genoa, etc. Flax and jute are important industries, the latter producing supplies sufficient for the needs of the country and exporting.

Chemical and pharmaceutical industries, including the production of explosives, chemical manures, sulphuric acid, sulphate of copper, carbonate of lead, and hyperphosphates, quinine and the manufacture of candles, glue, soap, perfumes, india rubber, etc., have their center at Milan, Genoa and Turin.

Beet-sugar manufacture centers at Umbria, the Marches, Lazio, Venetia and Piedmont. The distilling industries center in Lombardy, Piedmont, Venetia and Tuscany. Paper manufacture is important in Milan, Vicenza, Turin, Como, Genoa, Ancona and Brescia. Furniture making is carried on all over Italy, each region producing a special type; the most important centers are in Lombardy and Piedmont. Straw-plaits for the making of hats are produced in Tuscany and Vicenza. Glass is made in Tuscany and Venetia, the best quality of glass being made at Murano, near Venice. Ceramics are produced in Florence, Turin, Milan and a group of smaller cities. The manufacture of macaroni and similar foodstuffs flourishes extensively throughout Italy, but is especially important in the vicinity of Naples.

Statistics of Italian industries, with reference to their geographical location:

Departments and Provinces	Establishments	Em- ployees	Horse- power	Departments and Provinces	Establishments	Em- ployees	Horse- power
Abruzzi and Molise..	9,005	36,966	40,639	Marches.....	7,563	49,623	40,339
Apulia.....	14,765	82,699	39,492	Piedmont.....	26,332	342,354	264,572
Bari.....	6,950	40,935	14,182	Alessandria.....	5,174	48,189	22,369
Lecce.....	5,410	29,899	18,359	Novara.....	6,108	90,108	93,836
Basilicata.....	2,808	11,562	5,145	Turin.....	10,299	169,557	123,711
Calabria.....	9,561	40,358	17,063	Rome.....	10,127	72,366	46,604
Campania.....	19,284	158,119	142,107	Sardinia.....	4,015	34,016	13,664
Naples.....	7,663	91,389	83,709	Sicily.....	19,585	120,740	55,254
Emilia.....	20,317	146,301	104,314	Tuscany.....	22,522	188,045	121,807
Bologna.....	5,197	44,521	26,713	Florence.....	8,298	66,486	30,582
Liguria.....	11,456	132,604	124,650	Umbria.....	4,680	32,106	65,974
Genoa.....	10,149	124,827	109,730	Venetia.....	20,904	198,726	136,436
Lombardy.....	41,027	657,853	402,965				
Como.....	6,153	105,262	49,391	Total.....	243,926	2,304,438	1,620,404
Milan.....	17,493	346,636	114,333				

Particulars of industries classified by kind:

Industry	Number of Establishments	Number of Persons Employed	Horse-power Used
Industries extractive of the subsoil.....	3,570	62,216	16,174
Industries utilizing the products of agriculture, fishing and the chase (exclusive of textile and chemical industries).....	139,021	533,856	293,941
Industries utilizing metals (exclusive of chemicals).....	41,116	339,225	174,509
Industries utilizing minerals (exclusive of metal refining).....	17,727	306,512	54,203
Textile industries.....	31,492	537,135	118,797
Chemical industries.....	959	129,398	65,813
Public service.....	5,309	76,788	791,855
Various.....	8,398	71,184	816,908
Total.....	243,926	2,304,438	1,620,404

Railways: Total length, 11,722 miles. All but 3,078 miles are owned by the state.

Post Offices:

There were 11,023 in 1915, which handled a total of 2,314,972 pieces of mail matter.

Telegraphs: Offices, 8,694 in 1915; miles of line, 33,561 in 1915.

Telephones:

There were 372 urban and 808 interurban systems in 1915, all under state control. In that year 4,619,000 conversations took place in the kingdom.

Money:

The system corresponds to that of France. The Lira of 100 has centesimi a normal par value of \$0.193. There are coined 20 and 10 lire pieces in gold, 5, 2, 1 lire and 50 centesimi pieces in silver, 20, 10, 5 and 2 centesimi pieces in nickel and bronze. Bank notes are issued by the Banco d'Italia, the Banco di Napoli and the Banco di Sicilia, and by the State.

Weights and Measures: The metric system prevails.

Language:

Italian. French may be used, if necessary, in correspondence with large commercial houses.

Local Advertising Media:

There is at least one important daily paper in each of the larger Italian cities, the most important of which is published in Milan. There are a number of trade papers which are good media in dealer campaigns. Posters and electric display signs, as well as railway stations and tram cars are extensively employed as media.

Consular Representatives:

United States consular officials are stationed at Catania, Florence, Genoa, Leghorn, Milan, Naples, Palermo, Rome, Turin, Venice.

Italian consular officials are stationed at Birmingham, Mobile, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Denver, Trinidad, Hartford, New Haven, Wilmington, Washington, Key West, Pensacola, Tampa, Savannah, Honolulu, Chicago, Springfield (Ind.), Clinton, Frontenac, Louisville, Hammond, New Orleans, Portland, Baltimore, Boston, Lawrence, Springfield, Detroit, Duluth, Gulfport, St. Louis, Butte, Omaha, Newark, Trenton, Albuquerque, Albany, Buffalo, New York City, Rochester, Yonkers, Cincinnati, Cleveland, MacAlester, (Okla.), Portland (Oregon), Altoona (Pa.), Erie, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Manila, Arecibo (P. R.), Mayaguez, Ponce, San Juan, Providence, Charleston, Memphis, Fort Worth (Texas), Galveston, Port Arthur, Salt Lake City, Norfolk, Richmond, St. Thomas (V. I.), Seattle, Clarksburg, Northfork (W. Va.), Milwaukee.

Shipping Routes:

Anchor Line.

White Star Line.

Cunard Line.

Navigazione Generale Italiana, "La Veloce" and Lloyd Italiano Lines.

Customs Tariff:

The Italian tariff levies specific duties based on weight upon hundreds of classifications. The tariff is a double one, prescribing a general (maximum) and conventional (minimum) tariff with respect to every classification. The United States, together with certain other nations, enjoy, by virtue of a treaty embodying the "most favored nation" clause, admission of certain of its products and manufacturers under the conventional tariff. On certain articles a small "statistical" duty is levied.

Consular Regulations:

Bills of lading must show the address of the consignee. An affidavit certified by the Italian consul must be attached attesting that the goods are bought for Italian consumption.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England, \$0.31 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates apply.

Mail Time: About ten days from New York to Genoa.

Parcel Post: Service extends to Italy. Limit of weight, 11 pounds.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

Money Orders: Issued.

SAN MARINO

Included in the area of Italy is the independent republic of San Marino, which has an area of thirty-eight square miles and a population (1916) of 11,648. For all commercial purposes it may be regarded as a part of Italy.

JUGO-SLAVIA

(See Map, Page 218)

The United Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, which is the official designation of Jugo-Slavia, includes Serbia, Montenegro, and the former Austrian provinces of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia, Dalmatia, and parts of Carinthia, Carniola and Styria.

The country has about ninety miles of coast line on the Adriatic, and ports at Ragusa Zengg and Porto Re. The estimated area of Jugo-Slavia is approximately equivalent to that of the combined states of New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The principal cities are Belgrade and Nish.

The principal ports for the trade of the country has in the past been Fiume, which, whatever its ultimate disposition by the Peace Conference may be, promises to be the chief commercial gateway of the country.

The principal industries of Jugo-Slavia are agriculture, the growing of fruit, mining, lumber industry, and manufacturing in certain parts of Carinthia. The most important agricultural crops are corn, beet root, tobacco, wheat, oats, and rye. Fruit raising is especially important, the principal product being plums, which were formerly extensively exported, both raw, and manufactured into marmalade and brandy. Sericulture is important, as is the breeding of livestock.

The principal mineral products, chiefly located in Carinthia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia, are copper, iron, manganese, and coal. Manufacturing enterprises other than the important metallurgical industry of Carinthia include tobacco factories, chemical factories, etc., jam factories, and some textile mills. Second to Carinthia the most important manufacturing district is Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The railway mileage of Jugo-Slavia is most extensive in the former Austrian territories but the transcontinental European railway passes through Serbia and touches Belgrade.

Area and Population

Until the final ratification of the treaties of peace and the fixing of the western frontier by the Allies, there can be no exact definition of the boundaries, area or population of Jugo-

Slavia. The following estimate is therefore approximate, but it closely follows the provisions of the treaty of peace with Austria:

Countries	Area square miles	Population
Countries formerly independent:		
Serbia.....	18,650	2,911,701
Montenegro.....	5,603	436,789
Former Austrian territory:		
Dalmatia.....	4,956	658,682
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	19,768	1,962,411
Croatia-Slavonia.....	16,421	2,602,544
Carinthia (in part).....	1,994	203,081
Carniola.....	3,845	530,189
Styria (in part).....	866	146,775
Estimated total.....	72,103	9,452,172

Principal cities:

Serbia: Belgrade (capital of the kingdom) population 90,890; Nish, 24,949; Kraguyevatz, 18,452; Leskovatz, 14,266; Monastir, 59,856; Uskub, 47,384; Prizren, 21,244. Montenegro: Cetinje, 5,500; Podgoritz, 14,000; Dulcigno, 5,000; Nikshitch, 5,000; Antivarie, 2,500. Bosnia-Herzegovina: Sarajevo, 51,919; Mostar, 16,392; Banja Lucka, 14,800; Tuzla, 11,300. In the other former Austrian territories, Laibach, 43,400; Karlstadt; Agram.

Commerce

Until 1920 United States statistics of foreign commerce classified trade with the territory now composing Jugo-Slavia under trade with Austria-Hungary and Serbia. Exports to Serbia, Montenegro and Albania during the calendar year 1919 were valued at \$2,927,724. Imports were valued at \$10,347.

No adequate statistics are yet available concerning the foreign trade of the new country.

Foreign trade of Serbia, 1907 to 1912, inclusive:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1907.....	\$13,721,238	\$15,841,899
1908.....	14,703,541	14,676,905
1909.....	14,293,260	18,074,340
1910.....	16,346,249	19,016,673
1911.....	22,277,094	22,564,846
1912.....	20,624,581	16,372,625

Foreign trade of Montenegro 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1910:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1905.....	\$942,840	\$345,060
1906.....	1,166,400	393,660
1907.....	1,268,460	272,160
1910.....	1,653,746	484,299

Imports to Montenegro showing principal countries of origin during 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1910:

Imports from	1905	1906	1907	1910
Austria-Hungary.....	\$729,000	\$729,000	\$972,000	\$884,520
Turkey.....	281,880	286,740	140,940	267,300
Italy.....	24,300	24,300	116,640	252,720
Great Britain.....	12,150	12,636	29,160	72,900

Value of imports and exports of Serbia by principal countries of origin and destination during the years 1910 and 1911

Country	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1910	1911	1910	1911
America.....				
Austria-Hungary.....	\$195,172	\$412,184	\$746,402	\$696,596
Belgium.....	3,116,611	9,157,460	3,439,621	9,347,644
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	173,670	401,569	3,114,486	1,185,447
Bulgaria.....	40,170	42,439	23,224	21,637
Greece.....	93,181	134,553	797,482	540,753
Denmark.....	74,682	62,785		21,245
Egypt.....	4,987	481		
England.....				443
Italy.....	2,205,008	1,838,185	322,751	16,752
Germany.....	703,474	938,136	206,443	848,052
Norway.....	6,750,334	6,049,943	4,229,565	5,584,054
Portugal.....	530	100	30,880	965
Rumania.....	2,119	1,740		
Russia.....	227,796	297,108	1,268,107	1,185,135
Turkey.....	351,865	654,617	2,617	10,174
France.....	1,145,370	736,083	4,529,887	2,312,899
Netherlands.....	695,497	1,108,942	229,881	741,354
Montenegro.....	146,727	98,148	58,286	1,285
Switzerland.....	8,462	13,411	5,790	564
Sweden.....	379,730	299,786	11,251	49,847
Spain.....	14,171	18,489		
Spain.....	16,693	13,936		
Total.....	\$16,346,249	\$22,277,094	\$19,016,673	\$22,564,846

Foreign trade of Bosnia and Herzegovina for 1908 and 1913:

Articles	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1908	1913	1908	1913
Principal articles imported:				
Flour.....	\$2,677,000	\$3,623,000	\$73,000	\$26,000
Clothing and millinery.....	1,791,000	3,008,000	347,000	843,000
Wares of iron and steel.....	1,356,000	2,396,000	755,000	378,000
Coffee.....	1,316,000	1,993,000	16,000	34,000
Leather, and manufactures of.....	803,000	1,504,000	99,000	207,000
Cotton fabrics.....	780,000	1,481,000	40,000	31,000
Corn.....	1,690,000	1,418,000	217,000	214,000
Cotton, raw; wadding; yarn.....	670,000	1,039,000	29,000	23,000
Sugar, refined.....	643,000	1,017,000	23,000	13,000
Machinery.....	895,000	1,011,000	28,000	59,000
Railway and tramway cars.....	521,000	910,000	1,000	6,000
Distilled liquors.....	436,000	749,000	214,000	168,000
Wine.....	267,000	719,000	59,000	187,000
Horses.....	259,000	642,000	341,000	317,000
Explosives.....	339,000	606,000	35,000	91,000
Principal articles exported:				
Wood, sawn.....	31,000	47,000	4,908,000	5,000,000
Plums, dried.....	1,000	7,000	1,230,000	2,256,000
Oxen.....	168,000	1,204,000	1,470,000	1,895,000
Hides and skins.....	68,000	160,000	630,000	1,410,000
Wood, rough or hewn.....	7,000	23,000	392,000	928,000
Cows.....	80,000	349,000	693,000	846,000
Iron and steel, semimanufactured.....	323,000	319,000	741,000	709,000
Iron, pig and scrap.....	6,000	126,000	438,000	626,000
Plum jam.....	2,000	3,000	243,000	536,000
Calcium carbide.....	4,000	9,000	391,000	476,000
Eggs.....	4,000	8,000	284,000	455,000
Soda.....	6,000	10,000	621,000	424,000
Sheep.....	4,000	58,000	297,000	408,000
Coal and peat.....	59,000	192,000	251,000	385,000
Meats.....	102,000			
Total trade.....	\$24,702,000	\$40,741,000	\$22,117,000	\$28,032,000

Production and Industry

Serbia:

Agriculture is the principal industry; the land is greatly subdivided, nearly every peasant cultivating his own small holding. The holdings vary between about 10 to 30 acres in extent, the average size being 20 acres. Of the total area of 11,930,740 acres, 2,505,455 acres are arable land; 477,229 acres are devoted to fruit, vines, and garden produce, and 1,312,381 acres are meadow. Maize is the principal cereal crop, since corn-cake is the staple article of diet of the peasantry, and the normal yield exceeds 5,000,000 bushels yearly. Wheat, beetroot, and tobacco are other crops. Fruit is grown extensively, special attention being devoted to the plum. Fresh plums, prunes and plum marmalade were exported extensively before the war. A liquor known as "raki" is likewise distilled from the plum.

There were 31,522 persons engaged in silk culture in 1910, and the export of cocoons was an important element of Serbia's trade. Livestock in 1910 comprised 152,617 horses, 957,918 head of cattle, 3,808,815 sheep, 863,544 pigs and 627,427 goats. Forests have an area of 3,792,500 acres, of which 1,375,000 are state owned, and 1,625,000 are owned by the communes.

The mineral resources comprise gold, silver, iron, lead, zinc, lignite, antimony, nickel, mercury, manganese, graphite, and mineral springs productive of iodine and sulphur. Coal and lignite are mined in the north-eastern mountains near the Danube, Timok and Morava rivers; the mines are operated by the state, by Belgian companies, and by private enterprise. Lead is mined in Podrinje at Krupon and in the Pozharevate at Kuchayna. Antimony is mined at Zayechat. Copper and iron are mined by Belgian companies at Maydaupet, the principal mining center east of Morava. The output of minerals in 1911 was valued at \$2,974,891; there were mined 7,725 tons of copper valued at \$1,576,085; 25,855 tons of coal valued at \$428,554; gold production was valued at \$176,695 and cement production at \$146,644.

The principal manufacturing industry is flour milling, and in 1911 there were 17 large mills. Brewing and distilling are important, sugar refining and the making of celluloid are other industries. Carpet weaving and dyeing is an important industry which has its center at Pirot. Meat-packing, wool weaving, tanning, boot making, pottery and iron work manufacture are likewise carried on. There are fewer than 100 large industrial enterprises in Serbia.

Bosnia-Herzegovina:

Agriculture is the principal industry, but is carried on for the most part only primitively. Forests occupy about half of the total areas, and timber is an important article of export. The important crops are tobacco; maize (production 1912, 238,700 tons); wheat (production 1912, 89,100 tons); barley (production 1912, 68,200 tons); oats (production 1912, 75,900 tons); potatoes (production 1912, 104,500 tons); rye (production 1912, 12,100 tons), and millet, flax, hemp and buckwheat. Beetroot, sunflowers and plums are important crops. Wine is produced, and silk culture is being developed. The raising of livestock is an important industry; in 1910 there were 1,308,930 head of cattle, 2,499,422 sheep, 1,393,068 goats, 527,721 swine and 221,981 horses in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Mining is rapidly assuming importance; the minerals include copper, iron, manganese, coal, chromium, salt and quicksilver. Production in 1915: coal, 87,878 tons; iron ore, 121,450 tons; pig iron, 2,827 tons; steel ingots, 20,826 tons; rolled iron, 15,421 tons; manganese, 11,464 tons; salt, 414,695 bushels.

Manufacturing industries comprise tobacco factories (formerly a state monopoly) iron foundries, blast furnaces, chemical factories, distilleries, breweries, soap and candle, jam, paper, and ammonia factories.

Croatia-Slavonia:

About 95 per cent. of the land consists of arable land, gardens, vine-yards, meadows, pastures and forest. The vineyards, the raising of plums, oranges, lemons, figs, and olives are principal industries. Dairy-farming, the raising of swine and horses, and of mulberry trees for the breeding of silkworms are likewise important. The principal cereal crops are maize, wheat, oats, rye, and barley. Other crops are potatoes, tobacco, flax and hemp. Iron, coal, copper, lead, zinc, and mineral oil fields are reported to have been located. Silver and sulphur are mined in small quantities. The forest resources of Croatia, especially the oak forests near Agram and Sissek, are valuable, and were formerly productive of a large export trade through Fiume. Manufacturing industries comprise breweries and distilleries, flour mills, saw mills, glass works, silk mills and tobacco factories, and center at Agram, Fiume, Semlin, Buccari and Porto Ré.

Dalmatia:

The hilly configuration of the country is responsible for the fact that only about one tenth of the area of Dalmatia is cultivated. Land holdings are, in general, small. The land is principally mountain pasture, vineyards and garden land. Sheep are kept for their mutton, which is the principal animal food of the peasant. Asses, as beasts of burden, and goats are numerous. Cattle breeding, bee-keeping, and the cultivation of fruits and vegetables, especially potatoes and beetroot, are extensively carried on. Wheat, maize, barley, oats and rye are grown to some extent. Wine is an important product, as are olives, almonds, figs, oranges, and the "morasca," or wild cherry, from which the celebrated liqueur maraschino is made. Fishing is an important industry. Manufactures are restricted to wine and oil pressing, the distilling of maraschino, the making of soap and tiles. Iron, asphalt, lignite and bay salt are found in small quantities.

Montenegro:

Agriculture is primitive, and the land is subdivided greatly and held by families. Maize, potatoes, oats, barley, tobacco, buckwheat, the vine and the olive are grown. Livestock of all kinds are reared. Coal is mined. There are practically no manufactures; a brewery and cloth factory are located at Nikshitch, a soda-water factory at Cetinje, and an olive-oil refinery at Antivari.

Carinthia and Carniola:

Of the total area of Carinthia, of which about one-half will probably be ceded to Jugo-Slavia, 13.71 per cent. is arable land, 10.50 per cent. meadow and garden land, 5.18 per cent. pasture land, and 44.24 per cent. forest, principally pine. Cattle rearing is an important industry, and the raising of horses is especially important. Metallurgical industries, are highly developed; iron, steel, machinery, lead articles, wire cables and rails are manufactured. Lead, iron, zinc and coal are the most important mineral products. Manufactures include besides the metallurgical industries, paper, leather, cement and wood.

Of the total area of Carniola, 14.8 per cent. only is under cultivation. Forests occupy 44.4 per cent., meadows, 17.2 per cent., pasture, 15.7 per cent. and vineyards, 1.17 per cent. The grain crops produced do not satisfy the requirements of the population. Flax and timber are important products, and the silkworm is extensively cultivated. Iron, copper, coal and zinc are found, but the principal mineral product is mercury, mined at Idrin. Linen and lace-weaving are important household industries.

Railways, Telegraphs, Telephones, Post Offices:

Accurate statistics are not yet available. For Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina there were 1,830 miles of railroad; Croatia-Slavonia has a total of 1,577 miles of railroad. Of the 695 miles of road in Bosnia-Herzegovina, only 64 miles is normal gauge. Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina had 7,101 miles of telegraph line with 515 offices (of which 249 in Bosnia-Herzegovina were also post offices). In Serbia

alone there were 2,181 telephone systems of which 52 were interurban; and 1,612 post offices not including the 249 in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The currency of the kingdom has not yet been organized. The former Serbian system was on a gold basis, the unit being the *dinar*, with a par value of \$0.193 U. S. currency. There were 20 and 10 dinar gold pieces, silver 5, 2, 1 and ½ dinars and nickel 20, 10 and 5 paras. The para was equal to 1/10 dinar. The metric system of weights and measures was universally employed. The units of the Montenegrin currency were the *perper*, and *para*, equivalent to the Austrian *krone* and *heller*. The former Austrian provinces used Austrian currency and employed the metric system of weights and measures.

Language:

The languages of the country are Slavish, Serbian and German, but French and German are customarily used for commercial correspondence.

Shipping Routes:

Shipments to Jugo-Slavia are ordinarily made via Fiume.

Phelps Line.

Customs Tariff: There is a temporary tariff combining specific and ad valorem duties.

Consular Regulations: Certificates of origin are the only documents required.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, \$0.34 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Parcels Post:

Service does not extend to Jugo-Slavia, except to part of Dalmatia.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.

LIECHTENSTEIN

A former independent principality lying between the Austrian province of Vorarlberg and the Swiss cantons of Saint Gall and Graubünden. The state has an area of 65 square miles and a population of 10,716. The capital and seat of government is Vaduz with a population of 1,376. The chief products of the country are corn, wine, fruit, and timber, and among the chief industries is the raising of live stock. The manufacture of textiles is carried on. The language of the country is German.

LUXEMBURG

An independent state bounded by Belgium, France, and Germany. Area 990 square miles; population, 259,891. Principal town and capital, Luxembourg, with a population of 20,848. Economically the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg owes its importance to its productive iron deposits in the extreme south. Production of steel in 1916, 935,716 tons (980,384 in 1915); of iron, 1,580,530 tons (1,590,774 tons in 1915).

The United States statistics of foreign trade have heretofore included trade with Luxembourg in trade with Germany for the reason that the Grand Duchy formed a part of the German Customs Union until, by the Treaty of Peace with Germany, it became wholly independent. No statistics of the trade of Luxembourg are available. Economically and commercially Luxembourg is closely allied to Belgium.

There are 326 miles of railway, 356 telegraph offices, 107 telephone exchanges and 139 post offices. The language of the country is French.

MALTA

An island in the Mediterranean fifty-six miles south of Sicily, and a crown colony of Great Britain. Malta is seventeen miles long and has an area of 91½ square miles, with the neighboring island of Gozo, area twenty-six miles, and Comino, the total area of the colony is 118 square miles. Total population, 1911, 228,534; estimated civil population, 1918, 224,223. Chief town and port, Valletta.

Commerce

United States exports to Malta, Gozo and Cypress, calendar year 1919, \$621,676; imports, \$142,785.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18 (2)
IMPORTS (1).....	\$12,583,861	\$13,560,906	\$16,777,055	\$16,225,071	\$13,969,681
EXPORTS (1).....	5,610,204	3,342,946	2,738,697	2,872,760	2,965,630

Note: (1) Including bullion and specie. (2) Excluding bullion.

Imports and exports during five years:

Principal imports, 1916-17: Wheat, \$2,187,121; flour and semola, \$880,782; bullocks, \$220,775; beer, \$282,735; butter and butter substitutes, \$255,976; cheese, \$214,253; fish, \$323,627; fruits, \$248,686; pulse, \$489,606; meat, \$451,552; spirits, \$366,108; sugar, \$653,859; cigarettes, \$444,403; wines, \$407,063; coal, \$2,020,015; petroleum, \$1,059,966; cotton goods, \$520,184; bullion and specie, \$97,588.

Of the total imports in 1916-17, \$8,701,582 was from the United Kingdom; \$2,078,364 from British possessions; and \$5,445,123 from foreign countries.

Production and Industry

The principal products are oranges, lemons, mandarines, potatoes, onions and corn. There were, 1917-18, 42,849 acres under cultivation, divided into about 12,000 holdings of 3.7 acres per holding, on leases ranging from four to eight years. Cotton is grown on 817 acres, the production in 1917-18 being 158,420 pounds; live stock consisted of 7,443 horses, mules and asses, 34,356 head of cattle, 17,885 sheep, and 18,438 goats. The fishing industry is carried on by 2,900 persons in 919 boats.

Railways and Telephones:

There are eight miles of railway and 785 miles of telephone wire.

Money: British coins are legal tender.

Language:

The language of commerce is English, but there is a Maltese dialect, and Italian is the language of the courts of law.

Tariff:

There are specific import duties on beer, spirits, spirit varnishes, wine, tobacco, sugar, wheat, maize, flour, live cattle and sheep, horses and mules, fresh and frozen meat, oil, petroleum, potatoes, biscuits, and vinegar. Ad valorem duties of 5 per cent. on certain other imports, and of 10 per cent. on luxuries, have been levied since January 22 and December 22, 1917, respectively.

MONACO

Monaco is a small independent principality on the Mediterranean, surrounded, excepting on the side of the sea, by the French Department of Alpes Maritimes. The area is 8 square miles, and the population 1913, 23,956. Principal town and chief source of revenue in the principality is Monte Carlo, the population being 9,627, which is famous as a resort for tourists. Other towns are Monaco, with a population of 2,247, and La Condamine, with a population of 11,082. There are no statistics of trade. Coal and wine are imported. Olive oil, oranges and citrons are exported. The industry of the principality centers in the up-keep of the resort of Monte Carlo.

THE NETHERLANDS

(See Map, Page 229)

The total area of the Netherlands is slightly smaller than that of the combined states of Connecticut and Massachusetts. The largest city of the Netherlands is Amsterdam, which is about the size as Cincinnati, Ohio. The other principal cities are Rotterdam, which is the chief seaport, and The Hague, the latter being the capital of the country.

Agriculture and dairy farming are the two most important industries of Holland, and are most extensively carried on in the provinces of Zealand and Groningen. Oats, barley, wheat, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, flax and beet root, together with tobacco, hemp and hops, are the chief agricultural products. Horticulture and truck gardening are especially important. The raising of livestock, especially in the provinces of Friesland, Utrecht and North and South Holland, is extensively carried on, and the output of dairy products is one of the most important of Holland's industrial enterprises. Of manufacturing industries, the cotton textile and jute mills of the Twente district of Overijssel, the woolen goods mills of Tilburg, Leiden and Utrecht, and the manufacture of gin, spirits, earthenware, pipes, candles, cocoa, and cigars are important. Amsterdam has long been the world's market for diamonds, and until the war, was the principal tobacco market of the world.

Holland is penetrated by a network of canals, which are among its most important means of transportation. It is likewise traversed by a complete system of railways, including an important series of steam tramways or light railways. Three railways run from Holland into Germany and others run into Belgium connecting Rotterdam and Amsterdam with the principal cities of Europe, and making the former city one of the most important of continental European ports. A most important means of transportation are the steamer services which operate between the Hook of Holland and England and between Flushing and England.

The Netherlands is practically a free trade country, and hence an excellent market for manufactured goods.

The per capita imports of the Netherlands amounted to \$64.55 in 1917. The per capita exports of the Netherlands amounted to \$51.14 in the same year. In 1917 the United States supplied 18.35 per cent of the imports, and took 4.41 per cent of the exports of the Netherlands.

Area and Population.

Provinces	Area square miles	Population	
		Dec. 31, 1914	Dec. 31, 1916
North Brabant.....	1,920	670,030	699,838
Gelders.....	1,939	681,824	707,898
South Holland.....	1,131	1,537,419	1,599,164
North Holland.....	1,066	1,202,652	1,244,499
Zealand.....	707	239,676	243,898
Utrecht.....	525	307,547	320,913
Friesland.....	1,243	372,625	380,526
Overijssel.....	1,295	410,826	426,010
Groningen.....	881	345,649	355,154
Drenthe.....	1,028	188,775	196,505
Limburg.....	847	382,682	409,022
Total.....	12,582	6,339,705	6,583,227

Population of principal cities and towns on December 31, 1916:

Amsterdam.....	628,404	Dordrecht.....	51,684	Emmen.....	35,517
Rotterdam.....	487,077	Maestricht.....	39,851	Deventer.....	31,302
The Hague.....	334,081	Leeuward.....	40,875	Helder.....	30,264
Utrecht.....	133,344	Apeldoorn.....	42,584	Breda.....	28,409
Groningen.....	85,287	Hertogenbosch's.....	37,266	Zaandam.....	27,591
Haarlem.....	73,307	Enschede.....	40,892	Clouds.....	26,162
Arnhem.....	68,624	Delft.....	36,680	Amersfoort.....	26,276
Leiden.....	60,266	Zwolle.....	34,649	Flushing.....	21,679
Nimeguen.....	64,699	Schiedam.....	37,613	Alkmaar.....	22,687
Tilburg.....	58,139	Hilversum.....	35,260	Hengelo.....	24,586

Commerce

The statistics of the Netherlands in some cases give the real, and in some cases the official, value of goods. The official values have been unchanged since 1847. As the Netherlands is a free trading country, the declared values of goods subject to ad valorem duty is the only value checked. Hence the statistics are in no sense more than approximate.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with the Netherlands for eleven years.

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of exports (*) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent free	
1909..	\$94,309,281	\$703,085	\$95,012,366	\$5,532,060	\$20,554,276	\$26,086,336	21.21	*\$68,926,030
1910..	84,393,539	551,339	84,944,878	7,294,392	24,419,374	31,713,766	23.00	*\$3,231,112
1911..	95,311,728	792,041	96,103,769	8,642,089	24,284,403	32,926,492	26.24	*\$3,177,277
1912..	103,071,880	630,979	103,702,859	10,663,300	24,905,136	35,568,436	29.98	*\$6,134,423
1913..	125,248,305	661,537	125,909,842	11,753,094	26,427,873	38,180,967	20.78	*\$7,728,895
1914..	111,159,507	1,056,166	112,215,673	12,401,038	23,892,972	36,294,010	34.17	*\$7,921,663
1915..	140,470,616	2,796,403	143,267,019	8,841,832	23,677,058	32,518,890	27.19	*\$10,748,129
1916..	95,792,906	1,683,422	97,476,328	7,696,678	30,837,831	38,534,409	19.97	*\$8,941,919
1917..	107,206,307	1,875,861	109,082,168	5,756,363	26,085,781	31,842,144	18.08	*\$7,240,024
1918..	6,282,171	99,793	6,381,964	1,500,973	14,895,660	16,396,633	9.15	-10,014,699
1919..	.....	.....	103,801,757	.....	.....	30,652,531	.....	*\$73,149,226

Estimated value of foreign trade for 7 years.

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	TRANSIT TRADE
1912.....	\$1,472,426,000	\$1,251,426,000	14,706,000,000 kg.
1913.....	1,575,036,000	1,239,366,000	15,622,000,000
1914.....	1,161,378,000	1,007,010,000	10,677,000,000
1915.....	848,622,000	703,098,000	6,549,000,000
1917.....	435,000,200	336,673,300	.....
1918.....	250,452,160	102,417,138	.....
1919.....	738,522,000	351,348,000	.....

Value of trade with principal countries of origin and destination in 1914 and 1915, in United States currency.

Countries	IMPORTS		Countries	EXPORTS	
	1914	1915		1914	1915
From Prussia.....	\$352,031,400	\$244,416,000	To Prussia.....	\$419,085,000	\$287,188,800
Great Britain.....	141,172,600	159,232,200	Great Britain.....	242,084,400	188,337,000
Belgium.....	98,851,800	25,285,800	Belgium.....	88,239,000	45,787,800
Dutch East Indies.....	158,700,000	152,438,400	United States of America.....	65,928,000	53,023,800
Russia.....	75,656,400	40,200	Dutch East Indies.....	57,566,400	241,200
United States of America.....	20,881,400	133,062,000	Hamburg.....	13,547,400	47,154,600
British India.....	35,938,800	2,653,200	France.....	9,286,200	3,457,200
France.....	11,014,800	6,110,400	Italy.....	7,999,800	24,843,600
Hamburg.....	18,934,200	40,200	Russia.....	8,723,400	.....
Spain.....	28,140,000	3,487,200	Bremen.....	19,296,000	1,929,600

Value of principal articles of import during the calendar year 1917:

Principal Imports	Value	Total Imports,	Principal Imports	Value	Total Imports,
		Per Cent			Per Cent
Gold coin.....	\$37,712,000	8.67	Chile saltpeter, crude.....	\$5,040,000	1.16
Gold bullion, leaf, and waste.....	7,239,000	1.66	North American cotton raw.....	4,665,000	1.07
Wheat.....	29,115,000	6.69	Wool, unwashed and rough.....	4,281,000	.98
Coal.....	28,205,000	6.48	Java coffee, unroasted.....	4,198,000	.96
Corn.....	14,605,000	3.36	Coke.....	4,129,000	.95
Norwegian lumber:			Cacao beans.....	3,559,000	.82
Sawed.....	13,979,000	3.21	Barley.....	3,546,000	.82
Round or square, sawed or hewn.....	5,051,000	1.16	Rapeseed oil.....	3,472,000	.80
Cotton yarn, untwined and undyed.....	12,325,000	2.83	Petroleum.....	3,273,000	.75
Sumatra leaf tobacco.....	11,707,000	2.69	Cottonseed oil.....	2,920,000	.67
Java leaf tobacco.....	8,899,000	2.05	Iron and steel:		
Palm-kernel oil.....	7,168,000	1.65	Beams, rods, bands, etc., profiled.....	2,884,000	.66
Cement.....	7,016,000	1.61	Plates.....	4,767,000	1.10
Tools and instruments.....	6,560,000	1.51	Drawn bars and rods.....	4,100,000	.94
Copra.....	6,508,000	1.50	Others, n. e.	4,500,000	1.06
Linseed cake and meal.....	5,083,000	1.17			

Value of principal articles of export during the calendar year 1917:

Principal Exports	Value	Total Exports,	Principal Exports	Value	Total Exports,
		Per Cent			Per Cent
Margarine and artificial butter.....	\$33,626,000	9.99	Bleached cotton goods.....	\$4,369,000	1.30
Cheese.....	27,705,000	8.23	Onions and shallots.....	4,194,000	1.25
Butter.....	21,673,000	6.44	Cigars.....	3,938,000	1.17
Condensed milk, sweetened.....	13,434,000	3.99	Potatoes.....	3,930,000	1.17
Dried vegetables.....	11,608,000	3.45	Flower bulbs.....	3,183,000	.95
Fresh eggs.....	11,189,000	3.32	Horses, less than 3 years old.....	3,030,000	.90
Diamonds, cut and uncut, not set.....	9,939,000	2.95	Seed-leaf tobacco, in the leaf.....	2,933,000	.87
Sumatra leaf tobacco.....	9,701,000	2.88	American leaf tobacco.....	2,901,000	.86
Salt pork and bacon.....	7,759,000	2.30	Fresh vegetables, n. e. s.....	2,780,000	.83
Java leaf tobacco.....	7,505,000	2.23	Sauerkraut.....	2,724,000	.81
Flax, retted and swinged.....	7,424,000	2.21	Fowls, slaughtered.....	2,517,000	.75
Pickled vegetables.....	6,114,000	1.82	Colored cottons.....	2,506,000	.74
Gold coin.....	5,940,000	1.76	Greek leaf tobacco.....	2,502,000	.72
Metal-filament electric lamps.....	5,054,000	1.50	Strawboard paper.....	2,405,000	.71
Fresh sea fish, n. e. s.....	4,557,000	1.35	Quinine sulphate and other alkaloids of quinia.....	2,367,000	.70

Production and Industry

The total area of the Netherlands, is divided as follows: Uncultivated land, 1,080,550 acres; cultivated land, arable 2,158,053 acres; pasture, 3,093,326; gardens and orchards, 210,285; forests, 435,686 acres. The land is divided into large estates in the provinces of Zealand, North Holland, South Holland and Groningen, and small estates in Limburg, Overijssel, North Brabant and Guelders.

Area under principal crops during 5 years, in acres:

Crops	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Wheat.....	148,985	163,751	134,939	121,862	143,937
Rye.....	562,353	546,077	493,642	567,176	428,261
Barley.....	66,633	63,232	59,781	51,369	57,712
Oats.....	348,065	358,232	343,286	382,704	370,181
Sugar beets.....	156,188	139,587	159,746	112,991	91,558
Potatoes.....	423,642	437,373	424,427	429,530	405,110
Fodder roots.....	57,114	61,244	64,917	85,175	83,772

Livestock in a series of years:

Animals	Exact census, 1910	Estimate June, 1913	Estimate May, 1915	Estimate Apr.—May, 1917	Estimate Feb.—Mar., 1918	Exact census July 18, 1918
Cattle.....	Head 958,000	Head 2,097,000	Head 1,160,000	Head 1,060,000	Head 700,000	Head 1,006,000
Milk cows.....	1,068,000	(a)	1,229,000	1,233,000	1,000,000	1,043,000
Swine.....	1,290,000	1,350,000	1,478,000	1,185,000	273,000	1,000,000
Horses.....	277,000	334,000	327,000	(a)	(a)	378,000
Sheep.....	880,000	889,000	889,000	520,000	418,000	642,000
Goats.....	224,000	233,000	224,000	(a)	(a)	311,000

Note: (a) No figures available.

Distribution of farm holdings according to number, size, ownership or rental for the eleven provinces of the Netherlands, in 1910—(in hectares; 1 hectare = 2.47 acres) Legend: P = proprietor; T = tenant.

Provinces	1 to 2 hect.		2 to 3 hect.		3 to 5 hect.		5 to 10 hect.		10 to 20 hect.		20 to 30 hect.		30 to 40 hect.		40 to 50 hect.		50 to 75 hect.		75 to 100 hect.		over 100 hect.		Total	
	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T
	1702	1006	835	560	892	580	601	1332	661	960	406	634	247	478	168	447	153	67	20	27	5	5447	4407	
Groningen.....	1846	2535	1045	1464	1021	1832	1095	1955	821	1493	482	1229	319	1281	124	661	69	247	5	7	3		6822	1237
Friesland.....	1334	1752	966	1139	1021	1835	1871	1321	1493	482	1229	319	1281	124	661	69	247	5	7	3	.....	7641	6937	
Drenthe.....	2534	1712	2198	1139	1408	3812	3812	2391	1638	718	525	253	183	50	15	12	15	21	6	2	11	15252	7221	
Overijssel.....	4899	5205	3265	2612	2886	4010	4010	2630	1638	718	525	253	183	50	15	12	15	21	6	2	11	20004	16072	
Utrecht.....	1257	837	221	310	239	361	564	802	1586	873	1211	232	373	114	155	78	127	15	3	7	11	2791	3558	
North Holland.....	1257	837	221	310	239	361	564	802	1586	873	1211	232	373	114	155	78	127	15	3	7	11	2791	3558	
South Holland.....	984	2286	645	1269	645	1368	867	1655	1335	2122	977	111	129	319	82	362	15	65	12	11	17	7018	9871	
Zeeland.....	546	1541	3235	1821	3146	2285	6129	3671	2211	1467	106	361	108	352	98	428	13	107	15	20	2473	6936		
North Brabant.....	3352	3110	2335	1821	3146	2285	6129	3671	2211	1467	106	361	108	352	98	428	13	107	15	20	2473	6936		
Limburg.....	3354	3220	2353	1605	2351	1548	2262	1668	925	431	404	252	59	106	11	74	11	5	10	5	11	13366	14280	
The Kingdom.....	22079	24767	14995	14067	18181	15516	22097	18342	16163	14658	6440	7294	2633	3898	1372	2160	1062	1769	165	287	137	79	106324	102832

Produce of the principal crops during five years (official figures except for 1918-1919 which are estimated) expressed in tons:

Crops	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Wheat.....	168,015	206,112	139,142	114,819	127,606
Rye.....	375,969	449,783	325,018	370,107	327,771
Barley.....	70,227	78,618	55,322	50,196	60,627
Oats.....	345,353	368,963	319,625	318,439	363,248
Sugar beets.....	2,193,600	1,885,434	1,888,521	1,604,089	1,186,546
Potatoes.....	3,277,310	3,439,084	2,852,930	3,364,098	4,041,255
Fodder roots.....	801,211	786,816	766,120	1,210,044	1,119,228

Fisheries:

In 1916 there were 6,151 vessels engaged in the fisheries. The value of the North Sea herring catch was \$1,867,815.

Mines and Manufactures:

Coal is mined in Limburg from mines principally owned by the state. In 1916 the product amounted to 2,914,252 tons valued at \$18,332,400.

There are no official statistics of all manufacturing industries. There are, however, 413 breweries, 384 distilleries, 9 sugar refineries, 30 beet sugar refineries, 60 vinegar manufactories and 31 salt works. There were (1913-14) a total of 9,432 corporate enterprises established in the Netherlands with a total capital of 2,138,089,000 guilders (\$79,511,778). The textile industry comprises (1918), 68 cotton mills, 73 woolen mills, 57 linen and damask mills and 2 silk manufactories. Of the 68 cotton mills, 23 had an employed personnel of 9,839, and used 20,377 horsepower. Of the 73 woolen mills, 13 employed 2,145 persons and used 3,260 horsepower. Of the 57 linen and damask manufactories, 11 employed 1,263 persons and consumed 1,507 horsepower.

In 1912 there were 602 textile manufacturing establishments of all kinds employing 54,594 persons. Of these factories 205 had an average personnel of 16.2; 115 an average of 36.8; 103 an average of 215.5; 82 an average of 72.4; 14 an average of 648 and 7 an average of 1,348. The number of employees had dropped by May 1, 1918, to 37,279 in consequence of slack conditions due to lack of fuel and raw materials. Of these, 20,289 were adult males, 9,324 adult females, 3,404 males under 17, and 4,262 females under 17.

The Dutch textile industry centers in the district known as the Twente (south and east Overijssel), the eastern part of Gelderland, and the northern and eastern portions of North Brabant. The city of Enschede and the neighboring village of Tonneker is the center of the cotton spinning and weaving industry, having 23 out of 66 plants. Tilburg, in North Brabant, is the center of the wool industry, having 42 out of 73 mills. Eindhoven has 11 out of 57 linen and damask mills.

Details of the manufacturing industries operating under the labor insurance law:

	No. of Factories	No. of Employees
Faience glass, stone, etc.....	886	37,110
Diamond and other precious stones.....	233	8,600
Printing and engraving.....	863	16,727
Building industries.....	501	4,459
Chemical industries.....	585	11,591
Wood and straw.....	1,546	25,651
Clothing and dry cleaning.....	1,476	30,924
Art industries.....	24	430
Leather, rubber, etc.....	392	8,526
Mines, coal, peat.....	57	982
Metals.....	2,825	78,567
Machines, instruments.....	234	9,474
Construction, boats and wagons.....	602	54,594
Paper.....	261	6,322
Textile industries.....	7,618	84,486
Gas works and electrical plants.....		
Manufacture of food products.....		
Total.....	18,106	378,443

Railways: Four principal companies have lines with a total length of 2,385 miles. The gauge is 1.50 meters or 4 feet 11 inches.

Canals and Roads: There are about 2,000 miles of canals and about 3,000 miles of road.

Telegraph and Telephone: There are adequate systems of both telegraph and telephone. State telegraph offices number (1916) 1,225. The state owned interurban telephone system had (1916) 2,258 miles of line, and carried 10,690,339 interurban and 37,642 international calls.

Money: The Netherlands adopted the gold standard in 1875. The unit of currency is the guilder or florin of 100 cents, having a par value of \$0.402 United States currency. Gold pieces of 10 and 5 guilders are coined. Other coins are the rijksdaalder of 2½ guilders, the ½ guilder, ¼ guilder (kwartje) and 1-10 guilder (dubbeltje). There are nickel 5 cent and bronze 2½, 1, and ½ cent pieces.

Weights and Measures: The metric system prevails.

Language: Although Dutch is the language of the country, commercial correspondence is carried on in English.

Local Advertising Media:

There are four excellent daily newspapers, one in Rotterdam and three in Amsterdam. The class and trade publications are not highly developed. Posters and electric display signs, as well as railway stations and tram cars are extensively employed as media.

Shipping Routes: Holland America Line; Red Star Line; Royal Dutch West India Mail Line.

Customs Tariff: The Netherlands is practically a free trade country. A few duties are assessed on certain articles averaging from 3 to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Consular regulations: No documents are required, and there are no restrictions as to marks, weights, etc.

Cable rates: Twenty-five cents per word from New York and New England.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: About 9 days to Rotterdam.

Parcel Post: Service extends to the Netherlands. Limit of weight, 11 pounds.

International reply coupons: Issued.

Money orders: Issued.

NORWAY

(See Map, Page 243)

Norway, which occupies the western portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, has an area approximately equivalent to that of the combined states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The capital and principal city, Christiania, is about the same size as Providence, R. I.

The principal industries of Norway are fisheries, lumbering and shipping. Agriculture, owing to the unfavorable character of a large portion of the land, is not highly developed. The cod fisheries on the Lofanten Islands are of great importance as are the herring fisheries off Stavanger and Haugesund. Mackerel, salmon, and sea trout are likewise caught. The most important manufacturing industries are the lumber mills, wood pulp, and other timber product factories, textile mills, foundries, paper mills, flour mills, fish canneries and ship-building yards. A great deal of Norwegian capital is invested in shipping, and although Norway is not an exporter of manufactured products, it has the highest per capita tonnage—.667—of any nation in the world.

The railway mileage of Norway is most extensive in the southeastern portion of the country, but an important line runs north to Trondhjem and east from the coast connecting with the Swedish line. Four lines in all cross the frontier into Sweden.

The per capita imports of Norway in 1916 amounted to \$137.83. The per capita exports in the same year amounted to \$99.32.

Area and Population

Districts	Area Sq. Miles	Estimated Population Jan. 1, 1918	Population Dec. 1, 1910
Kristiania (town).....	6	259,445	241,834
Akerhus.....	2,020	163,054	128,042
Oslofold.....	1,599	159,289	152,306
Hedmark.....	10,607	146,831	134,555
Orland.....	9,756	127,675	119,236
Huskerud.....	5,719	134,383	123,643
Vestfold.....	895	121,723	109,076
Telemark.....	5,863	124,740	108,084
Aust-Agder.....	3,608	79,825	76,456
Vest-Agder.....	2,804	87,184	82,067
Ryfylke.....	3,530	168,792	141,040
Hordaland.....	6,024	157,000	146,006
Bergen (town).....	5	90,733	76,867
Sogn og Fjordane.....	7,133	91,080	90,040
Møre.....	5,786	156,876	144,622
Sør-Trøndelag.....	7,184	167,522	148,306
Nord-Trøndelag.....	8,683	88,773	84,948
Nordland.....	14,917	172,700	164,687
Troms.....	10,131	89,608	81,902
Finmark.....	18,366	44,777	38,065
Total.....	124,642	2,632,010	2,391,782

Population of principal towns (estimate 1918):

Kristiania (Christiania)...	259,445	Drammen.....	26,108	Skien.....	16,586
Bergen.....	90,733	Haugesund.....	18,000	Aalvaund.....	16,500
Trondhjem.....	53,722	Kristiansand.....	17,280	Fredrikstad.....	15,674
Stavanger.....	46,100				

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Norway for eleven years.

Year ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS				Excess of exports (*) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent free	
1909	\$5,798,765	\$7,348	\$5,806,113	\$624,052	\$4,019,557	\$4,643,609	13.44	*\$1,162,504
1910	5,940,785	8,545	5,949,330	1,088,929	5,463,056	6,551,985	16.02	-602,655
1911	7,350,372	6,033	7,356,405	1,133,932	6,875,558	8,009,490	14.16	-653,085
1912	8,323,961	7,762	8,331,723	1,712,150	6,539,568	8,251,718	20.75	*80,005
1913	8,363,208	28,250	8,391,458	780,327	7,638,032	8,418,359	9.27	-26,901
1914	9,063,646	2,964	9,066,610	5,912,923	3,284,342	9,197,265	64.29	-130,655
1915	38,425,938	648,763	39,074,701	7,476,801	3,192,063	10,668,864	70.08	*28,405,837
1916	52,204,195	1,441,100	53,645,295	5,257,704	1,594,010	6,851,714	76.74	*46,793,581
1917	81,337,804	663,832	82,001,636	4,756,603	2,351,708	7,108,311	66.92	*74,893,325
1918	24,576,663	639,579	25,216,242	2,168,782	1,066,238	3,235,020	67.05	*21,981,222
1919			101,641,460			3,219,245		*98,422,460

Value of foreign trade during 5 years, in U. S. currency:

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
IMPORTS (foreign).....	\$140,897,033	\$148,052,204	\$152,030,155	\$232,615,370	\$362,782,193
EXPORTS (Norwegian).....	87,398,856	102,084,442	105,696,520	177,147,035	262,427,460
EXPORTS (foreign).....	2,961,400	3,135,814	121,089,268	4,224,591	3,450,607

Value of imports of foreign goods and exports of Norwegian goods by commodities, for 1916, in U. S. currency:

Classes of Goods	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Classes of Goods	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Animals, living.....	\$53,466	\$468,088	Paper and paper manu- factures.....	\$2,344,758	\$15,601,271
Animal produce (malty food).....	6,838,812	87,441,664	Minerals, unwrought....	54,744,168	9,279,526
Breadstuffs.....	35,573,784	31,543	Minerals, manufactured..	17,297,952	31,881,280
Groceries.....	20,989,974	64,900	Metals, unwrought or partly wrought.....	23,477,684	18,806,638
Fruits, plants, etc.....	5,752,646	142,683	Metals, manufactured....	22,508,033	2,246,992
Spirits, etc.....	5,326,714	68,785	Vessels, carriages, ma- chinery, etc.....	76,245,142	13,125,675
Yarn, rope, etc.....	13,258,040	553,178	Total.....	\$362,782,193	\$262,427,460
Textile manufactures, etc.....	27,416,480	355,019	Re-exports.....		3,450,607
Hair, skins, etc.....	7,991,331	8,558,204	Grand total.....		\$265,878,067
Tallow, oils, tar, etc....	23,982,643	24,379,150			
Timber and wooden goods	13,258,170	48,154,668			
Dye stuffs.....	2,467,688	111,836			
Different vegetable pro- ducts.....	5,249,510	58,397			

Value of imports and exports by countries of origin and destination in 1916 in U. S. currency:

Country	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Country	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Sweden.....	\$35,496,188	\$18,317,773	Spain.....	\$12,004,497	\$2,157,035
Denmark, Iceland, and Faeroe.....	20,306,467	11,577,224	Italy.....	2,492,400	1,725,518
Russia and Finland....	1,786,729	26,261,862	Austria and Hungary...	1,552,818	1,636,595
Germany.....	47,594,335	78,196,082	Greece.....	8,979,393	1,07
Switzerland.....	1,318,292	7,932	Turkey and Roumania...	2,321	
Netherlands.....	12,545,080	4,725,789	Africa.....	738,062	1,371,811
Belgium.....	45,479	8,093	Asia.....	8,979,393	7,657,688
Great Britain and Ire- land.....	100,233,688	73,745,632	Australia.....	26	3,708,959
France.....	6,257,532	21,198,612	America.....	103,932,812	13,213,827
Portugal and Madeira..	2,547,500	446,050	Not stated.....	279,041	118,482
			Total.....	\$362,782,193	\$264,873,244

Production and Industry

The territory of Norway is mountainous and unproductive; three quarters of the land is unproductive, about one-fifth is forest, and about one-thirtieth is under cultivation. The most recent census of property holdings (1907) returned a total of 246,634 farms, of which 142,930 consisted of less than 2 hectares (hectare = 2.47 acres); 16,590 consisted of more than 10 and less than 50 hectares, 371 consisted of more than 50 hectares and 20,839 were under garden cultivation.

Acreage and produce in bushels, of principal crops:

Crops	Acreage			Produce		
	1915	1916	1917	1915	1916	1917
Wheat.....	13,608	14,758	19,469	284,880	316,940	431,151
Barley.....	97,213	101,652	115,646	2,680,014	3,412,158	3,819,065
Oats.....	306,018	321,161	355,220	10,209,002	13,892,495	14,580,291
Rye.....	48,205	50,308	57,482	828,852	941,886	1,159,174
Mixed Corn.....	15,269	15,837	16,843	556,149	654,629	655,330
Potatoes.....	113,454	119,105	144,947	19,940,686	31,310,389	42,586,097
Hay (tons).....				2,606,816	3,075,007	2,526,356

The livestock consists of 220,900 horses, 1,053,740 head of cattle, 1,216,290 sheep, 203,850 goats and 224,800 swine.

The forests and fisheries are the most important of Norway's natural resources. The forest area is estimated at about 27,000 square miles more than three quarters of which is under pine. The total value of the product of the fisheries in 1915 was \$22,858,262. The principal products and values were: herring, \$8,984,515; cod, \$9,564,158; mackerel, \$999,419; salmon and sea trout, \$319,378; and lobsters, \$196,317. There were 92,865 persons employed in the cod fishery, 20,870 in the herring fishery and 4,490 in the mackerel fishery.

Copper, iron, silver and sulphur are the important mineral products. The total value of mineral products in 1916 was \$8,495,868. The principal products entering into this total were pyrites, \$3,872,600; iron ore, \$2,516,820; copper ore, \$879,040; and nickel ore \$83,080. The production of copper smelting in 1916 was valued at \$1,598,620; nickel as \$974,180, and silver at \$191,620. There were 89 mines employing 7,345 persons and 10 smelting furnaces employing 460 persons in 1916.

Manufactures:

The number of industrial establishments and of workers employed in each industry in 1916:

Industries	Estab- lish- ments	Workers over 18 years		Workers under 18 years		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Mining.....	89	2,491	181	388	220	3,280
Quarries and ceramic industry.....	292	2,347	526	698	159	3,370
Machinery and metal work.....	944	30,200	1,577	4,388	541	36,706
Chemical industry; manufacture of paints, ex- plosives, oil and soaps.....	311	10,446	879	549	293	12,167
Electrical industry (light and power).....	211	1,810	107	51	2	1,970
Paper.....	197	12,312	2,014	682	476	15,484
Leather and rubber.....	99	995	174	135	74	1,378
Wood, bone, horn, meerscham.....	2,044	21,143	630	2,391	362	24,526
Food.....	1,652	10,404	9,631	1,805	2,632	24,472
Clothing.....	436	2,188	6,536	488	1,063	11,275
Printing.....	321	2,541	1,148	369	345	4,403
Miscellaneous.....	27	683	37	44	704	704
Textiles.....	263	3,276	6,337	718	1,308	11,639
Total.....	6,886	111,764	29,777	12,706	7,475	126,962

Money, Weights and Measures:

The monetary systems of Norway, Sweden and Denmark are alike. The Norwegian krone (plural, kroner) of 100 ore, has a par value of \$0.268 United States currency. The standard is gold. Gold 20 kroner and silver 1 krone pieces are coined. National bank notes of 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10 and 5 kroner are convertible at par into gold. The metric system of weights and measures prevails.

Language:

Danish is the language of Norway, but English is commonly employed in commercial correspondence.

Local Advertising Media:

The daily papers of Norway are highly developed and constitute the principal advertising media. Posters and electric display signs, as well as signs in railway stations and tram cars are extensively employed as media.

Consular Representation:

Norwegian consular officials are stationed at Mobile, Juneau, Nome, Eureka (Cal.), Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Denver, Washington (D.C.), Fernandina, Jacksonville, Key West, Pensacola, Tampa, Savannah, Honolulu, Coeur d'Alene (Idaho), Chicago, Decorah (Iowa), New Orleans, Portland, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, St. Paul, Gulfport (Miss.), St. Louis, Great Falls, Omaha, Buffalo, New York City, Niagara Falls, Wilmington, Grand Forks, Cleveland, Portland, Philadelphia, Cebu (P.I.), Iloilo (P.I.), Manila (P.I.), San Juan (P.R.), Charleston, Sioux Falls, Galveston, Port Arthur, Salt Lake City, Newport News, Norfolk, St. Thomas, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Milwaukee.

The United States has consular officials stationed at Bergen, Christiania, Christiansand, Stavanger, Trondhjem.

Shipping Routes:

Norwegian-America Line.
Seager Line.

Consular Regulations:

No consular documents are required, and there are no restrictions as to marks, weights, etc.

Cable Rate: From New York and New England states, \$0.35 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

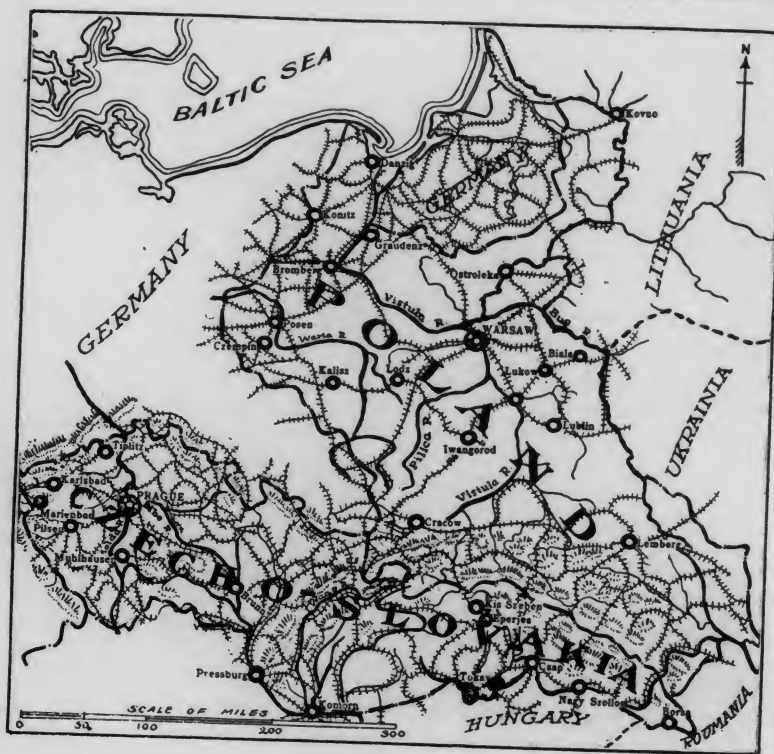
Mail Time: To Christiania, 10 days.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Norway. Limit of weight eleven pounds. Greatest length of package 3 feet 6 inches. Greatest length and girth, combined, 6 feet.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Valid.



POLAND

The Republic of Poland is one of the new European countries which owes its creation to the war. It comprises territory formerly in the possession of Germany, Russia and Austria. Its estimated area is approximately equivalent to that of the state of New York and the New England states combined. The principal cities are Warsaw, the capital, which is about as large as Cleveland, Ohio; Lodz, the center of the textile industry, which is about as large as Minneapolis; Lemberg, Posen and Cracow.

Agriculture, mining and the manufacture of textiles are the principal industries of Poland. The chief agricultural products are sugar beet, rye, wheat, barley, and oats. The lumber industry of Upper Silesia is important. The most important minerals are coal, iron ore, zinc and lead ore, and in Galicia, rock oil and potassium salts. Of manufacturing industries the production of textiles, centering at Lodz and Warsaw, is easily the most important. Iron and steel products are also important articles of manufacture.

Poland is traversed by important transcontinental railways, among them that connecting Vienna with St. Petersburg, which passes through the country southwest to north-

east touching the mining district and the city of Warsaw, and having a branch to the city of Lodz. Another important line connecting Danzig on the Baltic with Odessa on the Black Sea crosses Poland from northwest to southeast; while a third line from Berlin to Petrograd crosses the northeastern portion of the country.

Area and Population

Exact statistics of area and population cannot be determined until the final adjudication of the boundaries of Poland by the Peace Conference. The following estimate is in accordance with the provisions in so far as they can now be determined:

	Area Square Miles	Population
Congress Poland (former Kingdom of Poland).....	48,241	11,935,318
West Prussia.....	9,710	1,703,474
East Prussia.....	4,571	543,469
Upper Silesia.....	4,027	2,207,981
Austrian Silesia.....	867	361,015
Galicia.....	30,000	3,557,964
Posen.....	10,788	2,099,831
Total.....	108,204	22,409,052

The population of the principal cities: Warsaw, 875,000; Lodz, 415,604; Lemberg, 206,113; Gdansk, 170,337; Posen, 156,991; Cracow, 151,886; Bralstik, 105,000; Sosnowice, 98,748; Balute-Nowe, 96,000; Lublin, 69,972; Przemyśl, 54,000; Kalisz, 54,330.

Commerce

Since what is now the Polish republic was formerly in the possession of three other states, and separate statistics were not kept for these districts by Russia, Germany and Austria, it is impossible to furnish a table showing the value of Poland's foreign trade.

The trade of Congress Poland was principally with Russia and Germany. The chief exports were cotton and woolen textiles, leather wares, machinery, sugar, spirits, coal, lumber, grain, paper, dyes, rubber wares and jute cloth. The value of total exports in 1912 is estimated at about \$300,000,000. The principal imports were machinery, hardware, chemicals, all kinds of manufactured goods, coal and textiles. The value of total imports in 1912 is estimated at about \$312,000,000.

Besides this export and import trade, Congress Poland, because of its geographical position at the gateway to Russia, derived a large transit trade between Russia and western countries, the value of which, in 1912, is estimated at \$400,000,000, about two-thirds being import trade, and one third export.

The principal imports of Galicia were manufactured products, coal, iron, lead, nitrates, fertilizers, flour, sugar, beer, textiles, pharmaceutical products, machinery, automobiles, furniture and drygoods. Its principal exports were ore and its by-products, valued in 1912 at approximately \$25,000,000; lumber, valued in 1912 at approximately \$10,000,000; swine, valued in 1912 at approximately \$20,000,000; eggs, valued at \$8,000,000; salt, at approximately \$2,000,000. Galicia's total imports in 1912 were valued at approximately \$200,000,000, and exports at approximately \$95,000,000.

The exports of Posen, West Prussia and Upper Silesia were principally agricultural and mineral products. Their imports were principally machinery and manufactured articles of all kinds.

Production and Industry

Agriculture, mining and the textile industry are the principal industries of Poland. The principal agricultural products are rye, wheat, barley, oats and sugar beets.

Division of land in what is now Poland according to the latest available statistics, expressed in acres:

Province	Arable Land	Pastures and Meadows	Forests	Gardens, Parks, etc.	Ponds, Waste Lands, etc.	Total
Former Kingdom of Poland (1909)...	16,944,582	4,454,348	5,417,451	1,173,781	2,106,786	30,096,950
Galicia (1913).....	9,402,709	4,051,889	4,982,466	271,418	678,546	19,387,030
District of Cieszyń (1897).....	266,937	91,231	175,142	123,895	17,457	565,160
Grand Duchy of Poznań (1913).....	4,558,110	744,181	1,423,962	429,335	.....	7,155,590
West Prussia (1913).....	3,541,772	732,345	1,445,750	593,452	.....	6,313,320
East Prussia (1913).....	1,500,562	463,539	641,824	365,483	.....	2,971,410
Upper Silesia.....	1,846,312	287,567	941,129	192,800	.....	3,267,810

The number of sugar works, the area under beet, the yield and sugar production in Poland for 1913:

Government	Sugar Works	Area (Acres)	Yield (Tons)	Sugar Production 1912-13 (Tons)
Warsaw.....	18	70,573	730,002	110,568
Kalisz.....	6	18,244	204,373	30,378
Kielce.....	2	7,285	56,186	8,457
Lomża.....	2	2,560	27,486	3,554
Lublin.....	13	58,193	506,032	77,537
Plock.....	7	28,806	321,385	47,064
Piotrków.....	1	923	8,469	1,375
Radom.....	2	8,365	78,853	12,435
Siedlce.....	1	6,693	36,849	5,263
Total.....	51	201,742	1,969,641	296,634

The richest soils are to be found in the south-eastern corner of the country, in the former Eastern Galicia. These are black humus soils, belonging to the Eastern European "Black Earth."

The soils of the valley of Vistula, although of a much lighter nature, are nevertheless of great value. The western parts of the country in the former Prussian Poland possess also soils of lighter kinds, but, on account of an intensive cultivation, these were brought to a highly productive condition.

The poorest soils are in north-eastern Poland. Here sandy or marshy soils predominate. This part of the country is therefore, in comparison with other better situated regions, in a rather backward state.

About forty-five per cent. of the entire territory is under cultivation, excluding in this figure pastures amounting to fifteen per cent. of the territory. The whole crop-growing land amounts therefore to sixty per cent. of the available soil.

Twenty-five per cent of Poland's territory is under forests, seven per cent. under orchards and buildings, and the remaining eight per cent. lies until now waste on account of unfavorable soil conditions.

The most intensive cultivation is introduced in the western parts of the country and in the middle valley of Vistula; here the farming lands attain without pastures fifty-eight

per cent. of the territory, and with these, seventy per cent. Further east the amount of waste soils increases progressively and forms in the north-eastern section about 20 per cent., with thirty-two per cent. of farm-land, sixteen per cent. of pastures and thirty-two per cent. of forests.

Two types of land property predominate in Poland; large estates of above 1000 acres, and small properties from 5 to 100 acres. The number of large estates diminishes progressively, as large tracts are being yearly purchased by small holders, thus increasing uninterruptedly the part occupied by small owners. About seven per cent. of large estates go over every year into the hands of small farmers.

Congress Poland had in 1912, 2,210,900 head of cattle; 1,234,600 horses; 587,600 sheep and 838,200 pigs. In Galicia in 1910 there were 2,505,000 head of cattle; 1,835,900 sheep; 905,800 horses and 258,000 pigs. During the war it is estimated that seventy per cent. of Poland's livestock was destroyed.

The most important mineral products are: coal (630,000 tons in 1913-1915); iron ore (total output, 309,800 tons in 1910-1913); zinc and lead ore (640,000 tons in 1913); mineral salt (about 250,000 tons a year); rock oil (1,766,000 tons in Galicia, 1910); potassium salts (37,000 tons in Galicia in 1911).

The textile industry is the most important of Poland's manufacturing industries. Next in importance are the metallurgical establishments, blast furnaces, and chemical plants. In 1910 the country had 10,953 industrial establishments employing 400,422 workmen, with a total production valued at \$446,925,600. Lodz is the center of the textile trade, but Warsaw is first in point of the number and variety of industries located there. In 1912 there were in Lodz and Warsaw 1,166 textile factories with 1,500,000 cotton spindles, 925,000 wool spindles, 35,000 cotton looms and 24,000 wool looms.

In 1912 there were in Congress Poland 30 metallurgical factories employing 16,000 men which produced 418,000 tons of pig iron and 630,000 tons of iron and steel, the value of the output exceeding \$15,000,000. In the same year there were in Congress Poland 1,510 factories engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel products, machines, boilers, sheet iron, etc., with an estimated annual output valued at \$60,000,000. In upper Silesia there were in 1912, 46 metallurgical factories which produced about 1,000,000 tons of pig iron and 1,500,000 tons of iron and steel. The total value of the output of the entire metal industry of Upper Silesia exceeded \$100,000,000 annually.

In the oil zone in Eastern Galicia there is a highly developed refining industry. In 1912, 900,000 tons of petrol were refined, and there were produced 350,000 tons of petroleum for illuminating purposes, 70,000 tons of gasoline and 50,000 tons of paraffine. The lumber industry is important in Upper Silesia, the former Russian Poland, and in Galicia, where there are large saw mills, the product of which was formerly exported to Germany and Austria; about 50,000 tons of paper were produced annually. The principal chemical product of Poland is agricultural fertilizer, although some general chemical works had begun operation in what was Prussian Poland before the war.

Railways:

The length of the railways in Congress Poland is 1,861, with 99 miles of narrow-gauge road. Galicia has 2,554 miles of railway, and west Prussia and Posen, 2,880 miles.

Telegraphs, Telephones, Post Offices:

(Statistics are for Galicia only, 1910.) The length of telegraph lines in 1910 was 5,025 miles, with 25,922 miles of wires. There were 822 telegraph offices. 1,900,873 private telegrams were despatched. There were 82 local telephone systems, with 7,745 miles of local wires and 3,782 miles of inter-town wires. Post offices numbered 1,451.

Language:

Although the language of the country is Polish, German and French are customarily used in commercial correspondence.

Money:

The new monetary unit is to be the gold zloty which will have the value of a franc (\$0.193 U. S. currency). Subsidiary coins of silver, nickel and iron of various values and limited legal tender, silver up to 100 zlotys, and other metal up to 5 zlotys, are also to be issued.

Weights and Measures:

The metric system prevails. The Russian weights and measures are used in certain parts of the country and a few of the old Polish measures are still in use.

Shipping Routes—Shipments may be made to Danzig by the following routes:

France & Canada S. S. Corp'n.

Commercial European Line.

Polish-American Navigation Corporation.

Customs Tariff:

The tariff applied to merchandise imported from allied countries is the same as that applied by the former German authorities of occupation. Goods from other countries are taxed under the former Austrian and German tariffs. The duties are all specific, and cover 98 items.

Consular Regulations:

To import goods into Poland and import license must be procured from the Government Commission of Import and Export at Warsaw. Goods intended for Poland should be consigned to the Polish Government Bureau of Purchasing Articles of First Necessity, in Danzig, with instructions as to the ultimate receiver of the shipment in Poland. Applications for rights of import and export must include name and address of applicant, description of goods, weight or quantity, value of goods, country from which goods come or to which they go, custom house in Poland through which goods are to pass, currency in which goods will be paid for, place, terms and manner of payment, through whom payment will be made, guaranty of payment. Copy of trade certificates duly authenticated must accompany applications. Applications should have Treasury stamp of 4 marks or 7 Austrian crowns, and on each sheet of enclosures, bills, receipts, specifications, etc., there should be attached a stamp, 1 mark or 1.70 Austrian crowns. All shipments from the United States must be accompanied by certificates of origin and bills of lading stamped by the Consul General of Poland.

Consular Representation:

A Polish consular official is stationed in New York, and the United States has a consular official in Warsaw.

Cable Rates: From New York and New England States, \$0.43 per word.

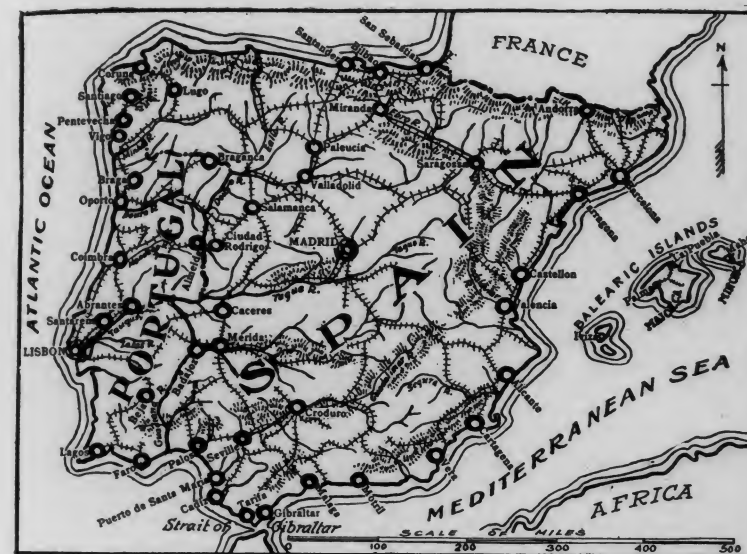
Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Eleven days.

Parcels Post: Service does not extend to Poland.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.

**PORTUGAL**

A republic in southwestern Europe bounded by Spain and the Atlantic Ocean. The capital and principal city, Lisbon, is a little larger than Milwaukee; next in commercial importance is Oporto, which is about as large as Omaha. The area of Portugal is a little larger than that of the state of Maine.

The principal industries of Portugal are agriculture, fruit raising and mining. The most important agricultural crops are wheat, rye, oats, barley and beans. There are large olive groves and the manufacture of olive oil is an important industry. Grapes are extensively cultivated and the wine production of the country is very large. The industry centers in Oporto. The most important mineral product is copper, which is mined in the southern portion of the country. Iron, tin, and lead are likewise produced. Fisheries are important and sardines and tunny fish are largely exported. Of the manufacturing industries the most important are the textile mills and the canning factories. Metallurgical plants are being developed.

The most important railway in Portugal forms a longitudinal system running from the Spanish border through Oporto and Lisbon. Another line runs from Lisbon to Coimbra and connects with the Spanish Railway system. A third line runs from Oporto eastward to the Spanish border connecting there with the Spanish system.

The per capita imports of Portugal in 1916 amounted to \$7.68. The per capita exports of Portugal in 1916 amounted to \$6.34.

The climate of Portugal is mild, but not hot.

Area and Population

Area in square miles and population of the provinces and districts comprising Portugal, according to the census of 1911.

Provinces and Districts	Area in Sq. Miles	Population in 1911	Per Sq. Mile 1911
Entre Minho-e-Douro:			
Vianna do Castelo.....	857	227,420	251.2
Braga.....	1,040	382,461	343.4
Porto.....	893	679,978	669.6
Tras-os-Montes:	2,790	1,289,859	419.5
Villa Real.....	1,650	245,687	146.8
Braganca.....	2,513	192,133	73.7
Beira:	4,163	437,820	102.7
Aveiro.....	1,065	336,243	284.7
Viseu.....	1,937	416,860	207.7
Coimbra.....	1,508	360,056	220.3
Guarda.....	2,116	271,816	123.6
Castello Branco.....	2,582	241,509	83.9
Estremadura:	9,208	1,626,484	164.6
Leiria.....	1,317	262,558	181.3
Sanatarem.....	2,555	322,753	110.8
Lisbon.....	3,065	853,415	231.5
Alemtejo:	6,937	1,438,726	177.5
Portalegre.....	2,405	141,778	51.7
Evora.....	2,856	144,307	44.8
Beja.....	3,668	192,499	41.3
Algarve (Faro).....	9,219	478,584	45.1
Total, Continental.....	1,937	274,122	131.7
Islands:	34,254	5,545,595	146.4
Azores.....	922	242,613	277.9
Madeira (Funchal).....	314	169,777	479.5
Total islands.....	1,236	412,390	329.2
Grand total.....	35,490	5,957,985	152.8

Commerce

Value of the total trade of the United States with Portugal for eleven years.

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per Cent. Free	Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	\$3,899,555	\$1,850	\$3,901,405	\$5,413,402	\$827,160	\$6,240,562	86.74	-\$2,339,157
1910	3,223,724	131	3,223,855	5,519,886	987,347	6,507,233	82.82	-3,283,878
1911	2,663,401	6,509	2,669,910	6,149,186	866,172	7,015,358	87.67	-4,345,448
1912	2,755,001	10,653	2,765,654	5,253,307	946,883	6,200,190	84.73	-3,434,536
1913	4,151,848	15,310	4,167,158	5,702,405	1,167,818	6,870,223	83.00	-2,703,065
1914	5,216,958	6,090	5,223,048	4,939,183	1,225,882	6,165,065	80.12	-942,017
1915	5,067,776	12,261	5,080,037	3,941,128	1,180,811	5,121,939	76.95	-41,902
1916	15,283,894	41,299	15,325,193	5,736,134	1,435,161	7,171,295	79.99	+8,153,898
1917	13,637,057	84,083	13,721,140	6,760,762	2,173,116	8,933,878	75.68	+4,787,262
1918	21,641,684	39,853	21,681,537	2,751,785	2,278,648	5,030,433	54.70	+16,650,904
1919	.....	.....	21,975,728	.....	.....	4,427,723	.....	+17,548,005

Value of the foreign trade of Lisbon for 1917 and 1918:

	1917	1918
Imports.....	\$56,381,560	\$97,364,160
Exports.....	34,598,360	49,478,040
Re-exports:		
Colonial.....	17,621,280	9,959,760
Foreign.....	10,152,000	12,057,120
Total.....	\$120,753,200	\$168,859,080

Value of the principal articles exported during 1917 and 1918 from Lisbon:

Articles	1917	1918
Beverages.....	\$261,366	\$446,916
Copper ore.....	457,983	887,515
Cork:		
Plugs.....	671,752	874,352
Shavings.....	460,203	.....
Squares.....	71,985	1,695
Wood.....	1,721,111	1,282,883
Cotton:		
Raw.....	1,091,756	1,734,858
Manufactured.....	413,432	406,220
Flour.....	46,165	81,971
Lumber.....	175,456	119,124
Olive Oil.....	660,948	889,275
Potatoes.....	26,346	.....
Salt.....	91,290	132,486
Vegetables.....	588,156	180,663
Vinegar.....	44,083	55,345
Wine.....	6,677,054	11,719,266

Total foreign trade of Portugal for four years:

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1913.....	\$103,213,020	\$40,946,900	\$144,159,920
1914.....	76,062,380	29,253,820	105,316,200
1915.....	31,124,100	25,686,500	56,810,600
1916.....	45,768,800	37,796,400	83,565,200

Totals of imports and exports for Portuguese trade during the five preceding years:

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1908.....	\$84,516,667	\$31,620,380	1911.....	74,486,679	37,247,929
1909.....	71,217,096	35,811,927	1912.....	81,598,274	38,534,353
1910.....	76,505,295	30,739,141			

Comparative trade figures for 1915 and 1916.

	1915	1916	Increase
Importation.....	\$31,124,100	\$45,768,800	\$14,654,700
Exportation.....	10,502,800	20,699,700	10,196,900
Re-exportation (colonial).....	10,500,000	11,764,200	1,264,200
Re-exportation (foreign).....	4,683,700	5,512,500	828,800
Total.....	\$57,810,600	\$83,745,200	\$26,924,000

Value of imports and exports in seven main classifications for 1913 and 1914:

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1913	1914	1913	1914
Living animals.....	\$2,134,080	\$329,400	\$4,023,600	\$864,000
Raw materials.....	39,804,540	32,408,640	9,529,920	7,789,120
Textiles.....	8,752,320	7,078,320	1,328,400	1,264,440
Food substances.....	27,349,480	22,509,360	20,823,720	17,167,680
Machinery.....	16,856,160	6,760,800	199,800	172,520
Various manufactures.....	8,138,320	6,684,920	4,041,360	3,906,160
Packing.....	178,200	190,940		
Total.....	\$103,213,020	\$76,062,380	\$40,946,900	\$29,253,920

Imports by classification of articles during 1914:

Articles	Value	Articles	Value	Articles	Value
Animals.....	\$237,440	Medicines and essence	\$76,680	Conserves.....	\$69,040
Animal products not specified.....	50,760	Fertilizer.....	1,240,920	Sweets.....	115,560
Wool.....	1,552,040	Materials for the manufacture of paper.....	356,400	Vegetables, fresh.....	25,920
Animal fats and oils.....	307,240	Thread.....	75,600	Fruits, dried and fresh.....	35,640
Hides, raw and cured.....	2,169,720	Shawls and handkerchiefs.....	27,000	Butter.....	6,160
Tripe, salted or dry.....	77,760	Peys.....	77,760	Pimento.....	39,640
Cotton.....	5,309,280	Fabrics (not specified).....	558,360	Storage.....	17,280
Linen and hemp.....	256,880	Silk.....	1,354,320	Cheese.....	185,240
Oils.....	224,160	Cotton manufactures.....	2,962,440	Instruments, machines, etc.....	106,920
Seeds.....	47,528	Linen manufactures.....	1,517,880	Pianos.....	3,728,240
Rosin.....	33,960	Caoutchouc and gutta percha, manufactures of.....	132,840	Adding machines, typewriters, etc.....	120,520
Bark.....	93,160	Trimmings and embroideries.....	415,800	Musical instruments.....	180,360
Barley.....	1,400,760	Alcohol.....	11,880	Coaches.....	291,600
Oil seeds.....	1,002,240	Cognac and liquors.....	12,960	Boats, new.....	65,880
Tobacco.....	718,280	Beer.....	14,040	Bicycles.....	517,560
Wood.....	12,960	Wine.....	8,040	Material for R. R. Arms.....	1,080,000
Mineral water.....	5,550,120	Barley.....	19,720	Hides, manufactures.....	83,160
Cement, lime.....	227,880	Maize.....	2,543,760	Feathers, manufactures.....	5,400
Coal.....	15,120	Corn.....	6,610,080	Animal products, not specified, manufactures.....	44,280
Oil, illuminating.....	520,560	Canary seed.....	531,360	Vegetable matter, manufactures.....	497,960
Oil, lubricating.....	385,560	Fecula.....	99,000	Pottery and ceramics.....	182,520
Paraffine.....	36,720	Rice.....	1,910,680	Glass.....	410,400
Minerals, unspecified.....	18,360	Potatoes.....	633,320	Mineral manufactures not specified.....	61,560
All other minerals.....	1,022,080	Flour.....	47,440	Metal manufactures.....	1,679,160
Metals:		Beans.....	86,400	Gold currency.....	249,480
Steel.....	922,320	Sugar.....	3,367,440	Silver currency.....	8,640
Lead.....	190,080	Cocoa.....	709,560	Silver manufactures.....	22,680
Copper wire.....	55,080	Coffee.....	270,480	Plating of copper, lead, iron, etc.....	58,320
Copper, brass, bronze.....	262,440	Tea.....	1,080	Paper and manufactures of.....	853,360
Tin.....	363,040	Molasses.....	4,100,480	All other manufactures.....	1,690,080
Iron.....	1,785,240	Fish.....	11,880		
Iron, galvanized, etc.....	575,480	Meat, fresh.....	106,920		
Iron in wire.....	105,000				
Gold bars.....	62,640				
Silver.....	261,360				
Zinc.....	1,949,240				
Chemicals.....	12,960				
Wax.....	479,520				
Dyes.....					

Exports by classification of articles during 1914:

Articles	Value	Articles	Value	Articles	Value
Animals live:		Fish:		Almonds, shelled.....	\$153,480
Asses.....	\$4,320	Shell fish.....	\$33,480	Almonds, unshelled.....	30,240
Goats.....	18,360	Tunny fresh & salted.....	113,400	Pineapples.....	436,320
Horses.....	16,200	Sardines, fresh and salted.....	362,880	Chestnuts.....	25,920
Sheep.....	129,160	Lime in stone and powder.....	27,000	Dried figs.....	180,160
Mules.....	56,160	Coal mineral.....	51,940	Oranges.....	3,240
Hops.....	134,920	Antimony.....	66,880	Apples.....	36,720
Cattle.....	373,680	Lead.....	4,320	Grapes.....	154,440
Livestock not classified.....	124,200	Copper.....	966,600	Fruits, unspecified.....	34,560
Materials for industries:		Iron.....	17,280	Garlic.....	31,320
Fish oil.....	30,240	Stone, marble and granite.....	42,120	Onions.....	198,720
Wool, washed.....	58,320	Minerals, unspecified.....	373,680	Tomatoes.....	16,200
Wool, unwashed.....	9,720	Iron.....	9,720	Vegetables, unspecified.....	11,880
Hides, uncured.....	289,440	Metals, unspecified.....	116,640	Eggs.....	126,360
Hides, cured.....	32,400	Wireless.....	96,120	Cheese.....	15,120
Elderberries.....	5,400	Salt.....	52,920	Machines, instruments, etc.....	
Cork.....	3,473,280	Wine must.....	33,160	Agricultural implements.....	37,840
Cork in squares.....	77,760	Chemical products unspecified.....	100,440	Industrial machines.....	22,680
Corkdust.....	97,200	Fertilizer.....	119,880	Boats.....	16,200
Wood.....	667,440	Wax, crude or manufactured.....	118,800	Wagons.....	31,320
Wood, in planks.....	46,540	Pulp for manufacture of paper.....	14,040	Hides, manufactured.....	11,880
Beams, crossbars, etc.....	14,040	Essence for perfume.....	22,680	Various manufactured articles.....	978,080
Doned materials.....	37,800	Wool in the piece.....	9,720	Pottery.....	6,480
Mineral waters.....	144,520	Wood, partially worked.....	18,040	Stones.....	5,400
Silk Emobra.....	110,160	Silk in the piece.....	1,080	Tiles.....	30,240
Linen in the piece.....	3,240	Cotton in the piece.....	125,280	Glass.....	14,040
Linen partially worked.....	1,080	Cotton in the piece or dyed and printed in the piece.....	497,880	Gold currency.....	1,274,120
Sacks.....	32,400	Fresh fish, unspecified.....	65,880	Silver currency.....	554,040
Cotton fabrics, embroidered.....	150,920	Olive oil.....	554,000	Copper, manufactured.....	5,400
Brandy.....	56,160	Meats, fresh or preserved.....	63,720	Tin plate.....	20,520
Cognac and liquors.....	14,040	Tunny, canned.....	139,320	Metals in sheets.....	17,240
Vinegar.....	32,400	Sardines.....	1,812,640	Iron, manufactures.....	128,520
Wine white.....	636,220	Fish, unspecified.....	20,520	Gold, manufactures.....	4,320
Wine red.....	3,238,920	Olives.....	31,320	Silver, manufactures.....	130,680
Madeira.....	508,680	Tomatoes, canned.....	16,200	Metals, manufactured, unspecified.....	15,200
Port.....	5,835,240	Fruits and vegetables.....	41,600	Paper, manufactures.....	136,080
Wines, not qualified.....	244,000	Sweets.....	41,600	Caps.....	3,240
Wheat.....	2,160	Forage.....	23,760	Hats.....	16,200
Other cereals in grain.....	580,940	Carob bean.....	110,720	Twine.....	35,640
Wheat flour.....	304,560			Medicines.....	41,040
Potatoes.....	113,400			Powder.....	1,080
Biscuits.....	166,240			Hardware.....	24,840
Vegetables, dried.....				Soap.....	87,480

Production and Industry

Agriculture: The statistics for 1912 show that in Portugal there are 5,774,194 acres of farm land, 4,556,558 acres of pasture land, 1,910,648 acres of land covered with bushes and shrubs, 4,832,420 acres of forest. The total of productive land is 17,273,943 acres. The production for 1916 was as follows, 7,115,790 bushels of wheat, 2,676,107 bushels of rye, 3,189,078 bushels of oats, 1,158,641 bushels of barley, 1,102,400 bushels of beans, 195,733 tons of potatoes and 54,754 tons of cork.

The wine industry is important in Portugal. The production for six years is as follows: 1912, 117,380,423 gallons; 1913, 103,620,678 gallons; 1914, 126,011,678 gallons; 1915, 90,200,343 gallons; 1916, 144,410,280 gallons; and in 1917, 109,808,625 gallons.

There were 813,350 acres of olive groves under cultivation which produced 330,000 tons of olives in 1915. The olive oil product for 1916-17 amounted to 362,094,084 gallons.

The Portuguese manufacture very beautiful tiles, called "Ajulios." They are used for interior and exterior decoration. The industry dates from the time of the Moors.

Number of farms, and details of livestock on the farms by provinces:

Number and Acreage of Farms by Provinces, 1910			Report on Livestock by Provinces, 1906							
Districts	Number, 1910	Cultivated Acres, 1910	Horses	Asses	Mules	Cows	Sheep	Goats	Hogs	Totals
Aveiro.....	909,268	401,098	3,600	1,370	1,390	66,000	97,070	18,640	57,890	245,690
Beja.....	77,820	1,424,263	2,650	12,960	11,830	29,348	283,660	60,000	110,000	519,388
Braga.....	574,678	895,606	5,170	10,950	1,640	89,870	77,370	22,280	79,650	278,730
Castel Branco.....	1,190,571	886,098	4,300	10,950	1,640	89,870	77,370	81,330	71,500	700,610
Coimbra.....	572,616	743,771	1,617	6,374	1,345	13,000	402,440	125,642	31,752	354,624
Evora.....	1,138,845	739,064	5,581	8,402	2,060	26,755	323,508	49,292	59,422	402,678
Faro.....	277,725	609,710	1,967	7,046	9,745	23,076	323,508	33,792	13,594	531,762
Guarda.....	654,230	609,710	3,294	10,186	5,730	15,975	42,990	33,792	13,594	159,051
Lisbon.....	811,733	608,573	2,240	11,940	2,700	21,000	279,870	33,155	38,370	380,943
Porto.....	214,960	999,250	1,400	10,260	4,230	44,000	102,700	33,700	59,600	237,858
Porto.....	62,273	905,380	4,000	8,800	5,200	38,000	234,330	56,600	56,340	295,940
S. Paulo.....	418,430	463,308	5,700	17,723	2,679	38,000	46,060	10,460	82,000	242,760
Santarém.....	435,666	1,026,224	14,620	17,423	2,679	32,152	117,700	100,894	57,081	351,949
Viana do Castelo.....	764,079	273,258	3,000	430	2,679	59,000	37,560	111,980	22,640	134,980
Vila Real.....	1,630,066	737,467	3,831	7,568	1,980	42,000	279,694	107,265	82,243	463,519
S. Paulo.....	1,630,066	737,467	3,831	7,568	1,980	42,000	279,694	107,265	82,243	463,519
Total.....	10,533,115	12,919,486	87,765	144,089	57,047	703,198	3,072,888	1,034,218	1,110,937	6,210,862

Minerals:

Output of Portugal's mines with value in U. S. currency for 1913 and 1914.

Minerals	1913		1914	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Coal (Anthracite).....	24,761	\$87,824	27,809	\$84,322
Iron pyrites.....	475,286	1,150,710	293,792	850,880
Lead.....	1,150	39,886	2,313	116,202
Iron.....	54,102	58,668	7,313	11,917
Tin.....	292,990	99,586	480	143,212
Wolfram.....	1,155	608,370	704	390,513

Portugal is said to be rich in minerals, especially copper, which is mined in the Southern part of the state. Iron is obtained near Bya and Evora; tin in the districts of Braganca; lead, wolfram, antimony and auriferous quartz exist in the districts of Coimbra, Evora, Bya and Faro. Lignite is found at many points around Coimbra, Leiria and Santarem. Asphalt abounds near Alcobaca. Phosphate, asbestos and sulphur are common south of the Tagus. Petroleum has been found near Torres Vedras.

Fisheries:

Portugal exports large quantities of sardines and tunny fish. In 1915 the value of the fisheries was \$10,051,636; 46,957 persons were employed and 11,509 vessels with a tonnage of 58,192 were engaged in fishing.

Acreage of the forests of Portugal which cover 19 per cent of its total area:

Forests	No. of Forests	Tall Timber			Low Timber	Ricketts and Graying Land	Total
		Pines	Oak	Beech			
Forests owned by the state.....	227	171,151	1,950	16,738	31,301	81,313	302,093
Forests privately owned.....	7,098	1,346,932	1,047,344	527,107	1,212,207	2,500,892	6,634,482
Public forests.....	18	4,529	.....	.....	265	2,015	9,722
Totals.....	7,343	1,522,612	1,048,934	543,845	1,243,773	2,584,220	6,946,297

Railways:

There are two state owned railways in Portugal, 733 miles in length, and five privately owned lines 1,314 miles in length. On December 31, 1918, the total railway mileage was 2,047. The gauge on all but two railways is 5 feet 5¾ inches. The remaining two are 3 feet 3¾ inches and 2 feet 11½ inches.

Post Offices:

At the end of 1913 there were 4,266 post offices. The number of letters carried was 54,623,000, post cards 23,667,000, printed circulars, etc., 47,549,000.

Telegraphs:

There were in 1912, 580 telegraph offices, at which time there were 5,945 miles of line and 13,415 miles of wire. The number of telegrams was: internal 1,442,932; international 695,786; transit 3,320,666; service 168,305; total 5,267,389.

Language: Portuguese is the language universally employed.

Local Advertising Media:

The only important local advertising media in Portugal are the daily papers.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The Portuguese currency is nominally on a gold standard. The unit is the *escudo* of 100 *centavos* which is equivalent to one gold *milreis*. At par it is worth \$1.08 U. S. Currency. 1,000 *escudo* are called a *Conto*. There are gold coins of 10, 5 and 2 *escudos*, and silver coins of *escudos*, 50, 20 and 10 *centavos*; Bronze and nickel coins of 4, 2, 1 and ½ *centavos*. Portugal is at the present time on a paper basis because of the disappearance of practically all the gold and silver currency.

The metric system of weights and measures is in use.

Consular Representatives:

United States consular officials are stationed at Funchal, Maderia, Lisbon and Oporto.

Portuguese consular officials are stationed at Washington, D.C., Key West, Pensacola, Tampa, Brunswick, Savannah, Hilo, Honolulu, Boston, Maui (Hawaii), Chicago, New Orleans and Baltimore.

Shipping Routes:

Fabre Line.

Ocean Transportation Corp.

Kerr Steamship Co., Inc.

Ward Line.

A. H. Bull and Co.

Customs Tariff:

There are fourteen main divisions of the Portuguese tariff with specific duties levied on the basis of weight. There are a few *ad valorem* duties.

Consular regulations:

Consular invoice is required in triplicate, and is legalized at port of shipment. Consular charges: Consular blanks (per set of three) \$0.15; Certification of consular invoice containing five lines of items \$3.30, 6 to 12 lines, \$3.50, 13 to 20 lines, \$3.70.

Cable rates: From New York or New England States \$0.39 per word.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: Ten days.

Parcel post:

Service extends to Portugal. Limit of weight, eleven pounds. Greatest length of package, 3 feet 6 inches. Greatest length and girth combined, 6 feet. Tobacco, raw or manufactured, may not be sent in postal packages.

Money orders: Not issued.

International reply coupons: Not issued.

RUMANIA

(See Map, Page 235)

A kingdom in southeastern Europe, bordering on the Black Sea and bounded by Bulgaria, Jugo-Slavia, Hungary and Russia. Its area in 1914 was approximately equal to that of the combined states of New York and Connecticut, but will be largely increased as a result of the war. The principal cities of Rumania are Bucharest, the capital, which is about as large as Kansas City; Jassy, Galatz, Braila and Constanza.

The principal industries of Rumania are agriculture and mining, and the chief products of the country are wheat and petroleum. The high relative standing of Rumania in the production of grain crops is partly due to the fertility of her soil, and more directly due to the modern methods and implements which have had extended use in the agricultural region. In addition to the cereal crops, beans, beetroot, potatoes and tobacco are extensively cultivated. Viticulture is carried on in Moldavia and Jassy, and the production of wine is an important industry. Large quantities of fruit are annually produced in the uplands, the cultivation of the damson receiving special attention, although apples, pears, cherries and peaches are also grown. Sericulture and the breeding of livestock are likewise carried on.

The mineral resources of Rumania are found principally in the mountain region. Petroleum is the most important of the mineral resources, and production is carried on by private companies, among which the Standard Oil Company is important, and by the state. The principal fields are located in the departments of Bacau, Buzeu, Dambovitza and Prahova. Other important mineral products are salt, lignite, anthracite coal, the output of which is for the most part controlled by British capital, iron, copper, lead, and building stone.

The chief manufacturing industries of Rumania are those directly connected with agriculture and mining, and include petroleum refineries, flour mills, iron foundries, sugar refineries, paper mills, saw-mills, chemical, glass, and soap works.

The Rumanian railway system is extensive and connects with those of Hungary, Serbia and Russia. The system is composed of a main line, extending southward from Suczawa in Bukowina through Moldavia, and crossing Wallachia from east to west to the Hungarian frontier. Branch lines extend to Jassy and the principal cities on the Danube, and also in the opposite direction into the valleys of the Carpathians. Jassy and Galatz are connected by a direct line, and the Dobrudja is traversed by a line from Constanza on the Black Sea to Cernavoda, which thence runs northwest and joins the main line.

The per capita imports of Rumania in 1911 amounted to \$14.65. The per capita exports in the same year amounted to \$16.44.

As a consequence of the war Rumania claims possession of (1) Transylvania, formerly a part of Hungary, with an area of 21,752 square miles and a population of about 2,500,000. (2) Banat of Temesvar, also formerly Hungarian territory. The Banat roughly corresponds to the quadrilateral formed by the western boundary of Transylvania, and the Danube, Theiss and Maros rivers. Rumania's claim to it is disputed by Serbia, which claims the western portion of the Banat. (3) Rumania likewise claims the former Austrian province of Bukowina, north of Transylvania, with an area of 4,033 square miles and a population of 800,098. (4) Finally, Rumania claims the former Russian province of Bessarabia on her eastern frontier, with an area of 17,340 square miles and a population of 1,936,340.

It is probable that when the Treaty of Peace with Hungary is negotiated that Rumania will be accorded Transylvania and the eastern half of the Banat, as well as Bukowina.

These four districts are primarily agricultural, and will add considerably to Rumania's importance as an exporter of grain. In Bessarabia salt and saltpeter are worked and tobacco and corn grown. Transylvania possesses the richest gold mines in Europe with the single exception of Russia. Salt, copper, iron, mercury, sulphur and arsenic are likewise mined, and rich coal deposits exist, but are as yet unworked.

The population of Bessarabia is 50 per cent. Rumanian (Moldavian) the other 50 per cent. being formed of Ukrainians, Russians, Bulgarians, Greeks and other national groups. The population of Transylvania is 56 per cent. Rumanian, 35 per cent. Hungarian and 9.4 per cent. German.

Area and Population

Area in square miles and population of Rumania, excluding territory added as a result of the war.

Divisions	Square Miles	Population
Moldavia:		
Bacau	1,540	232,954
Botosani	1,220	197,404
Covurlui	1,140	171,799
Dorohoi	1,090	184,382
Falciu	850	108,396
Jassy	1,210	212,669
Neamtseu	1,540	169,849
Putna	1,250	181,382
Roman	810	128,165
Suchava	1,320	151,147
Tecuci	980	142,384
Tutova	920	129,819
Vaslui	840	128,804
Total	14,710	2,139,154
Grand Wallachia (Muntania):		
Argesh	1,710	242,917
Braila	1,680	181,533
Buzeu	1,880	277,977
Dambovitza	1,340	258,378
Jalomitza	2,620	242,848
Ilfov	2,230	681,759
Muschel	1,140	135,216
Oltu	1,090	171,086
Prahova	1,800	389,914
Rimnicu Sarat	1,260	163,937
Telormann	1,810	297,470
Vlahka	1,730	299,395
Total	20,290	3,302,430
Oltenia:		
Dolj	2,540	436,449
Gorj	1,810	200,371
Mehedintzi	1,910	295,474
Romanatzi	1,770	248,600
Valchea	1,640	232,011
Total	9,670	1,412,905
Dobrudja:		
Constantza	2,670	209,571
Toulchea	3,330	170,859
Durostor	2,969	273,090
Calliacra		
Total	8,969	653,520
Grand total	53,639	7,508,009

Population of principal cities:

The principal towns are: Bucharest, the capital and seat of Government, 1917, 308,987; Jassy, 76,120; Galatz, 72,512; Braila, 65,911; Ploesti, 57,376; Craiova, 51,877; Botosani, 32,274; Buzeu, 29,483; Constantza, 27,662; Berlad, 25,367; Focsani, 25,287.

Commerce

Eleven year table of the total foreign trade of the United States with Rumania:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports			Per Cent. Free	Excess of Exports (*) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909..	\$647,045	.....	\$647,045	\$1,277	\$8,063	\$9,340	13.68	*\$637,705
1910..	471,299	8,065	479,364	31,914	4,267	36,181	88.21	*443,183
1911..	956,332	8,066	964,398	253,550	20,047	273,597	92.27	*690,801
1912..	881,287	25,532	906,819	54,962	86,811	141,773	59.89	*815,046
1913..	2,412,885	4,706	2,417,591	277,948	70,533	348,481	79.76	*2,069,110
1914..	2,306,377	.....	2,306,377	461,703	27,917	489,620	94.30	*1,816,757
1915..	391,001	.....	391,001	94,954	2,927	97,881	97.01	*293,120
1916..	112,437	.....	112,437	.....	20,079	20,079	.....	*92,358
1917..	.....	.....	.....	1,285	1,285	.....	.....	-1,285
1918..	310,774	.....	310,774	.....	.....	.....	.....	*310,774
1919..	.....	.....	1,050,451	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1,050,451

Principal articles of import, 1909-1911:

Articles	1909	1910	1911
Animals, living	\$759,387	\$604,456	\$1,246,187
Animal food products	1,324,613	1,386,341	1,692,443
Other animal products	547,711	511,955	624,842
Hides and leather products	2,618,107	2,879,458	4,443,524
Furs	474,680	421,847	515,044
Wool, yarns, etc.	6,074,095	6,995,416	9,868,121
Raw materials	465,229	404,711	546,471
Silks, etc.	2,367,081	2,891,504	3,975,279
Cereals and cereal products	734,682	1,153,312	1,886,350
Vegetables, flowers, grains, etc.	1,588,890	1,422,277	1,699,315
Vegetable oils	700,726	948,919	946,089
Articles of drink	277,837	336,015	442,852
Fruits, colonial	2,114,518	2,437,082	2,469,048
Sugar and sugar products	270,205	256,066	336,390
Trees, wood, etc.	1,884,342	2,016,309	2,900,127
Vegetables, fibres, etc.	12,667,288	12,775,752	17,670,644
Confectionery	3,467,552	3,998,918	5,463,601
Paper	906,144	989,363	1,236,784
Celluloid	83,857	91,853	119,274
India rubber, gutta percha, dry vegetables	1,308,120	1,458,530	1,774,046
Mineral waters, etc.	260,020	258,981	290,887
Earthenware, stoneware, etc.	896,468	1,002,495	1,208,746
Glassware	845,832	939,870	1,166,897
Oil and bitumen	364,041	411,894	466,648
Metals, minerals and metal products	16,774,056	19,101,552	23,653,054
Machinery	6,195,566	6,569,311	11,417,088
Vehicles	1,488,967	2,178,761	7,329,099
Small boats	52,032	1,899	949
Watches, clocks, etc.	514,544	611,716	809,308
Musical instruments	101,726	126,181	152,300
Toys	202,733	255,667	303,686
Drugs, chemicals, etc.	1,516,905	1,597,921	1,830,215
Perfumes	235,071	265,248	332,256
Paints and varnishes	482,537	536,852	622,547
Explosives	486,363	243,832	515,676
Total	\$71,081,918	\$79,075,104	\$109,970,788

RECAPITULATION			
Animals and animal products.....	\$14,630,906	\$16,095,790	\$22,926,914
Agricultural products.....	26,034,166	27,577,130	36,944,523
Mineral products.....	19,140,418	21,714,794	26,786,224
Combinations of above.....	11,276,428	13,387,390	23,313,127
Total.....	\$71,081,918	\$79,075,104	\$109,970,783

Value of imports by countries of origin:

Countries	1909	1910	1911
England.....	\$11,150,734	\$10,957,830	\$16,519,776
Austria Hungary.....	16,556,762	18,910,154	26,448,800
Belgium.....	2,242,579	2,698,729	5,425,957
Bulgaria.....	160,521	257,446	269,965
Egypt.....	70,356	42,647	47,461
Switzerland.....	1,349,856	1,631,254	2,084,962
France.....	4,569,675	4,946,190	6,824,847
Germany.....	24,053,969	26,679,794	35,472,907
Greece.....	263,401	335,335	372,876
Italy.....	3,411,593	4,196,619	5,618,163
Netherlands.....	1,034,521	1,122,956	927,606
Russia.....	2,080,570	2,271,823	2,613,593
Serbia.....	89,361	97,703	49,134
Spain.....	139,374	121,912	101,998
United States.....	700,641	700,641	2,457,117
Turkey.....	2,240,179	2,673,266	2,621,558
Other countries.....	1,667,062	1,431,000	2,174,064
Total.....	\$71,081,013	\$79,075,299	\$110,060,784

Note: *Included in "Other Countries" previous to 1910.

Value of exports by countries of destination:

Countries	1909	1910	1911
England.....	\$6,689,033	\$6,446,477	\$10,804,176
Austria Hungary.....	22,200,793	7,195,848	12,134,624
Belgium.....	23,410,279	43,664,637	50,849,266
Bulgaria.....	847,407	1,040,486	1,147,367
Egypt.....	1,329,076	1,697,985	2,840,246
Switzerland.....	15,423	21,744	37,196
France.....	5,307,925	9,046,781	9,433,582
Germany.....	5,134,535	4,686,270	6,370,594
Gibraltar.....	2,366,189	6,111,791	7,097,577
Greece.....	128,540	172,837	155,848
Italy.....	6,561,625	13,253,633	9,571,275
Netherlands.....	9,551,803	19,128,391	14,843,079
Russia.....	796,895	1,208,536	1,345,406
Serbia.....	252,777	146,279	138,152
Spain.....	143,118	639,160	914,166
United States.....	4,162,422	50,083	46,142
Turkey.....	876,091	3,589,833	4,058,882
Other countries.....		864,070	1,712,453
Total.....	\$89,773,930	\$118,985,441	\$123,482,031

Note: * Included in "Other Countries" before 1910.

Chief articles of export, 1909-1911:

Articles	Value 1909	Value 1910	Value 1911
Animals, living.....	\$519,840	\$1,148,683	\$1,245,638
Animal food products.....	1,115,994	931,456	1,415,595
Other animal products.....	1,866	1,124	1,590
Hides and leather products.....	416,640	564,688	358,232
Furs.....	17,411	23,141	28,827
Raw materials.....	403,409	479,119	491,842
Silk, etc.....	212,335	271,084	201,229
Cereals and cereal products.....	7,250		4,837
Vegetables, flowers, grains, etc.....	69,014,563	94,535,454	107,627,055
Vegetable oils.....	4,036,091	6,703,076	6,796,814
Articles of drink.....	2,053	2,108	3,916
Fruits, colonial.....	36,151	28,676	22,809
Sugar and sugar products.....	239,477	463,220	268,665
Trees, wood, etc.....	515	45,095	390,153
Vegetables, fibres, etc.....	5,683,010	4,862,096	4,981,806
Confectionery.....	14,432	15,325	104,389
Paper.....	7,549	6,745	6,515
Celluloid.....	27,093	96,036	294,885
India rubber, gutta percha, dry vegetables.....	128,666	130,994	198,216
Mineral waters, etc.....	311,999	255,763	142,423
Earthenware, stoneware, etc.....	49,105	39,677	92,728
Glassware.....	5,144	2,793	7,724
Oil and bitumen.....	6,999,829	7,507,153	7,863,278
Metals, minerals and metal products.....	182,572	570,641	718,981
Machinery.....	86,243	107,426	60,838
Vehicles.....	245	792	4,233
Small boats.....	868	262	38
Watches, clocks, etc.....			1,989
Musical instruments.....	264	243	541
Toys.....	253	423	183
Drugs, chemicals, etc.....	170,245	134,652	161,506
Perfumes.....	261	299	207
Paints and varnishes.....	135	1,025	210
Explosives.....	58,477	45,450	677
Total.....	\$89,755,927	\$118,985,539	\$133,502,037

RECAPITULATION

Animals and animal products.....	\$2,697,749	\$3,429,205	\$3,747,794
Agricultural products.....	79,189,533	106,888,829	120,695,222
Mineral products.....	7,548,651	8,376,029	8,825,034
Combinations of above.....	319,994	261,476	233,987
Total.....	\$89,755,927	\$118,985,539	\$133,502,037

Production and Industry

The principal industries are agriculture and mining. In 1914 there were a total of 1,194,335 farms, of which 3,606 consisted of more than 247 acres, and 1,190,729 consisted of less than 247 acres. In that year there were 259,886 farms in the plains of Sereth and Pruth, of which 931 consisted of more, and 258,935 of less than 247 acres; there were 118,858 farms in Moldavia and the Carpathians, of which 280 consisted of more, and 118,578 of less than 247 acres; there were 353,175 in Grand Wallachia and the Carpathians, of which 592 consisted of more and 352,583 of less than 247 acres; there were 383,522 in the plains of the Danube, of which 1,319 consisted of more and 382,203 consisted of less than 247 acres; there were 78,914 in the Dobrudja, of which 484 consisted of more and 78,430 of less than 247 acres. In the same year the total extent of ploughed land was 13,074,922 acres; of fallow lands, 1,299,382 acres, of vineyards and orchards, 487,670 acres; of pastures, 2,948,472 acres and forests, 6,935,120 acres.

The acreage and produce of principal crops in 1916 were as follows:

Crop	Area Cultivated Acres	Production Tons
Wheat.....	4,843,587	1,800,000
Rye.....	199,611	50,000
Barley.....	1,453,732	650,000
Oats.....	1,068,096	300,000
Maize.....	5,055,998	1,600,000

Sericulture was practiced by 39,320 persons in 1913; there were 460,652 mulberry trees. There were 615 pounds of eggs incubated, and 702,534 pounds of fresh cocoons harvested.

The principal mineral resources of Rumania are petroleum, coal and salt. Petroleum wells, both government and privately owned, are in operation in the departments of Prohova, Dambovitza, Buzeu and Bacau. In 1915 the total production amounted to 1,840,459 tons (1,961,956 in 1914) of which 471,995 tons were exported (719,426 tons in 1914). The government owned wells produce about 10.63 per cent. of the total, the privately owned wells producing about 89.37 per cent.

Out of a total of 951 wells in 1913, 594 were in Prahova, 52 in Dambovitza, 92 in Buzeu, and 213 in Bacau. There were 54 producing plants in Rumania in 1913, employing a total of 12,235 persons; of these 26, employing 10,488 persons were in Prahova; 5, employing 307 persons were in Dambovitza; 8, employing 981 persons were in Buzeu; and 15, employing 459 persons were in Bacau.

The production of coal in Rumania in 1913, amounted to 266,229 tons, valued at \$4,754,755. Of this amount 2,750 tons were anthracite, 33,627 tons were of black lignite, and 226,849 tons were brown lignite.

In 1912 there were 126,776 tons of salt produced, this being a government monopoly. Ordinarily about two-thirds of the production is consumed within the country and one-third exported.

Railways and Roads:

Railway mileage (1914), 2,382, of which 2,299 miles were owned by the state. In 1905 there were 26,385 miles of national roads.

Post Offices, Telegraphs, Telephones:

In 1914 there were 3,087 post offices and 3,143 telegraph offices. Telegraph line, 5,618 miles; wire, 15,690 miles. There were 7 urban telephone systems with 1,004 miles of line, and 24,604 miles of wire; and 7,966 interurban systems with 24,618 miles of line, and 45,378 miles of wire. The urban systems were used for 20,894,338 conversations, and the interurban for 1,444,227.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The monetary system is normally on a gold basis, the unit being the lev, (plural lei), with a par value of \$0.193 U. S. currency. The currency is based on decimal system, like that of France. There are 20, 10 and 5 lei gold pieces; silver, 7½, 5, 2 and 1 lei pieces, and nickel 20, 10, and 5 boni (centime) pieces. The metric system of weights and measures is used in foreign commerce.

Language:

Rumanian is a language of Romance origin, closely related to the Latin, but absolutely distinctive and separate. French is customarily used in foreign trade correspondence.

Consular Representatives:

Rumanian consuls are stationed in Chicago and New York City.

Shipping Routes:

American Line.
Furness-Prince Line.
American-Mediterranean-Levant Line.
Cunard Line.

Customs Tariff:

The pre-war tariff was divided into two parts, the general (maximum) and conventional (minimum) tariffs, which provided for specific duties upon many classifications of commodities.

Consular Regulations:

There are no documents required, nor any restrictions as to marks, weights, etc.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England States, \$0.46 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: About 10 days to Bucharest, from New York.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to Rumania. Limit of weight, 22 pounds. Parcels may not be registered.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Valid.



RUSSIA

In 1914 the Russian Empire, extending from the Baltic Sea on the west to the Bering Strait lying between Siberia and Alaska, and from the Arctic Ocean on the north to the northern border of India on the south, comprised over one-sixth of the land surface of the earth. Its area was more than two and one-half times that of the United States. As a

result of the revolution in 1917, the vast territories of the Russian Empire have fallen apart. Detailed information with respect to the New Russian States will be found under that title. (Page 363).

For statistical purposes this section contains data on Russia as it existed prior to the revolution, excluding Finland and Poland, which are separately treated.

At the present time trade of the United States with Russia is restricted under the provisions of the "Trading With The Enemy" Act to those parts of Russia not controlled by the Soviet Government.

Russia is primarily an agricultural country and agriculture is the principal occupation of about seven-eighths of the population of European Russia. The principal agricultural districts are the Baltic Provinces, the Central Russian Provinces, and Ukraina. In the Baltic Provinces the most important crops are wheat, potatoes, flax, and fruits. In Central Russia rye, buckwheat, flax, and potatoes are cultivated. Agriculture is most advanced and most productive in the "black earth zone," a great part of which is included in Ukraina. The crops in this zone include wheat, rye, oats, corn, and barley; modern agricultural equipment is used extensively and livestock breeding is carried on. To the west of this zone in Bessarabia, wheat is grown in great quantities and barley is the second most important crop. Fruit, especially plums, is extensively produced and sunflowers and flax are cultivated for oil seeds. Livestock breeding is also important. Tobacco is an important crop in South Russia and the cultivation of the grape for the production of wine is actively carried on in Caucasia. Cotton is extensively produced in Erivan, in Transcaucasia and in Turkestan. Sericulture is actively carried on in Transcaucasia and in South Russia.

In general, agriculture is not at a high level in Russia owing to the poverty of the peasantry. In certain districts such as Ukraina, the Baltic Provinces, and Caucasia modern implements are extensively used and scientific methods of agricultural are common. The wider dissemination of modern agricultural methods is being carried on by the cooperative societies which exist throughout Russia.

The mineral wealth of Russia is extensive, but many of the mines are located at long distances from the centers of population. The principal mining districts of European Russia are the Ural Mountains and Don Cossack territory, the province of Ekaterinoslav, and Caucasia. The principal mineral products of the Ural region are iron, coal, gold, platinum, copper, precious stones, and salt. The mining industry of South Russia is by far the most important and produces large quantities of iron and coal. Baku, on the Caspian Sea, is the center of an important petroleum industry, while the Black Sea region of Transcaucasia produces large quantities of manganese.

The manufacturing industry of Russia is relatively undeveloped. The most important manufactured products are textiles, the industry centering largely in Poland. The sugar industry has been developed to some extent as has the manufacture of leather goods, wood products, and flour. A peculiar characteristic of Russia's manufactures is the development on a large scale of domestic handicrafts. Out of these domestic industries large factories have grown which constitute one of the most important elements of Russia's industrial life.

At the present time the railroad system of Russia is reported to be in a state of chaos. Formerly the system of railways in European Russia and Caucasia was extensive, and communication with Siberia was kept open on the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Area and Population

The following table shows the area and the estimated population of Russia in 1915:

Governments and Provinces	Area in square miles	Population
European Russia (including Ciscaucasia):		
Archangel	326,063	505,700
Astrakhan	91,042	1,427,500
Bessarabia	17,143	2,686,600
Chernigov	20,232	3,148,900
Courland	10,435	812,300
Don, Province of	63,532	4,013,400
Estonia	7,605	512,500
Grodno	14,896	2,094,300
Kaluga	11,942	1,497,200
Kasan	24,587	2,900,400
Kharkov	21,041	3,452,000
Kherson	27,337	3,806,900
Kholm	5,213	1,087,800
Kiev	19,676	4,988,000
Kostroma	32,432	1,855,900
Kovno	15,518	1,871,400
Kursk	17,937	3,267,200
Livonia	17,574	1,778,500
Minak	35,220	3,070,900
Mogilev	18,514	2,551,400
Moscow	12,847	3,662,800
Nizhni Novgorod	19,789	2,081,200
Novgorod	45,770	1,729,300
Olonets	49,355	476,200
Orel	18,042	2,816,200
Orenburg	73,254	2,272,000
Penza	14,997	1,940,500
Perm	127,502	4,083,200
Petrograd	17,226	3,197,300
Podolia	16,224	4,127,600
Poltava	19,265	3,906,200
Pskov	16,678	1,447,100
Ryazan	16,190	2,795,000
Samara	58,320	3,809,500
Saratov	32,624	3,432,100
Simbirsk	19,110	2,124,500
Smolensk	21,624	2,210,200
Tambov	25,710	3,555,000
Taurida	23,312	2,183,300
Tula	11,954	2,016,000
Tver	24,975	2,402,900
Ufa	47,109	3,139,100
Vilna	16,181	2,083,200
Vitebsk	16,983	1,984,800
Vladimir	18,821	2,225,900
Vologda	27,699	4,241,800
Voronezh	155,265	1,772,200
Vyatka	25,443	3,087,000
Yaroslavl	59,329	4,062,000
Yekaterinoslavl	13,723	1,416,700
Ciscaucasia	24,477	3,537,300
Kuban	36,645	3,051,200
Stavropol	20,970	1,353,500
Terek	28,153	1,314,900
Total Russia in Europe	1,997,310	149,764,000
Russia in Asia—Transcaucasia		
Baku	15,061	1,119,600
Batum	2,693	187,000
Black Sea Province	3,220	201,800
Daghestan	11,471	732,600
Yelisavetpol	16,991	1,117,200
Erivan	10,725	1,034,800
Kars	7,239	403,000
Kutais	8,145	1,070,300
Sukhum	2,545	147,600
Tiflis	15,776	1,394,800
Zakataly	1,539	101,600

Continued on page 355

Table continued:

Governments and Provinces	Area in square miles	Population
Central Russia, Turkestan, and Transcasian Province:		
Akmolinak	225,074	1,546,500
Semipalatinsk	173,320	874,900
Turgai	169,832	706,200
Uralak	137,679	889,600
Farhana	55,483	2,169,600
Samarcand	26,627	1,207,400
Dyr Daria	194,147	2,026,100
Semirechenak	144,550	1,281,300
Transcasian Province	233,120	552,500
Total Russia in Asia	6,294,119	29,141,500
Total Russian Empire excluding Finland	8,291,429	178,905,600
Principal cities of Russia with their populations:		
European Russia		
Petrograd	2,318,645	56,900
Moscow	1,817,100	55,883
Odessa	631,040	55,528
Kiev	610,190	54,528
Riga	569,100	52,963
Kharkov	258,360	52,000
Saratov	235,500	51,604
Yekaterinoslavl	220,100	50,614
Rostov-on-Don	204,280	50,391
Kasan	195,300	50,225
Ivanovo-Voznesensk	168,498	50,224
Astrakhan	163,800	49,600
Orenburg	146,800	48,504
Samara	144,000	47,541
Tula	140,620	47,744
Reval	137,600	46,800
Kishinev	125,700	45,179
Yaroslavl	120,400	44,140
Minak	117,600	43,600
Nizhni-Novgorod	112,300	43,522
Dvinsk	110,912	43,114
Vitebsk	108,900	42,542
Nikolayev	106,279	42,309
Comel	104,582	42,062
Ufa	106,200	41,600
Perm	105,410	41,578
Tsarsitsyn	100,817	41,160
Kremenchug	98,895	40,611
Kherson	98,540	40,400
Dyloetok	98,170	40,292
Orel	97,200	40,243
Zhitomir	96,800	39,370
Voronezh	94,800	38,686
Kovno	92,810	38,631
Libau	90,744	38,400
Kursk	89,800	38,300
Simferopol	84,170	38,066
Penza	83,100	37,328
Poltava	82,100	36,830
Berdichev	79,151	36,450
Smolensk	76,000	36,134
Yelisavetgrad	75,800	35,450
Kostroma	73,820	35,242
Mohilev-on-Dniepr	72,500	34,923
Tambov	71,400	34,245
Simbirsk	70,500	33,491
Chelyabinsk	70,472	33,242
Yekaterinburg	70,000	32,604
Novosibirsk	69,820	32,414
Constadt	68,273	32,127
Taganrog	68,091	31,918
Grodno	64,100	31,802
Tver	64,100	31,247
Brest-Litovsk	63,579	31,153
Nikolayev	62,607	31,111
Sebastopol	61,849	31,100
Byelaya Tserkov	60,500	
Vyatka	60,100	
Yelets	58,000	
Caucasia		
Tiflis	50,225	327,800
Baku	50,224	237,000
Saliary	49,600	129,904
Yekaterinodar	48,504	107,360
Vladikavkaz	47,541	79,343
Novosibirsk	47,744	66,700
Stavropol	46,800	64,700
Yelisavetpol	45,179	63,400
Kutais	44,140	53,900
Maikop	43,600	52,599
Yeisk	43,522	51,750
Balakany-Sabunchi	43,114	50,131
Alexandropol	42,542	48,938
Armavir	42,309	47,023
Batum	42,062	46,000
Shusha	41,600	42,687
Nukha	41,578	41,804
Labinskaya	41,160	35,519
Fyatigorsk	40,611	35,307
Grosnyi	40,400	34,067
Erivan	40,292	34,000
Khunzakh	40,243	35,539
Temir-Khan-Shura	39,370	33,100
Derbent	38,686	32,718
Romanovskii	38,631	31,632
Kars	38,400	27,500
Sukhum	38,300	25,600
Siberia		
Irkutsk	38,066	129,700
Tomsk	37,328	116,664
Vladivostok	36,830	91,464
Chita	36,450	87,500
Blagovyeschensk	36,134	79,200
Khabarovsk	35,450	62,500
Tobolsk	35,242	51,300
Yakutsk	34,923	25,200
Central Asia		
Tashkent	34,245	272,300
Omak	33,491	135,800
Samarkand	33,242	97,600
Askhabad	32,604	53,900
Uralak	32,414	47,880
Vernyi	32,127	41,600
Semipalatinsk	31,918	34,600
Kustanai	31,802	29,000
Skobelev	31,247	14,090

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Russia in Europe and Asia for eleven years:

Year ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS				Excess of exports (*) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent free	
1909	\$17,108,138	\$160,771	\$17,268,909	\$9,066,695	\$2,778,221	\$11,844,916	75.46	*\$5,423,993
1910	17,730,414	99,397	17,829,811	12,828,660	4,548,552	17,377,212	73.82	*452,599
1911	24,328,926	375,123	24,704,049	8,570,834	3,632,628	12,203,462	70.23	*12,500,587
1912	22,605,137	117,351	22,722,488	17,210,075	4,900,425	22,110,500	77.84	*611,988
1913	26,414,605	50,609	26,465,214	23,278,472	6,036,745	29,315,217	79.41	*2,850,003
1914	31,253,254	49,895	31,303,149	20,260,250	3,059,907	23,320,157	86.88	*7,982,992
1915	59,138,163	1,689,368	60,827,531	2,894,799	499,241	3,394,040	85.29	*57,433,491
1916	309,752,822	490,068	310,242,890	5,532,601	1,384,243	6,916,844	75.34	*303,326,046
1917	553,896,114	4,996,331	558,892,445	7,130,800	2,333,404	9,464,204	75.34	*549,430,181
1918	150,860,162	563,725	151,423,887	15,752,096	3,044,393	18,796,489	83.27	*132,627,398
1919			52,845,775			6,664,275		*52,181,500

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Russia in Europe for 11 years: (Includes Finland prior to 1911).

Year ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS				Excess of exports (*) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent free	
1909	\$15,474,250	\$158,925	\$15,633,175	\$8,605,786	\$2,445,785	\$11,051,571	77.87	*\$4,581,604
1910	16,695,805	94,125	16,789,930	12,252,676	3,943,478	16,196,154	75.65	*593,776
1911	23,157,347	366,920	23,524,267	7,894,006	3,110,158	11,004,164	71.73	*12,520,103
1912	21,400,497	115,163	21,515,660	16,591,274	4,075,649	20,666,923	80.28	*848,737
1913	25,315,679	48,116	25,363,795	21,942,840	5,015,850	26,958,690	81.39	*1,594,895
1914	30,039,887	48,756	30,088,643	18,410,582	2,420,602	20,831,184	88.38	*9,257,459
1915	36,645,276	829,104	37,474,380	2,242,402	269,979	2,512,381	89.25	*34,961,999
1916	178,244,248	450,552	178,694,800	2,817,953	796,033	3,613,986	77.97	*175,080,814
1917	428,155,412	502,695	428,658,107	4,592,012	854,083	5,446,095	84.32	*423,212,012
1918	116,274,926	430,420	116,705,346	12,371,947	2,774,879	15,146,826	81.68	*101,558,520
1919			11,390,457			2,927,434		*8,463,023

Value of the total trade of the United States with Russia in Asia for 11 years:

Year ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS				Excess of exports (*) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent free	
1909	\$1,633,888	\$1,846	\$1,635,734	\$460,909	\$332,436	\$793,345	58.10	*\$842,389
1910	1,034,609	5,272	1,039,881	575,984	605,074	1,181,058	48.77	-141,177
1911	1,171,579	8,203	1,179,782	676,828	522,470	1,199,298	56.43	-19,516
1912	1,204,640	2,188	1,206,828	618,801	824,776	1,443,577	42.87	-236,749
1913	1,098,926	2,493	1,101,419	1,345,632	1,020,895	2,366,527	56.68	-1,255,108
1914	1,213,367	1,139	1,214,506	1,849,668	639,305	2,488,973	74.32	-1,274,467
1915	22,492,887	860,264	23,353,151	652,397	229,262	881,659	74.00	*22,471,492
1916	131,018,276	93,516	131,111,792	1,714,648	588,210	2,302,858	74.46	*128,808,934
1917	125,712,702	4,493,636	130,206,338	2,538,788	1,479,381	4,018,169	63.18	*126,188,169
1918	34,585,236	133,305	34,718,541	3,380,149	269,514	3,649,663	92.62	*31,068,873
1919			41,455,457			2,736,841		*38,718,616

Foreign trade of Russia from 1911 to 1916 with Europe, Asia and Finland, excluding the foreign trade of Finland:

Years	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Years	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1911	\$593,628,700	\$813,205,400	1914	\$588,078,000	\$488,567,100
1912	598,789,800	776,157,900	1915	569,254,000	202,969,200
1913	702,114,000	776,771,100	1916	589,183,000	205,422,000

Imports and exports to and from Europe through European and Black Sea frontiers, and trade with Finland by principal classifications:

Articles	1915	1916	1917 Jan.—June
Exports:			
Articles of food.....	\$87,093,195	\$80,082,500	\$11,134,815
Raw and half-manufactured articles.....	67,281,145	150,946,500	37,589,850
Animals.....	2,575	103,000	2,060
Manufactured goods.....	7,275,405	14,214,000	8,532,005
Total.....	\$161,652,320	\$245,346,000	\$57,258,730
Imports:			
Articles of food.....	38,922,670	65,662,500	21,706,220
Raw and half-manufactured articles.....	153,130,100	299,627,000	103,464,530
Animals.....	448,050	309,000	96,820
Manufactured goods.....	154,680,250	518,399,000	178,095,755
Total.....	\$347,181,070	\$883,997,500	\$303,363,325

Value of imports from principal countries of origin through European, and Black Sea frontiers and from Finland, for 3 years:

IMPORTS FROM	1914	1915	1916
Germany.....	\$215,165,455	\$12,204,470	\$4,667,960
United Kingdom.....	86,189,370	117,301,550	317,337,850
United States.....	39,064,270	77,775,815	217,528,275
France.....	22,108,435	14,829,425	87,058,665
Austria-Hungary.....	12,093,230	735,935	1,250,935
Finland.....	27,666,830	47,255,885	109,282,485
China.....	9,416,260	11,527,760	17,812,820
Italy.....	7,725,515	4,216,305	5,282,870
Netherlands.....	10,003,875	4,252,355	4,061,290
Egypt.....	3,875,890	85,520	
East Indies.....	12,605,140	3,851,685	8,031,940
Norway.....	3,448,955	3,060,645	15,285,200
Belgium.....	2,819,625	295,540	
Turkey.....	4,892,500	306,940	
Denmark.....	3,768,255	3,694,610	6,012,110
Switzerland.....	1,849,880	2,007,470	5,846,280
Sweden.....	5,708,110	27,933,900	47,066,580
Other countries.....	9,943,105	15,843,460	

Imports and exports through the four frontiers of Russia for five years:

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Exports					
Through European frontier.....	\$647,845,800	\$629,960,800	\$360,817,100	\$92,644,300	\$133,371,000
Through Black Sea frontier of Caucasus.....	56,516,600	67,911,900	53,297,300		
Trade with Finland.....	25,345,600	28,258,300	28,462,700	67,758,600	106,799,000
Through Asiatic frontier.....	46,398,800	50,691,200	45,990,000	42,566,300	53,655,000
Total.....	\$776,106,800	\$776,822,200	\$488,567,100	\$202,969,200	\$293,825,000
Imports					
From European frontier.....	\$495,618,900	\$58,759,300	\$436,547,300	\$219,270,100	\$729,708,000
Through Black Sea frontier of Caucasus.....	11,037,600	9,351,300	11,446,400	715,400	1,533,000
Trade with Finland.....	23,067,200	28,616,000	31,886,400	124,530,700	188,559,000
From Asiatic frontier.....	69,036,100	78,438,500	81,197,900	224,737,800	570,950,000
Total.....	\$598,789,800	\$702,161,100	\$561,078,000	\$569,254,000	\$1,405,250,000

Principal imports through European and Black Sea frontiers and from Finland for three years:

IMPORTS	1914	1915	1916
Articles of food and animals:			
Cereal crops.....	\$5,358,060	\$223,510	\$15,450
Rice.....	1,939,490	48,410	
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts.....	7,867,655	2,750,100	
Coffee.....	2,884,000	4,509,855	2,629,075
Tea.....	16,528,410	17,905,005	27,058,615
Tobacco.....	680,830	522,725	
Spirits and wines.....	6,483,850	1,873,570	
Fish.....	12,267,815	3,235,650	13,184,000
Animals.....	1,242,180	448,050	
Various.....	8,238,970	7,633,845	
Total.....	\$63,491,260	\$39,150,720	\$42,887,140
Animal products:			
Leather, hides, and skins.....	21,206,155	22,884,025	61,024,925
Various.....	12,694,235	3,698,215	
Total.....	\$33,900,390	\$26,582,240	\$61,024,925
Timber and wooden goods.....	17,324,085	8,855,425	19,621,500
Ceramics.....	10,527,630	2,794,905	7,107,000
Fuel, asphalt, gum, and resin:			
Coal and Coke.....	27,043,680	7,659,595	24,088,095
Caoutchouc and gutta-percha.....	15,430,945	16,604,115	
Various.....	4,609,250	2,855,160	
Total.....	\$47,083,875	\$27,118,870	\$24,088,095
Chemicals and colors:			
Chemicals.....	12,479,995	18,377,775	
Colours.....	5,216,950	2,634,225	
Various.....	6,285,575	6,850,285	
Total.....	\$23,982,520	\$27,871,285	
Ores, metals, and metal-goods:			
Raw metals.....	28,350,235	38,020,905	92,851,925
Metal goods.....	23,743,560	6,460,700	43,533,465
Machinery.....	64,818,415	23,288,210	63,983,085
Various.....	27,107,025	30,828,415	
Total.....	\$144,019,235	\$98,598,230	\$200,368,475
Paper and paper goods:			
Textile:			
Raw cotton.....	17,598,580	24,420,270	55,053,500
Raw silk.....	45,580,590	21,990,500	7,883,620
Raw wool.....	10,183,610	6,152,190	10,937,570
Cotton yarn.....	20,487,515	3,741,475	16,996,030
Wool yarn.....	3,560,195	1,474,960	2,069,785
Cotton and other textile goods.....	6,852,075	629,330	2,620,835
Various.....	23,674,550	22,324,220	55,026,205
Total.....	\$119,361,550	\$64,316,290	\$95,534,045
Clothes.....	6,351,495	4,680,835	8,806,500

Principal grain exports from European Russia, Caucasus and to Finland for 3 years:

Articles	1914	1915	1916
	tons value	tons value	tons value
Wheat.....	753,600 \$84,408,500	177,600 \$9,579,000	228,500 \$15,089,500
Rye.....	372,800 9,939,500	92,800 5,047,000	99,200 5,619,500
Barley.....	1,929,600 48,616,000	6,400 206,000	3,200 154,500
Oats.....	268,800 7,261,500	1,600 103,000	320 20,600
Maize.....	278,400 6,489,000		51,500 3,200
Other grain products.....	790,400 23,329,500	312,000 20,033,500	342,400 33,838,500
Total.....	4,393,600 \$180,044,000	690,400 \$35,020,000	677,120 \$54,819,600

Principal exports through European and Black Sea frontiers and to Finland for three years:

EXPORTS	1914	1915	1916
Corn, flour, buckwheat, etc.....	\$180,115,585	\$35,016,395	\$54,901,060
Eggs.....	30,124,925	7,369,135	3,408,785
Dairy produce.....	24,894,585	32,051,540	11,845
Sugar.....	3,372,735	5,318,405	5,884,905
Fish and caviar.....	2,156,305	947,085	
Tobacco.....	1,461,055	466,075	1,704,135
Cigarettes.....	578,860	698,340	
Meat.....	2,614,140	677,740	396,035
Alcohol, gin and wines.....	1,216,430	683,405	3,142,015
Various.....	6,886,580	3,865,075	
Articles of food.....	\$253,421,200	\$87,093,195	\$69,448,780
Timber and wooden goods.....	53,776,300	14,054,350	29,430,190
Naphtha and naphtha oils.....	15,490,170	1,614,525	2,439,040
Flax.....	36,359,000	19,948,010	457,388,925
Oil cakes.....	11,623,550	2,276,815	3,154,890
Oleaginous and other grains.....	9,993,575	1,416,250	6,078,545
Furs and leather.....	15,447,940	6,594,060	
Hemp.....	6,637,320	2,616,200	8,370,810
Bristle.....	2,894,300	2,567,790	4,768,385
Wool.....	2,387,025	499,295	1,369,385
Silk.....	291,490	5,150	721,515
Raw metals (chiefly platinum).....	3,412,905	6,582,730	
Various.....	11,501,495	9,163,395	
Raw and semi-manufactured goods.....	\$169,815,070	\$67,278,570	\$113,721,685
Animals.....	6,652,770	2,575	
Gutta percha and rubber.....	2,661,520	982,105	801,340
Cottons.....	651,475	467,105	650,960
Metallic goods.....	1,457,450	1,052,145	2,411,230
Woolens.....	884,770	406,850	53,045
Various.....	5,691,265	4,367,200	
Manufactured goods.....	\$11,346,480	\$7,275,405	\$3,916,575

Value of exports to principal countries of destination through European, Black Sea frontiers and to Finland for 3 years:

EXPORTS	1914	1915	1916
Germany.....	\$128,134,575		
United Kingdom.....	97,057,930	\$77,485,870	\$92,316,840
Netherlands.....	48,768,440	1,030	535,600
France.....	28,652,540	8,538,700	33,257,155
Italy.....	20,896,025	94,245	350,715
Finland.....	28,700,950	68,304,450	102,544,740
Belgium.....	25,332,335		
Austria-Hungary.....	20,037,620		
Denmark.....	9,206,140	212,180	910,520
Turkey.....	7,522,605		
Roumania.....	6,558,940	1,709,800	
Norway.....	2,598,690	226,600	1,195,315
Spain.....	3,492,215		
Sweden.....	3,272,310	2,358,185	3,179,095
United States.....	4,482,045	1,686,110	7,193,520
Egypt.....	2,140,855		
Other countries.....	9,189,145	1,035,150	

Agriculture:

Production and Industry

Production of cereals and potatoes in Russia for 1915 and 1916 in tons:

	1915	1916		1915	1916
Wheat (winter).....	7,044,800	5,216,000	Oats.....	12,724,800	11,952,000
Wheat (summer).....	14,934,400	6,464,000	Barley.....	37,648,400	7,440,000
Rye (winter).....	22,144,000		Various.....	6,014,400	
Rye (summer).....	432,000	20,736,000	Potatoes.....	22,011,200	

In 1918 there were 62,890,412 acres under cultivation, and the cereal production was as follows: Rye, 10,320,000 tons; wheat, 1,136,000 tons; oats, 5,376,000 tons; pulse, 1,024,000 tons; buckwheat, 268,000 tons; barley, 836,000 tons. Potatoes produced in 1918 amounted to 8,240,000 tons. In 1913 there were 154,311 acres which produced 116,700 tons of tobacco.

Cotton production in Central Russian Asia and Transcaucasia for two years in tons:

	1915-1916	1916-1917
Central Russian Asia.....	295,440	217,152
Transcaucasia.....	27,712	16,112
Total.....	323,152	233,264

Acreage of sugar beets and production of beet sugar in Russia from 1903-04 to 1913-14 (including Poland) and from 1914-15 to 1917-18 (excluding Poland):

Years	Acres	Tons	Years	Acres	Tons
1903-1904.....	1,322,254	1,144,733	1911-1912.....	1,946,539	2,025,931
1904-1905.....	1,182,301	922,533	1912-1913.....	1,887,078	1,344,300
1905-1906.....	1,330,764	962,819	1913-1914.....	1,790,795	1,667,952
1906-1907.....	1,316,323	1,427,703	1914-1915.....	1,882,359	1,947,418
1907-1908.....	1,534,763	1,368,931	1915-1916.....	1,810,018	1,648,254
1908-1909.....	1,374,417	1,233,723	1916-1917.....	1,593,743	1,388,484
1909-1910.....	1,374,269	1,262,133	1917-1918 (estimated).....		1,083,343
1910-1911.....	1,667,952	2,108,599			

Forestry:

In European Russia the forests cover an estimated area of 474,000,000 acres, and with Caucasus of 18,700,000 acres. (In Poland forests cover 6,700,000 acres and in Finland, 50,500,000). The total area of the state forests was as follows in 1914: European Russia and Poland 288,496,300 acres, of which 229,258,700 acres were exploited; Caucasus 13,202,000, of which 8,309,500 acres were exploited; Siberia and Central Asia 637,282,300 acres with 274,959,300 exploited. The total state forest area is 938,981,600 acres of which 515,527,500 are exploited.

Mines and Metals:

The mineral resources of Russia are very great. Coal is mined in South Russia, the Urals, Poland, Central Russia, the Caucasus and in Asiatic Russia. There are oil fields at Baku, Grozny, Cheleken, Maikop, Forghana, and Emba near Uralsk. Russia produces about 90 per cent of the world's supply of platinum. The iron and steel industry has been extensively developed within recent years, and before the revolution machinery was being produced in the Baltic provinces and other localities.

Mineral production for 1912, the last year for which complete statistics are available was gold, 156,756 tr. pounds; platinum, 12,117 tr. pounds; silver, 48,305 tr. pounds; lead 1,361 tons; zinc, 13,433 tons; copper, 28,723 tons; pig iron, 4,617,800 tons; iron and steel, 4,099,700 tons; coal, 34,001,000 tons; naphtha, 10,186,000 tons; and salt, 2,096,000 tons.

Coal production of principal coal fields for 3 years in tons:

District	1912	1913	1914
South Russia.....	20,091,840	24,700,640	27,409,600
Poland.....	6,286,400	6,820,960	3,776,000
Ural.....	760,000	1,175,360	1,417,600
Central Russia.....	201,000	293,440	296,960
Caucasus.....	52,720	68,480	65,280
Russia in Asia.....	1,600,000		
Total.....	29,022,560	33,058,880	32,965,440

Pig iron production for 5 years, in tons:

District	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
South Russia.....	2,774,064	3,035,200	2,979,200	2,680,640	2,818,368
Ural.....	809,424	892,800	838,400	804,368	831,464
Central Russia.....	132,624	188,800	168,000	118,352	155,104
North and N. W. Russia.....	1,008				
Poland.....	383,120				
Total.....	4,100,240	4,116,800	3,985,600	3,603,360	3,804,936

Iron and steel produced in the same districts for 5 years, in tons:

District	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
South Russia.....	2,048,992	2,256,640	2,303,840	2,010,400	2,084,848
Ural.....	631,072	652,960	649,600	644,320	655,792
Central Russia.....	157,888	190,400	190,400	178,880	176,160
Volga Region.....	165,648	161,120	162,240	148,320	145,088
N. and Baltic Region.....	245,760	263,040	253,120	207,520	231,908
Poland.....	394,192				
Total.....	3,643,552	3,524,160	3,559,200	3,189,440	3,293,792

Oil production of principal fields for 5 years, in tons:

District	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Baku district.....	7,376	7,504	7,392	6,688	7,136
Grozny.....	1,200	1,040	1,184	1,568	1,408
Cheleken.....	192	192	208	176	176
Maikop.....	128	144	80	64	128
Forghana.....	48	64	16	32	32
Uralak (Emba).....		16	112	272	272
Total.....	8,944	8,960	8,992	8,800	9,152

Production of the Baku oil fields in barrels of 42 gallons each: 1913, 56,640,000; 1914, 50,928,000; 1916, 57,180,000; 1917, 48,276,000.

Salt production for 5 years, in tons:

Classification	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Rock salt.....	499,888	523,920	514,496	551,808	524,160
From salt marshes.....	912,656	1,213,312	1,035,792	917,856	784,640
From brine by evaporation.....	423,584	485,776	469,792	497,376	526,080
Total.....	1,836,128	2,223,008	2,020,080	1,967,040	1,834,880 ①

Note: ① Total production in 1913, 1,947,200 tons.

Fisheries:

The fisheries of Russia, although the third largest in the world, do not produce a sufficient quantity for the needs of the population, and cod fish and herrings are imported to the amount of about \$17,000,000 yearly. The principal products of the fisheries exported are caviar and sturgeon. Production of fisheries, 1913, 1,292,500,000 pounds; 1914, 996,500,000 pounds.

Manufactures:

In 1915 there were in European Russia, exclusive of Poland, and the Caucasus, 14,046 manufacturing establishments employing 1,960,860 persons.

Details of the industrial census of 1908:

Group of Manufactures according to established classification	Number of Factories	Employees of both sexes	Engine Power in h.p.
Cotton.....	986	512,800	384,000
Wool.....	1,037	149,800	94,100
Silk.....	277	33,700	8,300
Flax, hemp, jute.....	275	90,400	51,300
Fibrous articles and other materials.....	384	36,300	11,900
Total for textile industry.....	2,959	823,300	549,700
Metal working:			
Manufacture of machines, tools, plant.....	1,951	248,700	206,500
Metallurgical industry.....	186	195,400	319,200
Factories attached to Naval Dept.....	17	22,300	37,300
Railway workshops.....	176	85,400	27,000
Total for metal-working enterprises.....	2,330	551,900	590,200
Alimentary substances:			
Not liable to excise.....	3,043	92,800	196,200
Paying excise.....	4,563	263,300	180,100
Government spirit depots.....	342	30,500	10,800
Total for group preparing alimentary substances.....	7,948	386,600	387,100
Manufacture of paper, polygraphic products, etc.....	1,333	80,000	85,600
Wood-finishing and manufacture of articles from wood.....	1,902	93,700	76,700
Preparing articles from mineral products.....	1,521	135,500	44,500
Preparing animal products.....	1,153	62,800	18,300
Chemical products.....	476	64,900	52,700
Production and purifying of naphtha.....	323	42,600	113,100
Other miscellaneous manufactures (hydraulic and electrical stations).....	65	4,700	153,200
Total for miscellaneous manufactures.....	6,773	492,400	549,400
Total manufactures taken up in the State Registration of 1908.....	20,010	2,254,500	2,076,500
In addition to the above:			
(1) Production of coal and gold, mines and quarries.....	19,856	387,800	185,900
(2) Technical institutions of the Ministry of War.....	.....	37,300	.....
Total.....	39,866	2,679,600	2,262,500

In 1915-1916 there were 803 distilleries (3,020 in 1913-1914) which produced 11,970,000 gallons of alcohol (140,812,000 gallons in 1913-1914). There were in 1916, 235 sugar factories in Russia, excluding Poland, which produced 1,388,484 tons of beet sugar.

Railways:

Total length, 1913, 46,573 miles, of which 35,987 miles were in European Russia, 10,586 in Asiatic Russia. Government lines amounted to 33,928 miles.

Telegraph:

Length of line 1913, 134,036 miles; of wire 476,177 miles.

Rivers and Canals:

Of a total of 153,782 miles of rivers, canals and lakes in European Russia, 20,670 miles are navigable for steamers, and 7,482 miles for sailing vessels. In Asiatic Russia, of a total of 86,422 miles, 21,421 miles are navigable by steamers and 8,678 miles for sailing vessels.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The legal unit of Russian currency is the silver rouble of 100 kopecks with a par value of \$0.515 U. S. currency. Gold coins are the imperial and half imperial of 15 and 7.5 roubles; also 10-rouble and 5-rouble pieces. There were notes of 500, 100, 50, 25, 10 and 5 roubles.

The metric or English system of weights and measures is customarily employed in foreign trade. The native weights and measures are:

1 dessiatine = 2,705 acres	1 acre = 0.37 dessiatines
1 rouble in gold = 51.46 cents	1 dollar = 1.94 roubles in gold
1 pood = 40 Russian pounds = 36.1 American pounds	1 metric ton = 61 Russian poods = 2204.7 American pounds
1 verst = 0.663 miles	1 mile = 1.508 versts
1 square verst = 0.44 square miles	1 square mile = 2.227 square versts
1 short ton = 55.38 Russian poods = 2,000 American pounds	1 long ton = 62.03 Russian poods = 2,240 American pounds

Language:

Russian is the language of the people. German and French are ordinarily used in commercial correspondence.

Shipping Routes:

American-Mediterranean-Levant Line to Odessa and Batum.

Owing to restrictions in force regarding trade with Russia, and the existing uncertain political conditions in that country, regular service to Russia has not been resumed by most lines. Ships are put on by several lines when cargo offers.

Customs Tariff:

A temporary tariff has been in effect since 1915. There are over two hundred articles enumerated in the tariff list and the duties are specific.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates: Forty-three cents per word from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: To Petrograd, 10 days; to Moscow and Odessa, 11 days.

Parcels Post: Service does not extend to Russia.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.

THE NEW RUSSIAN STATES

As a result of the Russian revolution, what was formerly the Russian Empire was shattered and its territories are in dispute among various contending factions. The most important of these factions are as follows:

(1) the All-Russian Government until recently at Omsk, and headed by General Denikine, in opposition to (2) the Russian Federative Republic, or Soviet Government;

(3) a number of independent or quasi-independent states. The stability of certain of these states is, at present, an unknown quantity; their boundaries are undetermined and constantly shifting, and statistical data concerning them are, in the majority of instances, absolutely lacking. Following is a list of these states:

Finland:

The former Grand-duchy of Finland proclaimed its independence on July 20, 1917; its independence was recognized by Great Britain on May 6, 1919, and by the United States on May 7, 1919. For complete data see page 257.

Poland:

The independence of Poland has been recognized by the Allies and the United States. The boundaries of the new state of Poland have not been finally determined. The territories as yet unadjusted include: (1) regions formerly comprised in the Russian provinces of Grodno, Vilna and Kovno, over which a controversy is being carried on with the de facto state of Lithuania; (2) eastern Galicia, in dispute with the de facto state of Ukraina; (3) the Allenstein area of East Prussia, and the former German territory of Upper Silesia, in which plebiscites are to be taken. Both are to vote either to join Poland or Germany.

For complete data on Poland see page 332.

The Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia and Esthonia:

Each of these have proclaimed their independence, which as yet has not been recognized by the Allies or the United States.

Ukrainia:

The Caucasian states of Daghestan, Georgia and Azerbaijan:

The data at present available with respect to the Baltic States, Ukraina, and the Caucasian states follows.

LITHUANIA

The claims of Lithuania include four former Russian provinces as follows:

Province	Area square miles	Population
Kovno.....	15,518	1,871,400
Vilna.....	16,181	2,083,200
Grodno.....	14,896	2,094,300
Minsk.....	35,220	3,070,900
Total.....	81,815	9,119,800

Portions of the former Russian provinces of Moghilev and Vitebsk are likewise claimed by Lithuania. These claims involve a territory about as large as the combined states of Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Lithuania, according to these claims, would be bounded by Ukraina on the south, Poland on the west, Latvia on the north and Central Russia on the east.

The principal cities included within this territory with their populations: Vilna 204,290; Minsk, 117,600; Kovno, 92,810; Grodno, 64,100. The natural port of Lithuania is Memel, which, according to the terms of the Treaty of Peace, is ceded by Germany to the Allies, and will probably be a free city under the League of Nations.

The principal industry of Lithuania is agriculture, although some manufacturing is carried on in the larger cities.

At the present time Poland occupies the provinces of Grodno and Vilna, and the territory actually in the possession of Lithuania comprises only the province of Kovno. The capital of Lithuania at present is Kovno; the government claims Vilna as its capital.

LATVIA

The claims of the independent state of Latvia are to the territory comprised with the former Russian province of Courland, with an area of 10,435 square miles and a population of 812,300, and about half of the province of Livonia. The area claimed by Latvia is approximately as large as the combined states of Connecticut and Massachusetts and it is bounded by the Baltic Sea, Lithuania and Livonia.

The principal cities included in this territory, with populations: Riga, 569,100; Libau, 90,744; and Mitau, 46,800.

The principal industries of Latvia are agriculture, cattle breeding and fruit raising. There are important manufacturing industries at Riga, Libau and Mitau, including iron works, agricultural machinery factories, tanneries, glass and soap works. Iron and limestone are the principal minerals. The chief crops are rye, barley, oats, wheat, flax and potatoes.

The city of Riga is the principal port of Baltic Russia.

ESTHONIA

Esthonia claims the former Russian province of Esthonia with an area of 7,605 square miles and a population of 512,000. The area of Esthonia is slightly less than that of the state of Massachusetts. The principal city is Reval, on the Gulf of Finland, with a population of 137,600.

Agriculture is the principal industry, and on the large estates, which predominate in the country, is carried on with modern scientific methods. About 16.6 per cent of the total area is under cultivation, 41.7 per cent is under meadow and grass, and 19 per cent is forest. The principal crops are rye, oats, barley, potatoes, and large quantities of vegetables. Cattle breeding and dairy farming flourished. Fishing is an important industry, the principal product being anchovies.

The chief manufacturing industries are distilleries, with an annual output of some 15,000,000 gallons; cotton, woolen, paper and saw mills, iron and machinery and match factories.

The volume of Esthonian foreign trade by ports for pre-war years is estimated by Esthonian delegates to the Peace Conference as follows:

Ports	1912	1913	1914
Reval			
Imports.....	Tons 1,287,000	Tons 1,409,400	Tons 1,242,000
Exports.....	388,800	394,200	334,800
Pernau			
Imports.....	34,200	41,400	16,200
Exports.....		45,000	9,000
Narva			
Imports.....	47,400	41,400	52,200
Exports.....		45,000	9,000

The principal imports are coal, cotton, machinery and herrings. About 80 per cent of the imports are raw and partly manufactured materials for local factories and works. Imports came principally from Great Britain, Denmark and Holland. The principal exports of Esthonia are flax, linseed and some dairy products and timber.

Reval annually consumes large quantities of iron and steel for her shipbuilding, wagon, and machinery plants. The principal commodities in demand at present are machinery, agricultural implements, electrical apparatus, paraffin, wheat, coal, suet, cotton, automobile tires, sugar, benzine, and oil.

Trade Regulations:

A council for foreign trade is to be instituted, to consist of the Minister of Trade and Industry, the Ministers for Food Control, Agriculture, War, and Foreign Affairs, or their representatives. Representatives of the cooperative societies and commercial and financial experts are to be invited to sit as advisers. All export and transit trade without the permission of the Council for Foreign Trade is to be prohibited. Export and transit permits are to be issued by the Department for Foreign Trade at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, according to the decisions of the Council for Foreign Trade. The Council for Foreign Trade will also come to definite decisions, regarding all orders and sales by the Government.

Export permits will be issued only to such firms as have trade licenses of the first class and to industrial concerns possessing at least fourth class licenses.

All foreign currency obtained in payment for exports is to be collected by the Estonian Bank and to remain under the control of the Government for the service of importers. The control of the currency is to be carried out by the currency-control committee of the Estonian Bank. If during the space of one month the currency held to the credit of an exporter has not been employed, he is obliged to dispose of it to the Estonian Bank at the exchange value prevailing on that day.

The import of the following goods can be effectuated without a special permit: Iron, steel, nails, agricultural machinery and implements, factory machinery and plant, grain, sugar, salt, oils for burning purposes, petroleum, gasoline, naphtha, mazut, lubricating oils, machine and cylinder oils, footwear (chrome, Russian, and sole leather), hay and vegetable seed, cloth (woolen, cotton, and linen).

The importation of fancy goods and other unnecessary articles, including wines and alcoholic liquors, is prohibited.

The importation of all other goods is permitted only with the sanction of the Council for Foreign Trade.

The sale of imported goods is to be controlled under the law against profiteering.

Transit trade is permitted only to such countries as do not stand under the blockade of the Allied Powers. Transit goods in Estonia are subject to the custom house control and regulations, as set forth in the former Russian customs laws. Copies of the invoice and bill of lading must be supplied.

Transit goods can be warehoused in the Estonian harbors and railway stations, where such accommodation is available and a custom house is at hand, at the expense and risk of the importer. It is also permitted to repack goods and to transfer them to another consignee.

A war tax of 2 per cent. ad valorem will be charged on transit goods, to be charged according to either the invoice or the price as quoted at the London exchange. The war tax is to be paid either in gold or in the currency of the country whence the goods were exported. The war tax for Russian goods is to be paid either in Russian gold at par or in the currency of the country for which the goods are destined.

Goods sent by and for the account of the American Relief Administration to Russia are to be free from this war tax. Transit goods are free from requisition and sequestration.

UKRAINIA

The most extensive claims of the Ukrainian Government are to part of the former Russian provinces of Grodno and Minsk (conflicting with Lithuania), the provinces of Volhynia, Podolia, Bessarabia (conflicting with Roumania), Kherson, Kiev, Poltava,

Chernigov, Kharkov, Ekaterinoslav, Taurida, parts of Kurak, Voronezh, the Province of the Don Cossacks.

With the exception of the area in dispute with Lithuania and Roumania, and excluding the province of the Don Cossacks, the area of the Ukrainian state, comprising the districts formerly known as "Little Russia," "South Russia" and part of "West Russia," is approximately equivalent to that of the combined New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia. According to this estimate the area and population is as follows:

Provinces	Area square miles	Population 1915
Kherson.....	27,337	3,806,900
Chernigov.....	20,232	3,148,900
Poltava.....	19,265	3,906,200
Kharkov.....	21,041	3,542,000
Kiev.....	19,676	4,988,000
Podolia.....	16,224	4,127,600
Volhynia.....	27,699	4,241,800
Kherson.....	27,337	3,806,900
Taurida.....	23,312	2,133,300
Ekaterinoslav.....	24,477	3,537,300
Total.....	226,600	37,238,900

Principal cities with populations: Odessa, 631,040; Kiev, 610,190; Kharkov, 258,360; Ekaterinoslav, 220,100; Kherson, 98,540; Zhitomir, 96,500; Poltava, 82,100; Chernigov, 38,460.

Ukraine includes the most fertile agricultural district of Russia. The principal industry is agriculture, and the chief products are wheat, rye, oats, corn and barley. Wheat was formerly exported in large quantities through Odessa. Agriculture was formerly carried on with the most modern and scientific methods.

Ukraine likewise possesses the principal deposits of iron ore in European Russia. They are located in the western part of Ekaterinoslav and eastern Kherson, the latter being about two hundred miles distant from the coal fields of the Donetz basin, which produce both anthracite and coking coal. There are several large iron and steel works in Ukraine, and manufacturing is carried on in the principal cities.

At present Ukraine is the scene of constant warfare between the forces of the Nationalist Party and those of the Soviet Government.

THE GEORGIAN REPUBLIC

Claims approximately one-third of Transcaucasia, with an approximate area of 31,484 square miles and a population of over 2,000,000. The boundaries of the de facto republic are the Black Sea on the west, the Caucasus Mountains, the Azerbaijan state and Armenia.

Principal cities with populations: Batum, 46,000, the most important Black Sea port; Kutais, 53,900; Tiflis, 327,800.

The exports from the Black Sea port of Batum in 1913 amounted to about \$66,450,000, the imports to about \$9,150,000. One-half the exports is represented by petroleum shipped from Baku on the Caspian Sea (in the Azerbaijan state) and the remainder by silk, wheat, barley, manganese ore, corn, wool, oilcake, carpets and licorice. The principal imports were machinery and tin plate.

The principal industries are agriculture, sericulture and the mining of manganese and copper.

THE REPUBLIC OF THE AZERBAIJAN TARTARS

Claims the eastern portion of Transcaucasia bordering on the Caspian Sea, and bounded by Persia, Armenia, Georgia and Daghestan. The principal industry is centered in the petroleum fields near Baku, which, in 1916, produced 57,180,000 barrels of 42 gallons each. Other important industries are silk growing, the raising of livestock and the cultivation of the grape. The principal city is Baku, with a population of 237,000.

DAGHESTAN

Includes the former Russian province of that name with an area of 11,471 square miles and a population of 732,600. The most important city is Valdikavaz, with a population of 79,343, lies northeast of the Caucasus Mountains and borders on the Caspian Sea. Besides the province of Daghestan, the new state likewise claims part of Terek, with an area of 28,153 square miles and a population of 1,314,900. Agriculture, the breeding of livestock, fishing, the growing of grapes for wine and of sunflowers for oilseed, and the cultivation of fruit, are the principal industries. Rye, wheat, oats, barley and potatoes are the principal agricultural crops.

SPAIN

(See Map, Page 337)

A state in southwestern Europe comprising the larger part of the Iberian peninsula. In area it is a little larger than the combined areas of the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. Madrid, the capital, is a little larger than Cincinnati; Barcelona, the second city, is larger than Los Angeles. The climate of the country is warm.

The principal industries of Spain are agriculture, fruit raising, mining, and manufacturing. The most important crops are wheat, barley, and olives, which are cultivated extensively throughout the whole of the southern part of the country. Of minerals iron, copper, coal, lead, and zinc are the most important. Of the manufacturing industries the manufacture of textiles, the production of olive oil and that of semi-manufactured iron and steel are the most important.

The railways of Spain touch all the principal ports and producing centers and connect with those of France and with the railway system of Portugal.

The per capita imports of Spain in 1917 amounted to \$11.47. The per capita exports in the same year amounted to \$11.94. In 1915 the United States supplied 24.6 per cent of the total imports and received 4.9 per cent of the total exports.

Although for administrative purposes the Canary Islands, consisting of the islands of Tenerife, Grand Canary and Palma, with four smaller islands, lying in the Atlantic Ocean about 60 miles from the west coast of Africa, are included in the Kingdom of Spain as a province, the statistics of commerce are separately recorded, and are given on the following pages in separate tables.

Area and Population

The area of continental Spain is 190,050 square miles, of the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands and the Spanish possessions on the north and west coast of Africa 4,733 square miles making a total of 194,783 square miles.

Estimated population for the principal cities of Spain:

City	Population, 1917	City	Population, 1917	City	Population, 1917
Madrid.....	648,760	Palma.....	67,544	Coruña.....	60,483
Barcelona.....	621,419	Cádiz.....	66,106	Linares.....	37,039
Valencia.....	245,871	Córdoba.....	72,316	Badajoz.....	37,600
Sevilla.....	164,322	Santander.....	72,373	Alcoy.....	33,896
Malaga.....	140,975	S. Cruz (Canaries).....	79,889	Vitoria.....	34,304
Murcia.....	133,012	Las Palmas.....	69,758	Castellón.....	33,286
Zaragoza.....	124,455	Jerez.....	62,628	Burgos.....	32,675
Cartagena.....	102,542	Alicante.....	58,068	Salamanca.....	32,971
Bilbao.....	100,461	Gijón.....	55,248	Pamplona.....	30,779
Granada.....	82,726	Oviedo.....	55,913	Jaén.....	30,947
Valladolid.....	71,838	San Sebastián.....	56,779	Huelva.....	34,492
Lorca.....	70,807	Almería.....	48,614		

Area and estimated population (1917), of the 49 provinces of Spain:

Province	Area in sq. miles	Population	Pop. per sq. mile	Province	Area in sq. miles	Population	Pop. per sq. mile
Alava.....	1,175	98,350	82.0	Logroño.....	1,946	186,792	96.7
Albacete.....	5,737	285,962	41.3	Lugo.....	3,814	481,478	116.7
Alicante.....	2,185	502,607	215.1	Madrid.....	3,084	953,300	282.5
Almería.....	3,360	393,680	106.8	Málaga.....	2,812	530,476	179.4
Ávila.....	3,042	214,008	65.9	Murcia.....	4,453	633,776	112.4
Badajoz.....	8,451	644,220	66.4	Navarra.....	4,055	319,015	75.8
Baleares.....	1,935	333,129	161.1	Oviedo.....	2,694	417,293	150.1
Barcelona.....	2,968	1,197,601	381.3	Palencia.....	4,205	719,762	162.3
Burgos.....	5,480	351,865	72.2	Pontevedra.....	3,256	199,689	59.1
Cáceres.....	7,667	421,959	47.2	Salamanca.....	1,695	516,466	274.7
Cádiz and Ceuta.....	2,834	478,802	165.0	Santander.....	4,829	339,821	66.4
Canarias.....	2,807	506,414	127.5	Segovia.....	2,108	323,636	142.3
Castellón.....	2,495	320,374	124.5	Sevilla.....	2,635	173,160	60.4
Ciudad Real.....	7,620	425,729	42.2	Soria.....	5,428	624,233	100.4
Córdoba.....	5,299	534,822	85.8	Tarragona.....	3,983	159,423	39.0
Coruña.....	3,051	699,347	215.7	Teruel.....	2,505	333,920	136.3
Cuenca.....	6,636	284,407	37.6	Toledo.....	5,720	257,063	43.0
Gerona.....	2,264	331,231	140.7	Valencia.....	5,919	442,162	66.3
Granada.....	4,928	545,873	99.9	Valladolid.....	4,150	926,486	195.2
Guadalajara.....	4,676	216,284	42.8	Vizcaya (Biscay).....	2,922	288,067	96.9
Guipúzcoa.....	728	250,054	269.0	Zamora.....	836	380,668	418.3
Huelva.....	3,913	343,980	79.1	Zaragoza.....	4,097	271,265	67.2
Huesca.....	5,848	249,047	41.8		6,726	477,017	66.2
Jaca.....	5,203	565,293	98.8				
León.....	5,936	399,983	66.6				
Lérida.....	4,690	252,813	60.4	Total.....	194,783	20,842,902	105.2

The chief emigration from Spain is to Argentina, Cuba, Brazil, Uruguay and Mexico.

Emigration figures for the years 1914-1917 inclusive:

Year	Male	Female	Total	Year	Male	Female	Total
1914.....	45,279	21,317	66,596	1916.....	18,959	9,740	28,699
1915.....	36,420	13,939	50,359	1917.....	33,976	9,075	43,051

The percentage of illiteracy in Spain is very high. The census taken in 1910 showed that 38.59 per cent of the population could read and write, 1.77 per cent could read only and 59.35 per cent could neither read nor write.

Commerce

The total foreign commerce of Spain during the year 1918 amounted to \$280,400,270, of which \$109,773,375 was the value of imports and \$170,626,895 the value of exports, compared with a total trade of \$488,118,119 in 1917, of which \$239,110,098 represented imports and \$249,008,091 exports. Although the foreign commerce of Spain for the year 1918 showed a great decrease in comparison with that of the previous year, the balance of trade was in Spain's favor, by \$60,853,520, in contrast to 1917 when it was against it by \$4,508,046.

The 1918 imports included \$6,094,570 in gold bullion and coin, against \$106,339,379 worth in 1917 and \$63,968,257 in 1916. The export of gold and silver in 1918 amounted to \$1,713,254, compared with \$2,389,672 in 1917. Exclusive of the imports and exports of gold and silver in bullion and coin, the balance of trade was in Spain's favor by more than \$65,000,000.

Eleven years of total foreign trade of the United States with Spain:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of Exports (%) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent.	
1909.....	\$19,653,427	\$25,576	\$19,679,003	\$6,045,643	\$8,031,421	\$14,077,064	42.95	\$*5,601,939
1910.....	18,899,125	65,278	18,964,403	7,388,661	11,064,617	18,453,278	40.04	*511,125
1911.....	24,760,914	304,002	25,064,916	9,266,559	10,518,439	19,784,998	46.83	*5,279,918
1912.....	25,030,211	27,279	25,057,490	10,318,555	11,612,879	21,931,434	47.05	*3,126,056
1913.....	31,209,453	262,270	31,471,723	12,507,901	10,712,111	23,220,012	53.87	*8,251,711
1914.....	30,195,622	191,947	30,387,569	10,874,550	13,784,317	24,658,867	44.10	*5,728,702
1915.....	37,835,470	277,499	38,112,969	7,114,492	10,913,000	18,027,492	39.46	*20,085,477
1916.....	52,287,417	549,304	52,836,721	14,180,590	13,683,540	27,864,130	50.89	*24,972,591
1917.....	76,855,034	123,316	76,978,350	15,867,107	20,995,464	36,862,571	43.05	*40,115,779
1918.....	66,435,169	728,119	67,163,288	8,142,981	16,422,584	24,565,565	33.15	*42,597,723
1919.....			98,931,638			30,979,183		*67,952,455

Value of the foreign trade of Spain for ten years:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1909.....	\$202,649,827	\$196,715,952	1914.....	\$188,338,070	\$159,704,810
1910.....	213,157,393	207,532,042	1915.....	217,677,331	227,462,417
1911.....	206,765,024	212,543,120	1916.....	230,664,231	234,502,052
1912.....	220,145,658	221,176,628	1917.....	239,110,998	249,008,091
1913.....	273,084,923	236,636,189	1918.....	109,773,375	170,626,895

Value of principal imports for 5 years:

Articles	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Animals live:					
Horses.....	\$206,188	\$10,576	\$145,859	\$225,465	\$318,877
Mules and mares.....	371,598	241,316	278,513	530,332	740,056
Agricultural implements.....	1,415,937	907,229	1,526,089	688,054	365,282
Breadstuffs:					
Barley and other cereals.....	305,129	23,879	880	43,228	280,002
Maize.....	5,843,803	5,950,699	3,112,030	1,594,272	4,977,890
Wheat.....	16,747,491	14,708,458	11,470,316	2,002,568	362
Cars, carriages, other vehicles and parts:					
Automobiles and parts.....	940,037	572,674	833,498	1,635,872	967,542
Cars, passenger, freight and parts.....	797,656	31,977	15,857	363,344	235,951
Bicycles, motorcycles and parts.....	395,940	306,975	303,579	394,503	246,226
Carriages and other vehicles and parts.....	17,279	8,349	4,928	2,636	1,719
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines:					
Dyes.....	2,875,816	2,440,247	1,980,609	1,529,496	1,073,105
Drugs, chemicals and other medicines.....	4,461,394	3,891,201	3,854,755	2,649,789	1,292,619
Clocks, watches and parts.....	755,996	864,631	1,340,917	1,447,206	1,085,451
Coal and Coke:					
Coal.....	11,723,330	8,079,234	9,440,497	5,119,433	2,187,708
Coke and briquets.....	2,335,838	1,125,760	876,896	462,181	381,491
Cocoa, crude.....	2,455,840	2,293,931	2,621,078	2,841,930	3,203,769
Coffee.....	5,815,315	5,606,783	5,714,285	6,396,696	5,746,232
Cork, bars, slabs and granulated.....	500,352	333,097	224,907	117,743	99,092
Copper wire.....	873,368	6,972	825,104	970,720	387,807
Cotton and Manufactures of:					
Unmanufactured.....	22,755,325	38,532,651	27,574,368	26,146,267	16,208,769
Manufactures of.....	2,120,405	2,042,989	2,517,024	2,291,220	2,257,009
Eggs.....	1,032,581	425,781	221,207	414,916	186,368
Electric lamps, including bulbs.....	588,903	443,499	403,479	307,254	76,652
Explosives.....	21,966	6,972	338,859	2,840	9,197
Fertilizer:					
Nitrate of soda.....	1,571,455	1,311,913	1,815,067	2,260,413	810,023
Phosphate of lime, natural.....	1,463,811	1,221,647	1,661,128	750,663	662,563
Other.....	4,759,599	3,587,213	2,895,193	609,222	5,402
Fibers, Vegetables and textile grasses:					
Unmanufactured.....	2,528,711	3,787,175	2,625,150	2,236,105	2,911,517
Manufactures of.....	1,008,508	733,818	673,148	490,050	244,079
Fish, cod.....	6,694,458	5,954,625	4,683,691	3,391,869	3,934,729
Fruits and nuts.....	564,574	717,110	741,920	1,241,432	2,253,479
Glass and glassware.....	660,736	408,559	317,736	256,718	175,702
Hides and skins.....	2,642,956	6,343,001	6,421,648	5,683,761	5,364,425

Continued on page 372.

Table continued:

Articles	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
India rubber gutta-percha and substitutes:					
Unmanufactured.....	\$707,173	\$1,109,531	\$1,086,278	\$1,564,298	\$965,439
Tires.....	1,109,171	891,305	2,030,837	1,730,823	462,263
Other manufactures of.....	513,125	866,305	889,507	1,066,216	676,575
Insecticides, including sulphate of copper.....	618,468	658,733	394,143	20,650	15,384
Iron and steel, manufactures of:					
Wire, including cables.....	460,317	234,952	391,135	153,410	152,089
Wire, covered, electric.....	360,808	49,794	43,815	57,342	66,981
Machinery:					
Electric motors and dynamos.....	2,909,072	1,115,460	1,652,766	1,452,565	1,561,031
Gas and steam engines.....	573,766	201,243	235,134	221,386	139,668
Locomotives and tenders.....	1,500,866	249,677	683,626	701,267	111,018
Hydraulic motors.....	228,668	292,875	201,370	129,125	1,131,835
Machine tools.....	611,895	391,107	847,177	872,015	205,664
Sewing and embroidery machines.....	524,227	522,368	603,787	454,575	100,155
Typewriters.....	382,198	318,516	536,903	1,896,542	524,525
Pumps.....	240,188	106,019	136,870	107,721	1,249,230
Wheels, iron and steel.....	359,172	70,531	187,540	213,714	381,799
Other machinery.....	5,705,393	3,204,679	3,384,911	1,896,542	59,339
Kitchen utensils.....	788,911	360,784	296,370	123,963	
Leather, tanned skins and manufactures of.....	1,323,737	1,307,626	1,725,522	1,353,309	945,180
Lime and cement.....	520,777	208,531	122,041	25,070	14,560
Meat and dairy products:					
Birds, for food, live and dead.....	267,660	237,585	110,526	110,526	738
Tallow and other animal fats.....	2,223,304	1,698,833	1,422,971	1,387,932	66,325
Sausage casings.....	544,456	983,772	771,679	913,169	41,696
Butter and substitutes.....	246,502	239,203	172,116	124,049	106,924
Cheese.....	904,628	562,002	72,077	402,276	
Milk, condensed.....	1,026,023	883,744	1,085,848	883,625	734,008
Oils:					
Lubricating.....	731,992	846,147	956,149	677,331	340,845
Petroleum.....	1,404,456	1,436,909	1,435,904	1,390,838	137,799
Paper and manufactures of, including pulp.....	2,146,967	2,014,401	2,390,699	1,686,799	1,534,176
Paraffin.....	747,370	1,192,283	1,190,284	930,679	202,944
Seeds:					
Flaxseed or linseed, sesame seed, etc.	5,245,355	5,633,193	3,845,203	2,842,286	1,301,447
Other, including carob beans.....	978,369	59,707	109,266	71,987	36,849
Silk and manufactures of:					
Unmanufactured.....	757,975	867,834	807,999	802,989	990,569
Floss.....	890,210	992,588	716,661	505,747	767,258
Fabrics.....	1,515,117	1,393,249	2,647,474	1,588,078	1,475,644
Other manufactures of.....	714,436	801,511	987,324	1,547,011	1,323,558
Telegraph and telephone materials.....	471,138	406,187	843,842	602,313	531,575
Tobacco and manufactures of.....	3,419,067	3,657,135	3,228,984	2,991,749	5,225,097
Unmanufactured.....	565,111	392,810	437,379	640,335	860,207
Tin and manufactures of.....	792,944	945,791	908,688	769,922	244,130
Vegetables:					
Click peas.....	1,466,175	404,551	449,548	116,870	20,074
Other, fresh, preserved and dried.....	716,526	214,761	140,546	164,187	72,866
Vessels and docks:					
Steamers.....	3,268,787	1,866,375	906,735	1,035,721	321,391
Other vessels and docks.....	145,139	57,249	430,573	647,046	379,502
Wood and manufactures of:					
Planks and boards.....					
Common.....	6,380,384	5,312,975	3,519,335	1,656,380	1,059,592
Fine.....	307,748	195,550	276,791	221,072	115,114
Poles and posts.....	603,392	625,006	414,925	121,908	146,003
Railway sleepers.....	288,371	25,713	25,652	6,078	30,712
Staves.....	792,348	655,188	992,887	932,687	520,798
Wool:					
Unmanufactured.....	1,435,918	501,006	797,427	1,067,226	4,724,654
Manufactures of.....	849,324	39,653,762	63,968,267	106,339,379	943,434
Gold.....	4,570,776	3,368,881	2,271,478	282,677	6,094,570
Silver.....	325,298	11,224,169	15,932,029	16,312,698	51,338
All other articles.....	14,876,269				11,087,113
Total.....	\$188,338,070	\$217,677,331	\$230,664,231	\$239,110,098	\$109,773,375

Principal articles of import by countries of origin for 3 years:

Articles	1914					
	United States	Argentina	France	Germany	Great Britain	Netherlands
Agricultural implements.....	\$504,710		\$157,443	\$274,246	\$185,026	\$2,756
Automobile parts.....	100,440		560,065	85,264	101,927	
Breadstuffs:						
Maize or corn.....	1,301	\$3,614,480	35,687	598	4,388	57
Wheat.....	2,332,595	122,178	117,556	217,888	14,587	
Coal.....	102,008		71,953	590,627	10,790,019	160,219
Copper wire.....	75,422		386,088	244,667	13,118	12,843
Cotton unmanufactured.....	15,957,143	54,317	73,311	34,743	164,349	
Fish, cod.....	9,038		266,291	18,520	1,649,148	
Hides and skins.....	7,995	323,601	122,544	26,479	46,859	911
India rubber tires.....	3,412		203,204	347,146	115,661	
Motors, locomotives, etc.:						
Electric motors, dynamos.....	705,165	40	289,711	1,323,928	285,012	1,991
Locomotives, tenders and parts.....	4,956		91,453	859,328	131,290	
Typewriters.....	191,757	35	4,647	57	12,484	
Oil, petroleum.....	1,327,970		418,789	63,992	9,409	162
Seeds, flax, sesame, etc.....		42,003	462,323	46,149	901,089	21,684
Tallow and other animal fats.....	3,402	398,110	10,132	2,280	3,243,045	
Vessels, steamers.....						
Articles	1915					
	United States	Argentina	France	Great Britain	Netherlands	
Agricultural implements.....	\$434,575		\$103,736	\$164,724	\$7,182	
Automobile parts.....	164,643		296,639	56,915		
Breadstuffs:						
Maize or corn.....	347	\$5,911,964	136		81,954	
Wheat.....	9,937,320	4,630,618			7,673,193	374
Coal.....	380,024		9,773		50,838	
Copper wire.....	412,122		87,617		1,218,226	91
Cotton unmanufactured.....	3,098,375		7,072		1,152,323	
Fish, cod.....	5,160		77,624		51,523	
Hides and skins.....	578,972	2,048,689	170,882		172,551	
India rubber tires.....	21,337		407,865			
Motors, locomotives, etc.:						
Electric motors, dynamos.....	148,848		126,014	150,793	17,486	
Locomotives, tenders and parts.....	14,320	50	1,789	207,248	2,343	
Typewriters.....	251,168		6,850		27,723	438
Oil, petroleum.....	1,436,047				185	
Seeds, flax, sesame, etc.....		731,722		98,849	46,670	73
Tallow and other animal fats.....	16,638	133,275	423,164	877,286	195	
Vessels, steamers.....	1,051,812		6,069	334,430	49,413	
Articles	1916					
	United States	Argentina	France	Great Britain	Netherlands	
Agricultural implements.....	\$1,130,260	\$19	\$94,120	\$134,877	\$161	
Automobile parts.....	529,978		158,472	71,825		
Breadstuffs:						
Maize or corn.....	137	3,090,012	13		568	
Wheat.....	9,334,198	2,613,281	14		9,209,395	
Coal.....	227,611		5,664		20,822	
Copper wire.....	791,200		3,957		242,405	
Cotton unmanufactured.....	21,910,265		156		1,330,539	
Fish, cod.....	168		43,586		36,234	
Hides and skins.....	23,800	1,243,457	36,234		862,930	
India rubber tires.....	66,370		1,026,661			
Motors, locomotives, etc.:						
Electric motors, dynamos.....	579,179	17	170,694		34,622	
Locomotives, tenders and parts.....	560,303		940		6,711	
Typewriters.....	506,522		7,459			
Oil, petroleum.....	1,422,075					
Seeds, flax, sesame, etc.....		870,615	106,620			
Tallow and other animal fats.....	17,535	482,628	186,620			
Vessels, steamers.....	77,911					

Value of imports and exports by countries for 1913, 1914 and 1915:

Countries	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1913	1914	1915	1913	1914	1915
United States.....	\$30,147,441	\$26,549,499	\$53,598,356	\$12,995,082	\$11,459,080	\$11,275,220
Porto Rico.....	143,882	1,321,631	1,665,320	450,480	558,660	383,045
Philippine Islands.....	3,852,010	3,298,562	3,955,589	1,269,069	1,232,678	934,006
Argentina.....	19,974,720	6,883,672	15,541,022	12,773,563	7,440,632	12,258,950
Austria Hungary.....	1,800,286	1,291,606	122,956	1,583,521	964,731	
Belgium.....	8,100,086	4,983,847	109,829	8,150,118	3,962,821	
Brazil.....	2,598,640	316,115	2,289,106	984,392	452,010	645,236
Bulgaria.....	14,548		17,410	143		4,321
Chile.....	1,056,257	1,306,871	1,590,557	1,365,170	1,020,835	472,439
China.....	905,382	622,523	435,698	555	1,502	2,386
Colombia.....	277,472	66,586	541,983	599,541	442,829	400,794
Cuba.....	445,959	1,098,316	1,805,738	11,616,991	9,355,887	10,369,994
Denmark.....	1,651,772	1,314,183	1,299,739	753,199	751,900	203,712
Ecuador.....	674,020	875,509	660,480	195,949	243,334	274,203
Egypt.....	2,110,800	1,612,640	2,426,720	109,720	53,227	92,891,551
France.....	36,768,276	24,166,470	15,078,520	58,993,977	45,152,161	2,821,213
Germany.....	1,130,426	896,516	646,706	1,396,570	7,833,268	1,583
Greece.....	33,336,593	19,462,272	3,779,021	13,395,342	41,895,589	47,305,180
Great Britain.....	44,040,456	39,509,373	65,321,218	41,682,820		
British Colonies:						
Asia (inc. India).....	1,625,919	1,316,629	1,643,675	495,189	357,963	167,716
N. & S. America.....	10,790,085	10,045,183	11,451,299	161,169	142,129	310,825
Gibraltar.....	277,800	257,544	16,747	904,601	991,747	924,050
Oceania.....	294,328	3,574,520	137,295	155,228	148,157	68,812
Italy.....	2,845,036	3,936,053	3,481,493	6,250,033	9,117,429	14,078,786
Mexico.....	804,279	1,510,769	1,129,161	1,677,363	597,760	284,293
Morocco.....	1,126,961	511,330	513,992	2,853,235	2,413,687	3,853,864
Netherlands.....	3,335,629	2,729,776	1,512,105	11,497,380	7,254,601	3,576,805
Netherlands Colonies:						
Oceania.....	1,678,246	1,291,438	1,080,325	2,289	107,563	21,904
Norway.....	2,952,793	3,142,958	2,972,414	403,232	627,682	1,432,048
Panama.....	35,093	33,347	21,799	577,450	746,468	813,327
Peru.....	87,091	11,049	39,431	285,310	231,557	176,732
Portugal.....	10,171,828	4,731,579	3,567,992	8,526,225	3,817,704	3,023,485
Roumania.....	1,013,895	4,032,799	16,824	2,261	120,967	4,486,133
Russia.....	8,095,233	8,512,524	126,724	1,491,625	484,285	698,396
Sweden.....	3,208,366	2,883,133	3,038,859	330,393	650,808	1,043,257
Switzerland.....	4,486,823	3,546,929	4,146,342	2,537,090	734,753	100
Turkey.....	2,289,365	1,955,455	52,256	1,036,983	1,042,764	2,245,781
Uruguay.....	1,013,980	377,924	1,430,546	1,953,272	471,341	596,058
Venezuela.....	1,770,463	1,370,977	1,724,493	679,022	4,455,726	5,620,521
Spanish Colonies.....	1,275,403	1,471,318	2,106,942	4,027,280	672,707	909,319
All other countries.....	5,116,978	5,107,761	6,173,490	938,557		
Total.....	\$254,690,620	\$199,955,865	\$217,212,722	\$215,101,329	\$169,756,300	\$226,490,662

Value of principal exports for 4 years:

Articles	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Animals live:					
Horses, mules and mares.....	\$365,117	\$68,099	\$1,601,901	\$617,098	\$992,596
Cows.....	539,370	211,600	222,206	4,727	
Automobiles.....	58,320	45,360	34,560		
Breadstuffs:					
Rice.....	1,254,817		2,664,287	2,336,632	1,308,596
Wheat flour.....	359,794		676,431	20,179	106,461
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, medicines:					
Glycerin.....	153,098	202,117	181,502	216,820	195,288
Rosin.....	390,841	600,577	465,829	424,600	240,591
Saffron.....	1,557,738	1,383,030	1,563,912	2,020,770	1,322,514
Tartar, crude.....	799,431	999,499	620,506	494,941	920,781
Copper and manufactures of:					
Ore.....	325,187	112,286	154,765	110,582	58,208
Precipitate of copper.....	2,081,077	2,161,795	2,366,444	2,434,985	2,040,189
Bars.....	4,628,809	4,617,940	3,709,145	5,442,402	3,044,184
Cork and manufactures of.....	7,942,990	7,745,415	6,114,804	5,851,994	4,697,271

Continued on page 375

Table continued:

Articles	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Cotton, manufactures of:					
Knitted goods.....	\$2,718,151	\$8,651,058	\$4,554,957	\$4,354,881	\$2,535,317
Piece goods.....	4,801,640	12,461,715	12,166,600	14,198,078	14,867,369
Thread.....	566,546	2,966,115	4,934,267	4,557,304	1,154,043
Fertilizers.....	596,111	412,006	324,116	200,794	53,202
Fibers, vegetable and textile grasses, manufactures of:					
Eaparto, unmanufactured.....	735,079	616,871	674,959	461,809	85,938
Hemp shoes.....	974,980	1,388,862	1,117,648	2,257,338	789,119
Other manufactures of.....	782,210	2,809,723	1,671,274	1,488,658	1,718,745
Fish:					
Sardines.....	3,511,049	3,226,833	3,617,366	4,252,671	2,435,212
Other.....	1,729,676	2,148,923	4,514,026	4,202,671	4,565,771
Fruits and nuts:					
Grapes.....	2,334,291	1,740,383	1,057,750	2,918,113	1,963,791
Oranges.....	10,362,751	9,852,563	5,322,092	8,276,963	3,560,073
Olives.....	2,102,329	1,238,876	2,260,046	3,238,117	1,529,495
Raisins.....	1,596,919	1,147,000	847,751	1,890,141	1,661,836
Almonds.....	2,131,567	3,787,319	2,610,610	3,093,475	4,438,043
Filberts.....	1,359,906	1,228,308	950,314	719,815	1,249,896
Glass and glassware.....	326,407	991,538	1,147,108	484,631	883,616
Hides and skins.....	2,135,629	1,680,016	2,437,903	2,276,486	1,073,767
Iron ore.....	12,644,723	8,809,560	10,172,490	10,193,291	8,498,964
Iron pyrites.....	6,189,178	5,295,925	4,597,953	6,419,759	2,493,740
Iron and steel, manufactures of.....	2,100,896	5,799,616	5,100,619	6,696,218	2,172,888
Lead, in pigs.....	10,562,376	11,231,150	10,947,565	12,205,250	10,078,400
Leather and manufactures of:					
Shoes.....	1,482,489	6,040,659	2,392,442	2,513,211	595,724
Skins, tanned.....	1,190,168	5,778,452	6,630,045	7,644,835	2,876,759
Oil, olive.....	8,226,482	12,092,992	14,682,527	15,993,363	4,220,904
Paper and manufactures of.....	1,508,921	1,581,781	1,578,770	2,641,646	1,360,040
Pipes and smokers articles, cigarette paper.....	645,027	837,475	751,409	774,443	593,925
Quicksilver.....	1,272,615	1,109,798	1,394,779	976,859	1,326,025
Spices, pepper.....	724,358	899,834	643,498	1,263,460	697,536
Salt.....	917,885	877,621	493,909	765,040	604,923
Silk and manufactures of.....	884,965	688,088	553,059	770,746	1,261,345
Silver:					
Bullion and coin.....	2,101,715	2,726,424	2,387,464	2,708,425	1,676,973
Jewelry.....	1,035,516	253,877	331,474	625,882	154,647
Sphalerite or blende.....	514,349	104,132	304,492	537,607	428,996
Spirits, wines and other beverages:					
Mineral water.....	241,621	322,775	355,909	306,095	153,118
Spirits and liquors.....	475,254	604,314	1,273,158	2,322,944	1,381,374
Wine:					
Common, red and white.....	10,254,112	6,404,599	27,265,388	18,800,690	11,344,799
Fine, red and white.....	738,632	636,268	381,982	822,873	116,501
Sherry and similar type.....	1,600,858	1,388,638	1,625,900	2,564,232	1,303,038
Malaga and similar type.....	1,901,016	2,191,464	3,232,421	3,219,868	2,468,516
Sugar.....	1,858,553	1,418,472	415	390,074	102,162
Tiles.....	585,932	562,993	402,555	642,252	335,710
Turpentine.....	853,636	747,706	1,022,237	937,948	576,136
Vegetables:					
Chick peas.....	396,067	1,352,483	965,254	642,018	11,034
Garlic.....	328,589	436,707	457,095	606,627	268,991
Onions.....	2,682,521	2,663,653	3,415,180	2,564,107	2,217,645
Potatoes.....	1,280,105	1,544,716	661,582	1,437,582	266,553
Other.....	1,321,506	2,066,862	683,591	2,094,765	443,036
Wood and manufactures of:					
Logs.....	545,228	785,383	39,746	650,540	31,731
Casks.....	986,675	889,957	567,942	815,100	546,406
Other manufactures of.....	493,300	614,740	523,603	904,502	658,648
Wools:					
Unmanufactured.....	4,370,001	2,444,552	4,915,120	2,485,781	2,385,123
Blankets.....	1,825,186	8,104,414	8,604,043	11,455,786	3,230,456
Knitted goods.....	1,089,590	3,728,471	287,168	1,522,669	1,967,270
Cloth.....	1,428,523	8,497,876	114,314	1,527,861	512,640
Other manufactures of.....	2,008,104	10,431,816	3,193,332	6,404,731	6,120,941
Zinc in pigs and sheets.....	438,249	577,208	911,653	611,862	482,355
All other articles.....	11,375,473	26,094,972	38,505,001	37,515,563	34,762,108
Total.....	\$159,704,810	\$227,462,417	\$234,602,052	\$249,008,091	\$170,626,895

Foreign trade of the Canary Islands, 1915-1916:

Ports	1915		1916	
	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Santo Cruz de Tenerife.....	\$6,456,220	\$1,086,429	\$6,607,946	\$1,583,123
Arrecife de Lanzarote.....	157,498	23,650	137,109	15,807
Puerto Cruz de Tenerife.....	237,024	115,701	117,599	137,797
Santo Cruz de la Palma.....	443,164	52,884	312,710	82,945
Las Palmas, Grand Canary.....	7,356,420	2,027,777	7,484,062	2,748,672
Total.....	\$14,650,320	\$3,306,441	\$14,659,426	\$4,568,346

Imports to Canary Islands, 1916, by principal commodities and countries of origin.

Articles	United States	Argentina	Spain	Great Britain
Automobiles.....	\$33,811		\$9,487	\$7,745
Breadstuffs.....		\$82,108		2,850
Corn.....		42,106	58,897	97,310
Wheat.....	2,113	55,400	39,700	392,565
Wheat flour.....	5,512	12,398	17,204	308,205
Canned meat.....	52,865		234,159	1,760
Coal.....	11,450		7,825	552,104
Coffee.....	4,582			
Confectionery and biscuits.....	2,187			
Cotton piece goods.....	94,102		1,302,415	575,267
Drugs.....	1,104		111,246	31,285
Fibers and fiber textiles.....	1,456		97,450	155,907
Forage and seeds.....		6,102	78,210	21,750
Fruits and vegetables, dried.....			218,820	99,157
Greases, machinery.....	10,255		1,846	19,150
Leather, tanned hides.....	11,280	10,985	259,406	2,465
Machinery.....	8,307		9,807	124,369
Mineral waters.....			94,315	353,108
Olive oil.....			531,576	150
Paper and manufactures of.....	8,750		176,423	67,269
Petroleum.....	116,485			
Rice.....			83,208	4,512
Sacks and bags.....	3,187	70,756	19,255	33,407
Silk, manufactured.....			25,152	89,826
Soap.....	3,028		96,256	205,256
Sugar.....	163,465	1,089	6,827	34,100
Tobacco.....			132,816	24,805
Wine, liquors, beer.....				
Wood:				
Boxes and crates for fruits.....			6,109	1,825
Timber, construction.....	123,406		151,957	65,402
Wool manufactured.....			177,460	194,325
All other articles.....	55,819		171,884	889,628
Total.....	\$768,816	\$825,545	\$5,383,366	\$4,544,009

Value of exports from Canary Islands for 1915 and 1916:

Articles	1915	1916
Almonds.....	\$15,478	\$34,209
Bananas.....	1,706,445	2,069,415
Cheese.....	7,920	10,457
Chemicals.....	428	160,250
Cooperage materials.....	42,855	33,019
Copper.....	3,975	14,837
Corn.....	3,005	321
Drawn work and laces.....	187,560	101,620
Dyestuffs.....	2,130	24,126
Flour.....		9,173
Fish, salted and dried.....	87,305	356,165
Fruit, preserved and conserved.....	9,584	3,109
Gold and silver.....	36,240	118,459

Continued on page 377

Table continued:

Articles	1915	1916
Hides and skins.....	\$185,864	\$150,400
Iron and steel.....	14,380	19,207
Onions.....	13,860	102,376
Onion seed.....	41,805	84,387
Petroleum.....	30,165	
Potatoes.....	147,930	306,827
Rice.....	26,540	8,279
Sacks, empty.....	4,874	16,204
Silks, manufactured.....	30,250	170,496
Tomatoes.....	403,720	498,327
Umbrellas.....	46,375	
Wood:		
Planks.....	11,225	4,016
Furniture.....	3,780	22,750
All other articles.....	12,648	147,923
Total.....	\$3,306,441	\$4,568,316

Exports, 1916, from Canary Islands by principal commodities and countries of destination:

Articles	United States	Great Britain	Spain	Cuba	France
Almonds.....	\$379	\$22,865	\$2,103	\$3,602	\$5,026
Bananas.....		1,555,460	153,250		341,298
Coal.....	501	43,806	11,902		4,520
Chemicals.....			150,783		
Copper.....			14,837		
Drawn work and laces.....	1,053	34,716	14,540	34,295	17,016
Dyestuffs.....	650	14,205	3,460	320	4,900
Fish, salted.....		56,823	83,500	87,213	7,136
Onions.....	3,457	10,827	4,652	82,932	502
Potatoes.....	4,026	279,406	5,109	4,256	12,307
Sacks, empty.....		2,391	11,582	216	401
Silks.....	45,407	16,256		23,900	
Skins and hides.....			149,108		
Tomatoes.....	450	456,350	28,306		2,060
All other articles.....	3,993	4,423	152,398	147,901	55,600
Total.....	\$59,916	\$2,497,528	\$785,530	\$364,635	\$450,766

Production and Industry

Among Spain's chief products are wine and olive oil. In 1917 out of a total yield of 4,069,314 metric tons of grapes, 3,856,691 tons were used in the making of wine, which amounted to 522,777,728 gallons of both red and white wine. The export of wines of all classes for 1917, amounting to \$33,777,849, was far above the average, and comprised one-seventh of Spain's total exports. The average annual production of raisins for the past five years has been 20,739,000 pounds. Grapes for raisins are grown in Valencia near Deina where they are packed for shipment.

The olive is the most important fruit tree in Spain. Its range embraces the whole of the southern part of the table land, the greater part of the Elro valley and a strip of the west coast of Galicia. Cordova is the head-quarters of the oil industry; Seville of the cultivation of olives for table use. The largest olive yield in five years was that of 1917 amounting to 2,207,700 tons. The oil extracted from the 1917 crops amounted to 427,838 tons.

The textile industries of Spain have become more important since the war, there being about 8,000 establishments, comprising cotton, woolen, linen, silk, hemp, dyeing, bleaching and associated industries. An indication of the importance of the textile industry in the city of Tarrasa is seen in the fact that between 5,000 and 6,000 tons of wool are worked up in the factories annually. The washing plants can handle from 10,000 to 15,000 tons annually whereas before the war their capacity was limited to 5,000 tons.

The use of electric current has greatly increased in recent years. It was estimated that in 1908 the hydroelectric force under exploitation amounted to 80,000 horsepower, and at the close of 1917 was approximately 500,000 horsepower. It is said that the country is capable of developing 5,000,000 horsepower. There were during 1917 various hydroelectric enterprises under construction, one of 15,000 horsepower in Asturias and one of 12,000 in Valencia. The Electra de Viesgo has under construction in Asturias work which will yield 18,000 horsepower, and Dos Aguss in Valencia, capable of producing 60,000 horsepower, is being worked for the utilization of 20,000 horsepower. In 1917, the hydroelectric enterprises in Spain numbered 170, of which 67 are recognized as important, as they produced 800 horsepower or more. Capital investment in hydroelectric enterprises in Spain amounts to some \$300,000,000. The average rate for the current in important contracts is \$36 a year per horsepower. The rate per kilowatt hour for motors, tramways, etc. is from \$0.0108 to \$0.054 and lighting current varies from \$0.108 to \$0.216 per kilowatt hour.

Power plants classified by provinces and by kind of motor power generated:

Provinces	Number of plants and their power				Totals			
	Steam	Hydro-electric	Steam and Hydro-electric	Gas	No. of plants	No. of generators	Power in kilowatts	Horse-power
Alava.....	5	12	7	1	25	33	1,385.77	3,662.00
Albacete.....	2	16			19	29	3,562.00	4,219.00
Alicante.....	3	17	19	10	53	69	2,763.32	5,486.00
Almeria.....	7	4	3	1	11	17	780.25	1,219.00
Avila.....	2	3	2		7	10	138.00	173.00
Badajoz.....	24	1	1	7	33	46	1,188.75	2,040.00
Baleares.....	10	1			15	21	739.40	1,189.00
Barcelona.....	249	55	54	3	399	327	19,040.02	49,669.00
Burgos.....	1	24	8		33	47	975.17	1,942.00
Caceres.....	20	4		7	30	33	1,328.20	2,385.00
Cadiz.....	3	2	1	10	32	72	2,639.70	4,525.20
Canarias.....	3	12			5	15	1,042.00	2,138.00
Castellon.....	17	1	2	1	18	19	936.50	1,443.00
Ciudad Real.....	17	4	2	3	23	53	3,700.86	5,236.28
Cordoba.....	4	9	4	1	18	44	2,219.70	3,039.00
Coruna.....	1	12			13	41	8,887.04	4,783.00
Cuenca.....	9	77	9	10	105	144	1,019.00	2,192.00
Gerona.....	18	16			34	51	2,619.81	8,821.30
Granada.....	2	20			22	25	4,317.96	9,135.00
Guadalajara.....	5	62			22	25	681.39	763.00
Guipuzcoa.....	10	1	11	1	79	86	9,182.58	13,854.00
Huelva.....		15	1	6	18	30	915.03	2,231.00
Huesca.....	11	14	3		28	28	1,365.80	1,942.00
Jaen.....	4	11	6	1	22	37	4,077.65	5,289.00
Leon.....	2	36	4		42	51	2,913.00	4,148.00
Lerida.....	2	20	4		26	35	1,175.60	834.00
Logrono.....		6	2		8	14	880.70	1,246.00
Lugo.....	34	8	5	6	53	154	701.00	500.00
Madrid.....	13	13	4	4	34	51	18,604.82	38,767.00
Malaga.....	5	9	1	5	20	35	2,538.25	4,265.00
Murcia.....	2	59	6		67	98	4,184.00	8,015.00
Navarra.....	49	25	2		76	98	4,545.03	9,444.00
Orense.....	6	21	2	1	82	127	1,542.00	1,970.00
Oviedo.....	1	10			29	35	6,851.45	12,084.72
Palencia.....	7	6			13	33	652.30	1,378.96
Pontevedra.....	5	18	6		29	30	4,576.00	5,930.00
Salamanca.....	2	3			22	30	1,289.20	2,303.00
Santander.....	26	6		11	43	73	3,830.00	4,615.00
Segovia.....	2	8			5	8	219.70	857.00
Seville.....	8	8	2		20	13	3,255.16	4,925.28
Soria.....		16	1	2	17	40	349.50	744.00
Tarragona.....	6	14	1		17	19	2,192.00	3,719.00
Teruel.....	30	43	18	8	99	128	703.30	970.00
Toledo.....	10	14	3	3	30	50	1,828.60	3,091.00
Valladolid.....	24	28	9	4	65	113	4,562.84	9,284.00
Viscaya.....	2	4	1		7	11	1,248.09	2,647.00
Zamora.....	7	37	11	3	58	82	6,193.06	11,599.30
Zaragoza.....							225.32	485.00
							3,226.97	5,546.00

The value of the products of Spanish metallurgical industries in 1916 was over \$100,000,000, exceeding any sum thus far realized from that source. The output of semi-manufactured iron and steel greatly increased for the same year, amounting to 721,746 tons. The value of pig iron, iron and steel sheets, puddling iron, forged iron and tempered steel at the blast furnaces and rolling mills was \$23,500,000 in 1916, compared with \$16,900,000 in 1915. The metallurgical industries of Spain are centered in the province of Vizcaya.

The lead refineries turned out 147,407 tons of refined lead in 1916, compared with 171,472 tons in 1915, although the value of the output in 1916 was approximately \$24,000,000 as compared with \$14,000,000 the year before. Important lead works are situated at Penarraya, San Luis, La Tortilla and La Cruz.

For the past decade, the annual output of sulphuric acid amounted to about 20 tons, but increased in 1916 to 140,788 tons. Five factories in the Province of Barcelona which in 1915 were not productive turned out 80,000 tons in 1916. This province leads in the manufacture of both natural and Portland cement, of both classes of which 536,346 tons were produced in 1915. The coke produced amounted to 957,679 tons, compared with 623,353, a maximum for a decade.

The production of semi-manufactured copper in 1916 amounted to 32,880 tons compared with 34,699 tons in 1915. The 1916 production consisted of 17,507 tons of blister copper; 11,233 tons of precipitate of copper; 1,762 tons of ingots; 1,500 of wire; and 878 of copper shell.

Of the 140 tons of silver coming from argentiferous lead mines in 1916, 61 tons were from the mines of Cordoba, 47 from Murcia and 24 from Leon. Ordinary salt, 546,989 tons of which were produced in 1916 against 488,305 in 1915, came chiefly from the salt gardens of Cadiz, Alicante, the Balearic Islands and Tarragona. In the same year the zinc factories produced 8,528 tons of zinc, an increase of 400 tons over 1915.

Spain possesses many mines and is rich in minerals. The total area of mining concessions in 1917 was 2,208,634 acres of which 1,523,732 acres were unproductive and 684,902 were productive. The most extensive productive concessions were in the province of Cuidad Real, covering 489,107 acres, those of Oviedo has a superficial area of 95,788 acres, Leon 18,169 acres and Palencia 17,240 acres. Of the productive concessions in 1916, quicksilver mines covered 485,690 acres, coal mines 126,784 acres, iron mines 20,418 acres, lead 14,826 acres, lignite 8,036 acres and copper 7,806 acres.

Distribution of mines in various provinces:

Iron	Copper	Coal	Lead	Manganese	Quicksilver	Silver	Sulphur	Phosphorus
Viscaya	Seville	Oviedo	Murcia	Oviedo	Cuidad Real	Guadalajara	Murcia	Caceres
Santander	Cordoba	Leon	Jaen	Huelva	Real		Alviera	Huelva
Oviedo	Huelva	Gerona	Almeria	Seville	Oviedo			
Navarra								
Huelva								
Seville								

Platinum is reported to have been discovered in Spain in 1915.

The total value of the mineral output in 1916 was 382,855,785 pesetas (\$73,891,166) at the pit mouth. There were 2,009 productive mining concessions covering an area of 279,767 hectares (691,024 acres).

Quantity and value of the output of minerals for 1913, 1915, 1916 and 1917:

Minerals	1913		1915		1916		1917	
	Short Tons	Value	Short Tons	Value	Short Tons	Value	Short Tons	Value
Anthracite...	255,768	\$768,135	244,883	\$917,251	294,895	\$968,351	357,231	\$2,386,805
Asphalt...	6,140	13,378	4,973	10,687	8,047	17,885	1,998	4,124
Mercury...	21,956	609,273	22,788	791,106	21,778	7,977,800	20,576	676,527
Sulphur...	68,918	93,206	31,830	39,791	51,615	335,975	93,476	1,525,588
Zinc...	189,014	1,185,458	90,114	1,182,646	182,658	1,251,197	135,834	1,766,227
Copper...	2,495,560	6,801,022	1,638,292	4,772,351	1,923,616	6,888,253	2,091,480	11,865,555
Tin...	7,288	21,302	112	27,183	94	21,863	64	20,419
Phosphate...	3,902	18,583	9,988	28,788	15,522	48,630	30,962	132,223
Iron...	10,847,834	12,082,733	5,179,611	6,871,070	6,442,547	10,342,795	6,106,178	7,647,736
Iron pyrites...	1,019,604	1,542,389	803,624	1,596,668	1,049,046	2,544,604	414,609	3,761,879
Coal...	4,161,535	13,430,586	4,549,510	18,255,600	4,782,519	33,308,270	5,546,434	46,413,928
Lignite...	304,470	531,780	361,033	692,413	520,416	1,099,073	701,625	4,525,873
Manganese...	23,753	45,833	15,760	53,044	15,595	86,790	63,221	405,130
Silver...	442	453,824	231	21,221	302	62,962	105	15,106
Lead...	306,985	12,794,766	313,792	12,903	286,311	13,572,085	264,404	11,875,064
Argentiferous lead...	25,960	1,030,556	3,227	41,297	8,107	69,495	14,539	6,361
Salt...	28,861	96,549	335,538	335,859	383,831	376,312	340,354	355,286
Wolfram...	258	48,036	562	42,135	500	176,573	600	317,346

Coal production in Spain for the years 1913 to 1918:

Year	Anthracite Short Tons	Soft Coal Short Tons	Lignite Short Tons	Totals Short Tons
1913	255,768	4,161,535	304,470	4,721,773
1914	251,132	4,295,588	320,162	4,866,882
1915	244,883	4,549,510	361,034	5,155,427
1916	294,902	5,332,222	520,416	6,147,540
1917	357,231	5,546,434	701,625	6,605,290
1918(a)	678,927	6,337,789	834,491	7,851,207

Note: (a) Subject to revision.

At the beginning of 1917 there were 124,837,000 acres of land in Spain under cultivation, of which 32,699,000 were productive and 92,138,000 acres unproductive. The greatest area is devoted to wheat and other cereal crops followed by olives, grapes, vegetables, industrial plants, fields and meadows, tubers and fruit trees. That the land is subdivided among a large number of holders is shown by the fact that there are 3,426,083 recorded assessments.

Area and yield in crops for the year 1918:

Crops	Area Acres	Yield Short Tons
Wheat	10,348,537	4,136,690
Barley	4,258,892	2,207,283
Oats	1,524,453	990,819
Rye	1,839,752	862,778
Maise	1,182,742	696,812
Millet	5,437	475
Meslin	108,822	36,272
Rice	111,907	232,566
Beans	498,385	224,678
Kidney beans	794,607	202,834
Peanut	138,607	86,139
Chick peas	562,267	130,734
Lentils	80,937	21,614
Tares	457,165	97,611
Vetches	159,472	55,805

Detailed account of the production of grains and vegetables for 1917:

Crops	Acreage		Yield Tons
	Dry	Irrigated	
Wheat	9,705,480	634,481	4,271,302
Barley	123,723	3,782,735	1,867,705
Oats	1,380,063	18,303	527,864
Rye	1,803,808	984	676,269
Corn	922,587	252,860	814,025
Rice		105,655	260,370
Canary seed		8,495	3,336
Sorghum		3,768	1,247
Millet		5,350	2,424
Chick peas		520,316	147,823
Horse beans		519,567	232,541
Sugar		4,621	70,073
Sugar beet		146,456	747,771

Raw material entering the sugar factories in 1917 amounted to 1,015,279 tons from which 4,584 tons of refined cane sugar and 119,592 tons of refined beet sugar were produced, making a total of 124,176 tons. This production was greater than that of 1916 by 8,371 tons, but considerably less than that of 1912, 1913 and 1914. The entire sugar stock December 31, 1910, was calculated to be 84,662 tons, with the sugar produced and the sugar imported the total for 1917 was 248,010 tons. At the close of the year the stocks amounted to 79,908 tons making a total consumption of 168,102 tons during the year. Glucose produced in 1917 was 549 tons, and molasses 50,416 tons.

The principal cattle raising region in Spain is Mancha and Estremadura. This is also the center of the sheep raising district and with Old and New Castille, Aragon, Rioja and Leonese, raises more than two thirds of all the Spanish sheep and about one half the goats. Galicia and Asturias produce nearly one half the cows. The largest number of horses and mules is raised in Seville.

Comparative figures for the livestock census from 1913 to 1916 inclusive:

	1913	1914	1915	1916
Horses	541,623	524,671	512,453	488,715
Mules	947,985	983,775	950,836	912,984
Asses	848,807	841,411	826,204	838,648
Cows	2,878,856	2,742,663	2,926,170	3,070,903
Sheep	16,441,407	16,128,039	15,994,608	16,012,277
Goats	3,394,001	3,264,600	3,216,682	3,207,360
Hogs	2,710,185	2,810,024	2,883,081	2,814,465
Camels	4,601	4,225	4,778	4,793

Details of the fisheries for 1914:

Ports	Total Ships Used	No. Sail Boats	No. Steam Boats	Fishermen	Value of Fish
Ferrol	223,060	27,206	2,619	171,797	\$7,351,618
Cadix	96,740	13,322	235	79,674	3,788,582
Cartagena	141,560	21,156	4	93,784	2,754,891
Totals	461,360	61,684	2,858	345,255	\$13,895,091

Factories for preserving and canning of fish:

	Number of factories		Persons Employed	Value of Fish
	Salting	Pickling		
Ferrol.....	570	178	24,384	\$3,734,047
Cadiz.....	120	43	6,252	1,473,947
Cartagena.....	58	.....	325	77,886
Total.....	748	221	30,961	\$5,285,880

Money, Weights and Measures:

The monetary unit of Spain is the **Peseta** of 100 centesimos. There are both gold and silver coins in use; the former are 25, 20, 10 and 5 peseta pieces, the latter 5 peseta, 2 peseta, 1 peseta and 50 centime pieces. There is a double standard of value, gold and silver, the rates being 15½ to 1.

The metric system of weights and measures was introduced into Spain January 1, 1859. However the old weights and measures also continue to be used. They are: The **Quintal** = 220.4 pounds avoirdupois; The **Libra** = 1.014 pounds avoirdupois; The **Arroba** for wine = 3½ gallons; for oil = 2¾ gallons; the **Fanega** = 1½ bushels.

Railways:

In 1917 the total length of Spain's railways was 8,993 miles.

Post Offices:

There were 6,792 post offices in 1916 which carried in inland service 190,733,150 letters and post cards, and 280,358,621 printed papers and samples. In the international service 34,205,986 letters and post cards, and 17,706,391 printed papers and samples were carried.

Telegraphs:

In 1916 the length of the telegraph lines in Spain was 64,832 miles. There are 2,435 telegraph offices. There are 10 wireless stations.

Telephones:

In 1916 there were 141 urban telephone systems and 202 interurban circuits. The total number of telephone stations was 48,410.

Consular representatives:

United States consular officials are stationed at Almeria, Barcelona, Bilbao, Cadiz, Gijon, Madrid, Malaga, Palma de Mallorca, Santander, Seville, Tenerife, C. I., Valencia, Vigo.

Spanish consular officials are stationed at Mobile, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Fernandina, Pensacola, Tampa, Brunswick, Savannah, Honolulu, Boise, Chicago, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, Gulfport, St. Louis, New York City, Cincinnati, Portland, Philadelphia, Cebu (P.I.), Iloilo (P.I.), Manila (P.I.), Aguadilla (P.R.), Arecibo (P.R.), Humacao (P.R.), Mayaguez (P.R.), Ponce (P.R.), San Juan (P.R.), Vieques (P.R.), Brownsville, Galveston, Norfolk (Va.), St. Thomas (V.I.), Seattle, Clarksburg (W.Va.).

Language: The Spanish language is used.

Local Advertising Media:

The most important dailies in Spain are issued in Barcelona and Madrid, and three of these papers have national circulations. Practically all the smaller cities have their

own daily newspapers. There are four general magazines with large circulations covering the whole country, and several important trade papers. Posters and electric display signs, as well as railway stations and tram cars are extensively employed as media.

Shipping routes:

Compania Transatlantica.

Ocean Transportation Corp.

Kerr S. S. Co.

American-French-Mediterranean S. S. Corporation.

Customs Tariff:

The Spanish customs tariff, divided into a maximum and minimum tariff, assesses specific duties based on weight on many hundreds of classifications of goods.

Consular regulations:

No consular invoices are required. A "certificate of origin" is required for certain classes of goods.

Cable rates:

Via Havre, or Marseilles, \$0.38 perword; via Eastern or Direct Spanish, \$0.40, from New York or New England states.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: Ten days.

Parcels post:

Service extends to Spain, including the Balearic and Canary Islands. Limit of weight 11 pounds. Rate 12 cents per pound. Parcels for Spain must be accompanied by three customs declarations, those for the Balearic and Canary Islands by two. Parcels for the Balearic Islands must pay an additional transit charge of 5 cents; those destined for the Canary Islands a transit charge of 10 cents. Parcels can not be registered.

Money orders: Not issued.

International reply coupons: Issued.

SWEDEN

(See Map, Page 247)

Sweden, which occupies the eastern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, has an area approximately equivalent to that of the combined New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. Stockholm, the capital and principal city, is about the same size as Minneapolis.

The principal industries of Sweden are mining, forestry, manufacturing and agriculture. The most important mineral product is iron. Copper is mined to some extent as is lead and zinc. The timber resources of Sweden are large and there are numerous sawmills well equipped with water power, steam, and electricity, situated principally in the coast district of the Gulf of Bothnia, from Gefle northward. The city of Gothenburg is likewise a center for this industry.

Agriculture, which is largely carried on by small independent farmers, and cattle breeding, are important industries. The most important crops are oats, rye, barley, wheat, potatoes and sugar beets. Dairy farming is extensively carried on. The manufacturing industries of Sweden are also important; among the principal ones may be mentioned the iron industries and plants producing machinery, saw-mills and wood pulp works, textile factories, flour mills, beet sugar works, manufactures of spirits and breweries. The centers of the manufacture of machinery are Malmö, Stockholm, Jönköping and Gothenburg. These plants produce machinery and materials of all kinds, the greatest single specialty being the manufacture of cream separators. Another important manufacturing industry is the production of matches, which centers at Jönköping, Tidaholm and Län.

The railways of Sweden are extensive and form a close network over the country as far north as Gefle. Important trunk lines under government operation are those to Stockholm, Malmö to Gothenburg, and to Christiania, and certain through routes in the south. Another important line runs north from Stockholm parallel with the east coast and branches off to the principal sea ports, connecting with a line from Trondhjem in Norway. The main portion of this line connects with the iron mines of the north and runs into Norway far north of the Arctic Circle.

The per capita imports of Sweden in 1917 amounted to \$53.03. The per capita exports of Sweden in the same year amounted to \$72.44.

Area and Population

The population of principal towns over 10,000 inhabitants at the beginning of 1918:

Stockholm.....	413,163	Linköping.....	25,930
Göteborg.....	196,994	Borås.....	24,030
Malmö.....	112,521	Lund.....	23,085
Norrköping.....	58,154	Halmstad.....	18,956
Hälsingborg.....	44,763	Karlstad.....	18,892
Gävle.....	36,682	Landakrona.....	18,062
Örebro.....	34,667	Kalmar.....	16,678
Ekilstuna.....	30,500	Sundsvall.....	16,575
Jönköping.....	28,798	Trollhättan.....	14,888
Västerås.....	28,571	Södertälje.....	14,479
Karlskrona.....	28,097	Uddevalla.....	13,638
Uppsala.....	27,859		

Area, in square miles, and population of Sweden, according to the census of 1910.

Governments (Land)	Area	Population
Stockholm (city).....	53	342,323
Stockholm (rural district).....	2,987	229,181
Uppsala.....	2,051	128,171
Södermanland.....	2,629	178,568
Östergötland.....	4,265	294,179
Jönköping.....	4,447	214,454
Kronoberg.....	3,825	157,965
Kalmar.....	4,454	228,129
Gotland.....	1,220	55,217
Blekinge.....	1,164	149,359
Kristianstad.....	2,492	228,307
Malmöhus.....	1,871	457,214
Halland.....	1,900	147,224
Göteborg and Bohus.....	1,948	381,270
Älvsborg.....	4,914	287,602
Skaraborg.....	3,273	241,284
Värmland.....	7,459	260,135
Örebro.....	3,526	207,021
Västmanland.....	2,808	155,920
Kopparberg.....	11,586	233,873
Gävleborg.....	7,615	253,792
Västernorrland.....	9,856	250,512
Jämtland.....	19,900	118,115
Västernorrland.....	22,749	161,366
Norrbottn.....	40,731	161,132
Total.....	169,523	5,522,403

The estimated total population of Sweden in 1916 was 5,757,566.

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Sweden for eleven years:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of exports (*) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent free	
1909	\$6,730,672	\$632	\$6,731,304	\$471,305	\$4,014,837	\$4,486,142	10.51	* \$5,601,939
1910	5,983,112	8,784	5,991,896	751,259	6,079,218	6,830,477	11.00	- 511,125
1911	7,971,659	2,163	7,973,820	604,199	7,928,223	8,532,422	7.08	- 5,279,918
1912	9,443,084	7,927	9,451,011	1,067,897	8,453,858	9,521,755	11.22	- 3,126,056
1913	12,076,527	27,539	12,104,066	770,965	10,403,454	11,174,419	6.90	* 8,251,711
1914	14,643,323	903	14,644,226	6,578,695	5,011,412	11,590,107	56.76	* 5,728,702
1915	75,780,730	2,493,088	78,273,818	8,516,464	3,144,873	11,661,337	73.03	* 20,085,477
1916	45,179,750	6,799,995	51,979,745	6,923,681	6,923,200	11,846,881	58.44	* 24,972,591
1917	44,037,099	646,414	44,683,512	18,257,938	5,791,041	24,048,979	75.92	* 40,115,779
1918	3,420,415	702,135	4,122,550	4,550,747	6,085,607	10,636,354	42.78	- 42,597,723
1919			98,931,638			5,820,070		* 93,111,568

Foreign trade of Sweden during 1917:

Countries	Imports	Exports	Countries	Imports	Exports
	1917	1917		1917	1917
Great Britain.....	\$17,441,440	\$57,920,160	France.....	\$4,207,600	\$17,095,720
Germany.....	77,245,640	94,349,400	Netherlands.....	6,190,800	21,343,520
Denmark.....	30,396,560	30,225,040	United States.....	25,760,160	13,515,240
Norway.....	13,847,560	43,606,280	Other countries.....	17,629,040	31,648,120
Finland.....	5,368,040	17,784,480			
Russia.....	5,220,640	34,191,440	Total.....	\$203,307,480	\$361,679,400

Value of the foreign trade of Sweden by countries of origin and destination for three years:

Country	IMPORTS 1914	EXPORTS 1914	IMPORTS 1915	EXPORTS 1915	IMPORTS 1916	EXPORTS 1916
Great Britain.....	\$39,260,634	\$69,229,602	\$57,225,249	\$88,319,374	\$44,063,341	\$85,773,994
Germany.....	63,931,277	46,857,143	67,401,556	130,359,217	112,606,410	117,258,650
Norway.....	13,841,442	19,523,776	18,697,363	21,545,855	21,330,011	25,150,060
Finland.....	7,781,587	13,100,317	13,531,081	20,423,247	16,385,194	30,922,534
Russia.....	2,422,526	4,641,009	3,146,742	10,784,181	2,430,279	16,665,721
France.....	3,951,225	8,335,577	4,491,484	20,343,676	2,815,854	3,646,537
Spain.....	7,739,777	8,770,373	6,378,414	8,436,521	6,314,740	25,887,016
Italy.....	811,409	3,173,600	1,237,529	4,389,874	1,026,760	7,841,097
Netherlands.....	1,564,253	1,100,053	1,860,460	2,690,365	1,741,811	4,625,477
United States.....	5,173,074	5,011,602	7,385,064	11,641,367	5,804,028	16,434,963
Argentina.....	20,924,424	11,043,768	86,259,811	8,945,225	57,334,700	20,205,808
Other countries.....	3,852,957	1,397,418	17,957,903	1,453,671	11,256,463	2,891,699
Total.....	\$184,811,325	\$207,295,154	\$304,152,410	\$352,826,643	\$305,134,243	\$384,287,473

Value of the foreign trade of Sweden by principal commodities of import and export for two years:

	IMPORTS 1915	EXPORTS 1915	IMPORTS 1916	EXPORTS 1916
Textile manufactures.....	\$16,823,036	\$101,157,224	\$22,379,606	\$5,894,141
Corn and flour.....	35,694,362	242,898	15,679,076	1,516,078
Colonial wares.....	16,450,156	5,122,178	19,678,234	2,855,076
Raw textile material and yarn.....	48,323,225	27,901,539	23,520,899	1,222,865
Minerals, of imports, mostly coal.....	52,551,197	28,381,115	51,733,879	27,138,436
Metal goods, machinery, etc.....	22,371,160	41,830,805	27,823,100	68,899,351
Live animals and animal food.....	10,155,130	49,010,332	10,329,063	49,406,052
Hair, hides, and other animal products.....	18,186,363	7,595,488	16,090,784	7,095,268
Metals, raw and partly wrought.....	22,712,410	36,458,785	25,367,368	45,761,598
Timber, wrought and unwrought.....	2,274,065	63,140,232	3,744,214	88,159,742
Wood pulp, paper and paper manufactures.....	1,578,115	43,986,578	2,463,474	76,446,483
Other articles.....	59,073,206	38,999,681	56,666,159	42,923,914

Production and Industry

Agriculture:

In 1917 there were 447,695 farms under cultivation of which 130,852 consisted of less than 2 hectares (hectare=2.47 acres); 278,079 consisted of more than 2 and less than 20 hectares; 36,167 consisted of more than 20 and less than 100 hectares; and 2,590 consisted of more than 100 hectares. About 60 per cent of the area of Sweden is under forest, the product of which is one of her most valuable exports and provides the raw material for her most highly developed manufacturing industry. About 10 per cent is under cultivation, but the farming population and the industrial population are about equal.

The estimated value of crops in 1918 was \$632,595,226, of which wheat was valued at \$26,171,808; rye at \$53,178,436; corn at \$22,621,676; oats at \$67,590,136; dredge at \$32,102,916; peas \$7,581,788; beans \$530,104; vetch \$733,248; fodder and roots \$25,033,808; straw for autumn seed \$25,001,154; from spring seed \$78,100,560; from vegetable fibre \$2,678,928. Livestock in 1918 comprised 214,822 horses, 2,584,160 head of cattle, 1,409,470 sheep and lambs and 633,860 sheep.

Acreage and produce of principal crops during three years:

Crop	Acres			Produce (tons)		
	1916	1917	1918	1916	1917	1918
Wheat.....	317,960	329,060	380,762	245,987	186,809	245,019
Rye.....	911,736	814,317	947,729	541,921	357,654	502,779
Barley.....	411,907	437,851	457,599	298,257	256,044	254,080
Oats.....	1,935,128	1,932,503	1,809,993	1,238,435	974,576	840,135
Mixed corn.....	492,068	617,922	651,855	369,244	325,960	380,080
Leguminous crops.....	84,627	94,845	104,426	43,402	39,502	59,909
Potatoes.....	367,442	396,933	418,635	1,497,350	2,277,967	1,935,840
Roots, Sugar beet and other roots.....	272,134	286,426	297,963	3,405,704	3,405,477	3,686,252
Hay and fodder plants.....	3,180,055	3,014,220	2,939,170	4,858,764	2,547,379	2,123,314

Note: ① Peas, beans, etc.

Mines and Mining:

The mineral resources of Sweden have always contributed the principal source of the kingdom's wealth. In 1917, 9,662,966 tons of iron ore were mined, 828,968 tons of pig iron and 487,560 tons of bar iron were produced. Other mineral products in the same year were 3,708 tons of silver and lead ore, 51,310 tons of zinc ore, 142,366 tons of sulphur pyrites, 19,870 tons of manganese ore, and 13,570 tons of copper ore, and 442,660 tons of coal. (For other data see under manufactures.)

Forestry:

The total area of public-owned forests is 20,212,073 acres and in 1916 yielded 5,550,000 cubic feet of timber. (For statistics of wood product industries see under manufactures.)

Manufactures:

The manufactures of Sweden are of growing importance. As a producer of machinery, such as separators, and other dairy machinery, motors, instruments of precision, harvesting machinery, telephone apparatus, and electrical supplies, Sweden has taken a leading position. Porcelain is produced at Rorstrand and Gustavsburg, glass at Rejmyre and Kosta, and the principal sawmills are located on the Gulf of Bothnia. Industrial distribution is fairly widespread, and many important manufactures are located in rural districts. The metallurgical and timber industries are the oldest and most important, but the textile industries are gradually becoming a source of increasing national wealth.

The number of factories, employees, and the value of the output of the Swedish industries:

Industry	No. of Establishments	No. of Workmen	Value of Product
Iron mines and smelting furnaces.....	134	12,654	\$20,884,628
Other mines and smelting furnaces.....	65	2,046	3,402,834
Iron and steel works.....	121	23,844	76,477,364
Other metal works.....	4	871	7,048,810
Iron and steel products factories.....	349	16,480	33,021,862
Mechanical workshops.....	726	53,297	96,067,903
Wharfs and dockyards.....	36	9,060	11,534,596
Electric machine factories.....	14	4,070	10,052,429
Electric apparatus factories.....	22	3,983	9,294,112
Instrument and watch factories.....	67	1,667	2,089,266
Manufactures of metals (other than iron and steel).....	152	6,462	23,533,995
Manufacture of articles in gold and silver.....	32	1,254	1,891,085
Other metal industries.....	17	335	2,372,385

Continued on page 388

Table continued:

Industry	No. of Establishments	No. of Workmen	Value of Product
Coal mines.....	9	2,348	\$1,710,422
Peat industry.....	135	4,723	1,573,016
Stone quarries and dressing works.....	195	4,862	2,141,421
Stone cutting and polishing.....	96	1,637	1,072,340
Chalk industry.....	78	2,879	2,060,266
Cement factories.....	7	12,451	3,408,938
Heavy pottery ware.....	12	98	84,397
Brickyards.....	235	7,995	6,046,132
Porcelain and tiles.....	30	2,887	2,280,021
Glass.....	78	6,021	6,013,033
Other stone and earth product industries.....	65	1,286	2,397,821
Saw mills.....	1,365	46,804	92,753,625
Manufactures of cases, etc.....	29	627	1,116,120
Shipyards.....	35	596	585,332
Joinery and furniture factories.....	481	11,116	11,485,512
Other wood industries.....	141	2,559	3,415,068
Pulp factories.....	114	13,369	58,311,888
Paper and cardboard factories.....	74	12,255	39,131,652
Cardboard product factories and other paper industries.....	109	4,683	4,916,922
Wall paper.....	40	282	886,819
Graphic industries.....	45	1,667	1,974,879
Milling industry.....	850	3,214	48,955,029
Starch factories.....	92	460	1,211,789
Manufactures of yeast cakes.....	8	195	2,830,256
Bakeries.....	176	3,893	12,928,096
Sugar factories.....	22	6,452	9,455,403
Sugar refineries.....	6	2,126	22,305,942
Chocolate and confectionery factories.....	66	2,910	6,764,241
Rum.....	126	851	7,116,306
Distilleries.....	7	146	10,436,191
Breweries, etc.....	353	6,045	15,228,485
Other drinks.....	146	765	2,916,063
Tobacco factories.....	26	4,290	17,084,491
Dairies.....	1,237	4,423	28,219,962
Margarine factories.....	24	749	10,217,817
Butchers and grocers.....	161	1,417	28,087,688
Fish canning and preserve making.....	65	1,152	3,473,455
Other food products.....	69	615	6,065,336
Cotton spinning and weaving.....	69	14,007	27,069,467
Linen, hemp and jute spinning and weaving.....	13	3,575	5,841,686
Wool spinning and weaving.....	117	10,929	25,237,561
Cloth.....	51	4,097	6,555,548
Ribbons, curtains and embroideries.....	30	1,260	2,407,881
Threads and cords.....	23	519	2,426,347
Clothing.....	125	8,051	12,387,902
Hats and caps.....	41	2,316	3,032,834
Dyeing and cleaning.....	50	944	2,207,292
Other textile industries.....	15	319	512,649
Tanneries.....	132	2,238	20,248,892
Leather factories.....	31	974	2,372,371
Shoe factories.....	96	8,958	27,154,101
Rubber factories.....	10	1,896	5,193,526
Other leather and rubber industries.....	67	1,620	2,929,473
Paint and varnish factories.....	34	449	2,399,469
Oil, soap, perfume, candles.....	85	1,529	16,263,378
Fertilisers.....	24	913	5,616,768
Carbonization and distillation of wood.....	30	796	2,775,946
Explosives.....	16	2,039	4,982,121
Match factories.....	18	6,162	11,948,003
Other chemical industries.....	133	3,299	13,998,303
Electric industry.....	310	2,608	12,743,525
Gas industry.....	33	1,736	6,976,885
Water power industry.....	106	1,027	1,634,543
Grand total.....	10,590	397,823	\$101,224,939

Local Advertising Media:

There are several important daily papers and an excellent commercial and engineering magazine with a circulation extending into Denmark and Norway. Posters and electric display signs, as well as railway stations and tram cars are extensively employed as media.

Language:

The Swedish language is closely related to the Danish. In commercial correspondence English or German may be employed.

Money, weights and measures:

The monetary systems of Sweden, Norway and Denmark are alike. The unit is the krona of 100 ore with a par value of \$0.268 United States currency. There are gold 20 kronor and silver kronor pieces. National bank notes of 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 and 1,000 kronor are issued and are convertible at par into gold. The metric system of weights and measures prevails.

Consular representation:

United States consular officials are stationed at Goteborg, Malmö and Stockholm.

Swedish consular officials are stationed at Mobile, Nome, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Denver, Pensacola, Savannah, Honolulu, Chicago, Sioux City, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Missoula, Omaha, New York City, Jamestown, Grand Forks, Cleveland, Portland, Philadelphia, Manila, Ponce, San Juan, Galveston, Salt Lake City, Norfolk, St. Thomas.

Shipping routes:

Swedish-American Line.

Consular regulations:

No documents are required and no restrictions are imposed.

Customs Tariff:

The Swedish tariff applies both *ad valorem* and *specific* duties based on weight, usually the latter, on many classifications.

Cable rate: From New York and New England states, \$0.38 per word.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: About ten days to Stockholm.

Parcels Post: Service extends to Sweden. Limit of weight, 11 pounds.

Money orders: Issued.

International reply coupons: Valid.



SWITZERLAND

An inland republic in central Europe, lying wholly within the Alps, and in area a little larger than the combined states of Maryland and Delaware. The principal cities are Zurich, Basel, Geneva and Bern. Zurich is nearly as large as Atlanta, Ga.

The most important industries of Switzerland are the raising of livestock and manufacturing. The production of cheese, condensed milk, and various dairy products occupy a large portion of the population and are of considerably more importance than agriculture.

The principal agricultural crops are rye, oats, potatoes, tobacco, beet root, fruit and vegetables. The cultivation of the grape for the purpose of making wine is decreasing in importance. Of mineral products the most important are salt and asphalt. Of manufacturing industries the textile industry is easily the most important, followed by the manufacture of watches, embroidery, and machinery. In normal times the industry which shows the largest annual turnover is that of providing accommodation and entertainment to visiting tourists. There are at present some 2,000 hotels in Switzerland.

The per capita imports of Switzerland amount to \$116.59. In 1916 the United States supplied 23.7 per cent of the total imports and took 5.5 per cent of the total exports.

Area and Population

Area in square miles and population of Switzerland, census of 1916:

Canton	Area Sq. Miles	Population
Zürich.....	666	550,000
Bern.....	2,657	683,000
Lucerne.....	579	170,000
Uri.....	415	24,000
Schwyz.....	351	61,000
Obwald.....	183	18,000
Nidwald.....	112	14,000
Glarus.....	267	34,000
Zug.....	92	30,000
Fribourg.....	644	144,000
Solothurn.....	302	126,000
Basel Stadt (Bâle Ville).....	14	141,000
Basel Land (Bâle Commune).....	163	81,000
Schaffhausen.....	114	53,000
Appenzell Rh. Ext.....	101	60,000
Appenzell Rh. Int.....	61	15,000
St. Gallen.....	779	304,000
Graubünden.....	2,773	120,000
Aargau.....	542	240,000
Thurgau.....	381	185,000
Tessin.....	1,068	160,000
Vaud.....	1,244	333,000
Valais.....	2,027	138,000
Neuchâtel.....	312	138,000
Genève.....	108	170,000
Total.....	15,976	3,937,000

Population of principal cities:

Zürich.....	213,900	Lucerne.....	44,000
Geneva.....	139,500	Chaux de Fonds.....	38,000
Basel.....	137,100	Biel.....	32,400
Bern.....	105,000	Winterthur.....	27,000
Lausanne.....	71,400	Neuchâtel.....	23,800

Commerce

Eleven year table of the total foreign trade of the United States with Switzerland:

Year Ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS				Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1909..	\$747,257	\$3,479	\$750,736	\$455,263	\$23,376,229	\$23,831,492	1.91	\$-23,080,756
1910..	752,794	3,976	756,770	534,890	24,674,269	25,209,159	2.12	-24,452,389
1911..	695,986	5,822	704,808	479,683	25,172,616	25,652,299	1.87	-24,947,491
1912..	833,157	22,198	855,355	548,626	23,410,071	23,958,697	2.29	-23,103,342
1913..	795,687	30,862	826,549	552,661	22,707,519	23,260,180	2.38	-22,433,631
1914..	865,699	153,903	1,019,602	689,924	24,639,775	25,329,699	2.72	-24,310,097
1915..	2,718,645	17,143	2,735,788	1,270,498	18,064,885	19,335,383	6.57	-16,599,595
1916..	8,046,249	36,267	8,082,516	2,280,395	19,485,018	21,765,413	10.52	-13,682,897
1917..	22,290,609	35,170	22,325,779	1,138,320	19,064,634	20,252,954	5.86	-2,072,825
1918..	21,179,497	66,581	21,246,078	908,744	17,954,246	18,862,990	4.82	-2,383,088
1919..	.....	.....	63,223,093	.....	.....	18,648,788	.....	*44,574,305

Value of foreign trade, (special commerce) for 5 years:

Classification	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
IMPORTS.....	\$384,737,256	\$373,212,283	\$287,402,607	\$324,245,190	\$459,051,465
EXPORTS.....	263,920,667	282,151,985	230,730,832	322,320,808	472,408,803

Value of special commerce by principal commodities for 1915 and 1916:

Articles	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1915	1916	1915	1916
Cereals.....	\$53,003,783	\$84,167,107	\$2,550,495	\$3,766,462
Fruits and vegetables.....	6,211,319	8,283,367	1,941,387	1,628,341
Colonial produce.....	24,558,092	36,046,224	17,820,462	16,007,227
Animal food substances.....	9,835,473	8,823,960	24,513,895	27,017,298
Tobacco.....	3,229,083	573,789	923,405	1,924,210
Beverages.....	7,746,634	14,877,019	608,722	3,765,816
Animals, living.....	1,950,458	2,440,871	1,544,386	13,713,422
Hides and skins.....	6,300,871	9,467,422	11,401,089	10,768,821
Timber.....	3,074,490	3,720,268	4,722,903	14,945,534
Cotton goods.....	28,948,842	33,384,363	59,968,767	70,176,730
Linens, hemp, etc., goods.....	2,089,804	3,378,851	549,085	658,937
Silk goods.....	53,859,972	73,772,513	67,689,346	103,428,507
Woolen goods.....	11,346,084	17,070,657	4,774,048	7,114,366
Clothing, ready made.....	5,763,559	7,485,734	4,967,241	6,482,291
Mineral substances.....	26,158,255	32,108,252	2,826,906	4,675,811
Iron work.....	16,815,318	24,437,853	13,635,257	21,614,456
Copper work.....	5,109,868	15,130,042	7,825,378	26,573,591
Machinery.....	4,893,322	6,195,493	17,197,265	29,941,634
Clocks.....	687,659	1,111,294	26,365,151	40,109,067
Chemicals.....	11,617,512	18,393,093	6,111,924	8,429,468
Grease, oils, etc.....	6,962,861	8,373,498	374,806	338,522
Total.....	\$324,245,790	\$459,051,465	\$322,320,808	\$472,408,995

Value of special trade with principal countries of origin and destination in 1915 and 1916:

Countries	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1915	1916	1915	1916
United States.....	\$62,625,955	\$108,999,259	\$20,682,266	\$25,598,362
Germany.....	80,719,162	91,158,146	88,262,567	136,755,554
France.....	36,480,281	45,621,919	42,555,149	77,420,792
Italy.....	49,940,873	75,318,443	17,270,798	28,939,771
Austria-Hungary.....	12,679,714	8,635,399	30,218,782	37,706,410
United Kingdom.....	21,622,755	30,787,167	68,538,932	81,838,176
Russia.....	1,627,955	165,980	5,648,145	11,784,580

Production and Industry

Agriculture:

The estimated acreage of productive land in 1917 was 5,733,445; the number of farmers, 182,291.

Area planted to grain in 1918 as compared with 1917, and production in 1918:

Kind of Grain	Area, Acres		Production in 1918, Bushels
	1917	1918	
Wheat:			
Winter.....	809,604	139,277	1,443,018
Summer.....	6,523	11,490	
German.....	43,442	66,720	901,705
Winter.....	38,765	48,185	
Summer.....	3,291	4,027	55,887
Barley:			
Winter.....	3,375	2,441	95,098
Summer.....	15,676	23,079	
Oats.....	70,619	78,875	2,701
Corn.....	4,890	9,088	

Potato crops during five years:

Year	Acreage	Short Tons	Year	Acreage	Short Tons
1914.....	114,903	573,201	1917.....	135,288	1,152,796
1915.....	121,081	920,429	1918.....	147,767	881,848
1916.....	134,671	551,155			

Livestock was owned (1916) by 262,111 persons and consisted of 136,836 horses and 4,367 mules owned by 74,918 persons; 1,615,893 head of cattle, of which 849,011 were cows and were owned by 207,523 persons; 544,563 swine, 172,938 sheep and 358,887 goats owned by 198,213 persons.

The principal agricultural industries are the production of cheese and condensed milk. The daily production of milk in 1917 averaged 5,618,098 gallons; the daily production per cow averaging 7 gallons. The estimated total milk production in 1918, was 1,786,000,000 gallons, of which 1,692,000,000 gallons was cows milk, of this amount 535,800,000 gallons were converted into other products, 470,000,000 gallons into cheese, 47,000,000 gallons into condensed milk, and 18,800,000 gallons into miscellaneous products. During the same year there were produced 62,920,000 pounds of cheese, 28,820,000 pounds of butter and 55,000,000 pounds of condensed milk.

Mines:

There are 57 mines in Switzerland employing a total (1915) of 894 persons. In 1917 the production of the 5 salt mining districts was 1,679,273 pounds (1,520,118 in 1916).

Manufactures:

The principal manufacturing industries are textile machinery, located in Zürich, shoes, silk, located in Zürich and Basel; cotton, in Zürich; machine embroideries and lace work in St. Gall, Appenzell and Thurgau. There were 1,860 embroidery establishments operating 8,100 machines in 1914. Watch-making, centers in Geneva, Locle, Chaux-de-Fonds and Bienne. Zürich, Geneva and Basel are the commercial centers. An important industry is the hotel industry.

Distribution of manufacturing enterprise according to geographical location in 1917, and the number of employees in 1916.

Cantons	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees	Cantons	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees
Zürich.....	1,450	63,312	Appenzell Rh. Ext.....	218	4,871
Berne.....	1,368	52,211	Appenzell Rh. Int.....	10	200
Lucerne.....	216	9,860	St. Gall.....	894	30,236
Uri.....	17	1,732	Grisons.....	160	3,086
Schwyz.....	91	4,173	Aargau.....	577	32,625
Obwald.....	19	292	Thurgau.....	421	16,169
Midwald.....	28	618	Tessin.....	261	6,824
Claris.....	116	7,622	Vaud.....	638	17,343
Zug.....	57	3,722	Valais.....	91	3,852
Freiburg.....	116	4,736	Neuchâtel.....	667	20,063
Solothurn.....	335	25,820	Geneva.....	495	16,039
Basel Stadt.....	358	17,789			
Basel Land.....	159	7,182	Total.....	8,992	360,506
Schaffhausen.....	108	10,209			

Number of workers in most important industries (1916):

Cotton industry.....	30,837	Gas, water, electricity.....	4,035
Silk industry.....	33,700	Paper industry.....	18,530
Embroidery industry.....	24,192	Woodworking.....	17,974
Other textile industries.....	13,028	Metalurgy.....	32,618
Clothing industry.....	34,238	Machinists.....	52,645
Foods, etc.....	35,096	Jewelry and watchmaking.....	44,476
Chemical industry.....	15,292	Earth and stone work.....	11,323

Railways:

The state railways in 1917 had a mileage of 3,675; there were also 35 miles of foreign railway within the country.

Telegraphs, Telephones, Post-offices:

There were 1,980 miles of telegraph line and 2,407 offices in Switzerland in 1917. In the same year there were 591 telephone systems with 12,240 miles of line handling 94,187,241 conversations. There were also 4,086 post offices.

Money:

The unit is the **Franc** of 10 **Batzen** and 100 **Centimes**, or **Rappen**, which has a par value of \$0.193 United States currency. There are notes of 50, 25, 20 and 5 francs.

Weights and Measures:

The metric system prevails. Other weights and measures in use are the **Centner** = 50 kilograms and 100 **pfund** = 110 pounds; the **quintal** = 100 kilogrammes = 220 pounds; the **arpent** = $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.

Language:

The French language is spoken in the cantons of Geneva, Neuchâtel, Vaud, Valais and Fribourg, Italian, in the canton of Tessin, or Ticino, and German in all the others.

Local Advertising Media:

There are important daily papers in Berne, Geneva, Lucerne and Zürich. The chief newspaper in Zürich is printed in German and is a very powerful medium. Although there are a number of magazines and trade papers in Switzerland, they are for the most part of secondary importance. Posters and electric display signs, as well as railway stations and tram cars are extensively employed as media.

Consular representatives:

The United States consular officials are stationed at Basel, Berne, Geneva, St. Gall, and Zürich.

Switzerland maintains consular officials at the following places:

San Francisco, St. Paul, Philadelphia, Denver, St. Louis, Manila, Washington, New York City, Galveston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Virgin Islands, New Orleans, Portland, and Seattle.

Shipping routes: See under Belgium and France.

Customs Tariff:

The Swiss tariff assesses specific duties based, in the majority of instances, on gross weights, upon more than a thousand classifications or goods.

Consular Regulations:

No consular documents are required. There are no restrictions as to marks, weights, etc.

Cable rates: Thirty cents a word from New York or New England states.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: Eight to 10 days via Paris, from New York.

Parcel post: Service does not extend to Switzerland.

Money orders: Issued.

International reply coupons: Issued.

TURKEY

Until the negotiation of a treaty of peace with Turkey, the extent to which that country will suffer territorial losses cannot be finally determined. It is probable however that Turkey will not only lose the greater part of her European territory, but Armenia, Palestine and Mesopotamia, most of Arabia and Syria. If this is the case the sole remaining possessions of Turkey will be the region lying behind Constantinople, and Anatolia in Asia Minor.

Agriculture and mining were the principal industries of Turkey before the war. Both of these industries were, however, carried on with the most primitive methods. Cereal crops, tobacco, cotton, flax and grapes and coffee were the principal agricultural products. Iron, manganese, coal, gold, zinc and copper were the most important mineral products. Sericulture was extensively carried on. Manufacturing was relatively unimportant, being largely confined to some textile mills, chiefly at Smyrna in Syria, and the weaving of carpets and rugs.

Constantinople, the principal city of Turkey, is an important port and trade center. Smyrna, in Syria, is the most important center of the trade of the Levant.

Area and Population

No definite information is available with respect to the area and population of Turkey, since the whole question of the distribution of former Turkish possessions remains to be settled by the treaty of peace with Turkey which is to be presented in 1920. As formerly constituted, between the close of the first Balkan war in November 1913 and the close of the great war, the Turkish Empire comprised: (1) Turkey in Europe, with an area of 10,882 square miles and a population of 1,891,000; (2) Asia Minor, with an area of 199,272 square miles and a population of 10,186,900; (3) Armenia and Kurdistan, with an area of 71,990 square miles and a population of 2,740,900; (4) Syria, with an area of 114,530 square miles and a population of 3,675,100; (5) Mesopotamia, with an area of 143,250 square miles and a population of 2,000,000; and (6) Arabia.

Of these dominions, Mesopotamia is being administered by the British; Syria will probably be administered under a mandate from the Peace Conference; Armenia has declared its independence; Arabia, of which only the oases of the central district and the fertile coastal belt are habitable, is now controlled by eight independent governments. These eight governments are: The Kingdom of the Hedjaz, which has been recognized as an independent sovereignty by the Peace Conference; the Emirate of Nejd and Hasa in Central Arabia (capital Riyadh); the Emirate of Jebel Shammar, which lies to the north of Nejd (capital Hail); the principate of Asir, on the west coast of Arabia between Hedjaz and Yemen (capital, Sabijah); the Imamate of Yemen; the Sultanate of Koweit, on the northwestern coast of the Persian gulf, subsidized by Great Britain, which has a political agent at the Court; the Sultanate of Oman, an independent state in southeastern Arabia, under the protection of Great Britain and France; the British protectorate of Aden, the southwestern corner of Arabia and to the south of Yemen.

Before the first Balkan War in 1913 Turkey in Europe also included various islands in the Aegean Sea and Albania, which has since been declared an independent state. The Aegean Islands formerly held by Turkey are now in the possession of Italy and Greece, and their final disposition will probably be effected in the peace treaty with Turkey. In 1914 British forces took possession of the Island of Cyprus in the Mediterranean, formerly under the suzerainty of the Sultan, which has since been annexed to the British Empire. In 1915 Egypt, which was likewise formerly under the suzerainty of the Sultan, although practically a British protectorate, was formerly declared a British protectorate.

This distribution of Turkish dominions would reduce Turkey to a state of approximately 211,154 square miles of territory with a population of 12,077,900; not taking into account such territorial changes as may be made in Asia Minor.

Principal cities and towns with approximate populations:

Constantinople.....	1,000,000	Erzerum.....	80,000
Smyrna.....	375,000	Homs.....	70,000
Damascus.....	250,000	Kerbela.....	65,000
Aleppo.....	250,000	Sivas.....	65,000
Bagdad (occupied by Great Britain).....	225,000	Hama.....	60,000
Beirut.....	150,000	Trebizond.....	55,000
Brusa.....	110,000	Kaisarieh.....	54,000
Jerusalem (occupied by Great Britain).....	85,000	Konia.....	45,000
Adrianople.....	83,000	Jaffa.....	45,000
Mosul.....	80,000	Gaza (occupied by Great Britain).....	40,000
Basra (occupied by Great Britain).....	80,000	Bitlis.....	40,000

Commerce

Total foreign trade of the United States with Turkey for 11 years:

Year ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS				Excess of exports or imports (+)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent free	
1909	\$2,511,482	\$6,660	\$2,518,142	\$2,813,479	\$9,615,649	\$12,429,128	22.64	\$-9,910,966
1910	2,340,160	17,512	2,357,672	3,472,561	12,881,340	16,353,901	21.23	-13,996,229
1911	3,925,601	14,452	3,940,053	3,477,646	14,213,166	17,690,812	19.66	-13,750,759
1912	3,786,789	11,379	3,798,168	2,927,195	16,281,731	19,208,926	15.24	-15,410,758
1913	3,301,557	12,264	3,313,821	3,607,754	18,551,531	22,159,285	16.28	-18,845,464
1914	3,308,382	20,137	3,328,519	3,396,220	17,446,857	20,843,077	16.29	-17,514,558
1915	993,586	534	994,120	1,718,253	10,510,454	12,228,707	14.05	-11,234,587
1916	42,169	.....	42,169	78,690	786,395	865,085	.....	-822,316
1917	167,169	.....	167,169	2,662	332,928	335,590	.....	-168,075
1918	305,557	.....	305,557	3,240	218,799	222,039	1.46	*83,518
1919	.....	.....	9,722,028	.....	.....	12,534,210	.....	-2,812,162

Imports and exports by articles for the year 1913-1914:

Articles	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Animals, live.....	\$28,043,655	\$30,831,196
Food products (animal).....	28,307,222	50,645,421
Cereals, vegetables, baker's and miller's products.....	239,182,209	99,036,852
Fruits and vegetables, fresh and preserved.....	15,536,912	219,757,779
Trees, seeds, kernels and other plants.....	1,040,678	15,064,930
Coffee, cocoa, tea and spices.....	55,478,782	11,120,267
Sugar and sweets.....	160,551,420	4,954,062
Tobacco.....	24,969,728	644,774
Liquors, mineral waters.....	81,540,153	46,691,542
Oils: vegetable, animal, mineral, lubricating oils and their products.....	23,378,828	24,904,648
Manure, hides; combustibles.....	27,212,949	35,040,567
Chemical products, materials for tanning, dyes and colors.....	12,052,172	69,485,793
Drugs, medicines and perfumes.....	3,916,514	5,650,079
Rosins and prepared cement.....	16,497,081	718,839
Arms and ammunition.....	40,275,734	6,178,967
Earth, stones; manufactures of earth and stone.....	172,069,532	28,120,928
Common metals, and manufactures of.....	42,233,243	13,527,421
Wood, and manufactures of.....	31,038,410	2,130,864
Rags, paper, manufactures of—stamped.....	69,832,927	38,806,267
Hides, manufactures of hides and fur.....	689,355,385	270,244,710
Textile industry.....	15,961,593	407,484
Rubber and manufactures of.....	43,877,064	192,473
Machines, wagons and boats.....	9,043,506	208,158
Watches, clocks and musical instruments.....	13,049,778	47,448
Fur, hats, feathers and artificial flowers.....	10,738,872	145,469
Works of art and scientific instruments.....	30,521,791	764,128
Jewelry, fine hardware and haberdashery.....	28,595,504	125,913
All other articles.....		
Total.....	\$1,914,701,642	\$975,466,984

Total foreign trade of Turkey with principal countries during the year 1913-1914:

Country	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Country	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
England.....	\$373,106,731	\$236,293,792	Serbia.....	\$20,358,131	\$13,372,723
Germany.....	171,451,796	57,618,200	Netherlands.....	36,623,258	14,691,443
Austria Hungary.....	336,728,559	96,530,744	France.....	172,911,422	193,750,933
Italy.....	160,545,918	65,091,061	Montenegro.....	210,854	2,220,972
Spain.....	2,239,380	1,988,425	Greece.....	11,005,758	16,807,423
Peria.....	30,401,048	1,962,977	India.....	85,212,562	11,203,462
Switzerland.....	8,523,647	157,363	Tunis.....	808,925	358,668
United States.....	28,515,271	44,379,260	Turkey in Asia.....	93,393	523,338
Belgium.....	73,467,194	26,998,792	Egypt.....	51,211,612	69,710,805
Bulgaria.....	88,125,943	35,073,090	Other countries.....	49,644,249	19,237,590
Russia.....	123,102,860	40,107,984			
Roumania.....	47,060,706	23,293,548			
Japan.....	1,023,968	134,498	Total.....	1,872,463,185	1,171,507,091

Production and Industry

Agriculture is the principal industry, and the soil is, in general, very fertile, but the agricultural methods used are most primitive. The principal products are tobacco, cereals, figs, cotton, nuts, grapes, olives and fruits, coffee, opium, gums, and madder. In Asiatic Turkey there were in 1913, 16,567,775 acres under cultivation, of which 13,689,474 were under cereals, 473,085 acres were under fruit and vegetables, 1,213,530 acres were under vines and 779,982 acres were under cotton, flax and other plants.

Coffee is cultivated in the region of Hodieda, opium in Konia, tobacco in both European and Asiatic Turkey. Flour milling is carried on in Smyrna and the methods are being improved. There are about 21,000,000 acres of forest land, principally pine, oak, larch, fir and cedar, of which about 3,500,000 acres are in European Turkey. Mulberry plantations are extensively cultivated.

Asiatic Turkey is rich in minerals which have not been developed. There are chrome mines near Mersina, silver mines in Konia, zinc mines at Karasu and in Aidin, manganese in Konia and at Aidin, copper at Tereboli, near Trebizond, and at Arghana Maden, near Diarbekr; borax, emery, and asphalt are also mined; coal and lignite are mined at Heraclea; petroleum in the Tigris valley, in Asia Minor, and on the north shore of the Sea of Marmora. Salt is produced in Yemen. Iron is worked in Aleppo and Adana, gold and silver near Smyrna and lithographic stone near Brussa. Fisheries are important but carried on in a primitive manner, sponges being the principal product of the Mediterranean, mother of pearl of the Red Sea and pearls of the Persian Gulf shores.

Manufacturing industries are relatively unimportant and are confined to woolen spinning (Panderma), and cotton weaving (Smyrna) mills. Carpets and rugs are the principal manufactures largely carried on by hand looms in small establishments.

Railways:

In 1914 there were 1,046 miles of railway open in European Turkey and 2,865 miles in Asiatic Turkey.

Post Offices, Telegraphs, etc.:

There are 1,814 post offices and 1,017 telegraph offices. Length of telegraph lines approximately 29,000 miles; of wire, 49,000 miles. There are electric tramway systems in Constantinople, Smyrna, Damascus and Beyrouth.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The unit of currency is the Turkish pound (£ T.) with a par value of \$4.40 U. S. currency. The pound is divided into 100 piastres, each of which equals 40 para. Silver coins are 2, 5, 10, 20 piastres; gold, 25, 50, 100, 250 and 500 piastres; nickel, 1, ½ (20 para), ¼ (10 para) and 118 (5 para) piastre.

The principal weights and measures are:

- The Oke—2.198 pounds avoirdupois
- " Cantar—124.08 pounds
- " Kileh—about 1 bushel
- " Endaze (cloth measure)—25.25 inches
- " Arshin (land measure)—30 inches
- " Donum (land measure)—1,098 square yards

The metric system is exclusively used in foreign trade.

Language:

Turkish. French predominates for commercial purposes, but English, Greek and German are used extensively.

Shipping routes:

- Cunard Line.
- A. H. Bull & Co.
- Independent S. S. Corp.
- American-Mediterranean-Levant Line.

Customs tariff:

There is no uniform tariff. Customs duties of 11 per cent are levied upon all articles except gold and silver articles and precious stones and agricultural implements. Gold and silver articles are taxed at specific rates. Agricultural implements are admitted duty free.

Consular regulations:

No consular documents are required. A "certificate of origin" in French must be certified by the Turkish consul at the port of shipment; charge \$2.00.

Cable rates: Turkey in Europe, \$0.36 per word, Turkey in Asia, \$0.45, from New York York or New England states.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates. Mail may be registered.

Mail time: Eleven days.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to Syria and Palestine with same conditions as given for Great Britain. Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Postage rates for Syria: one pound, 68 cents; two pounds, 80 cents; three pounds, 92 cents; four pounds, \$1.20; five pounds, \$1.32; six pounds, \$1.42; seven pounds, \$1.56; eight pounds, \$1.84; nine pounds, \$1.96; ten pounds, \$2.08; eleven pounds, \$2.20. The rates for Palestine are: one pound, \$0.58; two pounds, \$0.70; three pounds, \$0.82; four pounds, \$1.10; five pounds, \$1.22; six pounds, \$1.32; seven pounds, \$1.46; eight pounds, \$1.74; nine pounds, \$1.86; ten pounds, \$1.98; eleven pounds, \$2.10.

Money orders: Issued for Syria.

International reply coupons: Not issued.



UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

The United Kingdom consists of the two British Islands comprising England, Scotland and Wales, and Ireland, together with numerous adjacent islands, including the Channel and Jersey Islands and the Isles of Man and Wight.

The United Kingdom has always been the largest export market of the United States. In the fiscal year ending June, 1919, our exports to the United Kingdom represented 46.3 per cent of our total exports to European countries and 29.7 per cent of our total exports to the markets of the world.

By reason of the fact that the United Kingdom is a free-trade country, it is an especially important market for American manufactured goods, and in this respect also, although itself an exporter of manufactured products, the United Kingdom is our largest single customer.

The per capita foreign trade of the United Kingdom in 1919 was \$273.64, as compared with \$148.18 in 1913. The per capita imports in 1919 amounted to \$172.13, as compared with \$81.16 in 1913. The per capita exports in 1919 amounted to \$101.51, as compared with \$67.02 in 1913. The share of the United States in the import trade of Great Britain in 1918 amounted to 23 per cent. The share of the United States in the export trade of Great Britain amounted to 4.6 per cent.

Area and Population.

Area in square miles of the great divisions of the United Kingdom:

Divisions	Sq. Miles	Divisions	Sq. Miles
England.....	50,874	Isle of Man.....	227
Wales.....	7,466	Channel Islands.....	75
Scotland.....	30,405		
Ireland.....	32,586	Total.....	121,633

Population of the United Kingdom in detail:

ENGLAND

Counties	Population	Counties	Population
Bedford.....	197,660	Middlesex.....	1,144,758
Berks.....	303,428	Monmouth.....	414,730
Bucks.....	193,951	Norfolk.....	488,630
Cambridge.....	215,122	Northampton.....	363,892
Chester.....	895,410	Northumberland.....	697,014
Cornwall.....	325,315	Nottingham.....	716,517
Cumberland.....	265,780	Oxford.....	198,499
Derby.....	547,768	Rutland.....	21,168
Devon.....	701,981	Salop.....	266,054
Dorset.....	220,502	Somerset.....	491,320
Durham.....	1,377,176	Stafford.....	1,359,718
Essex.....	1,329,466	Suffolk.....	382,748
Gloucester.....	672,581	Sussex.....	666,876
Hants.....	915,503	Warwick.....	919,977
Hereford.....	113,088	Westmoreland.....	1,024,198
Hertford.....	236,998	Wiltshire.....	63,575
Huntingdon.....	48,105	Worcester.....	279,391
Kent.....	1,019,870	York.....	562,383
Lancaster.....	4,825,739		3,969,151
Leicester.....	481,115	Total.....	34,047,659
Lincoln.....	557,543		
London.....	4,522,961		

WALES

Counties	Population	Counties	Population
Anglesey.....	35,268	Glamorgan.....	1,130,818
Brecon.....	56,380	Merioneth.....	60,292
Cardigan.....	80,768	Montgomery.....	62,202
Carmarthen.....	151,077	Pembroke.....	84,869
Carnarvon.....	141,776	Radnor.....	17,504
Denbigh.....	136,819	Total.....	2,027,610
Flint.....	69,737		

SCOTLAND			
Counties	Population	Counties	Population
Aberdeen.....	311,350	Kinross.....	7,528
Argyll.....	70,901	Kirkcubright.....	38,363
Ayr.....	268,332	Lanark.....	1,447,113
Banff.....	61,402	Linlithgow.....	79,456
Berwick.....	29,643	Nairn.....	9,319
Bute.....	18,186	Orkney.....	25,806
Caitness.....	32,008	Peebles.....	15,258
Clackmannan.....	31,121	Perth.....	124,339
Dumbarton.....	139,831	Perth and Kinross.....	314,594
Dumfries.....	72,824	Roxburg.....	77,353
Edinburgh.....	507,662	Selkirk.....	47,192
Elgin or Moray.....	43,427	Shetland.....	24,600
Fife.....	267,794	Stirling.....	27,911
Forfar.....	281,415	Sutherland.....	161,003
Haddington.....	43,253	Wigtown.....	31,990
Inverness.....	87,270		
Kincardine.....	41,007		
		Total.....	4,759,521

IRELAND			
Counties	Population	Counties	Population
Leinster		Ulster	
Carlow.....	36,151	Antrim & Belfast Co. Boro.....	478,603
Dublin.....	476,909	Armagh.....	119,625
Kildare.....	66,498	Cavan.....	91,071
Kilkenny.....	74,821	Donegal.....	108,420
Longford.....	56,769	Down.....	304,589
Louth.....	43,794	Fermanagh.....	61,811
Meath.....	63,402	Londonderry.....	140,621
Monaghan.....	64,920	Monaghan.....	71,395
Queen's.....	54,362	Tyrone.....	42,437
Westmeath.....	59,812	Connaught	
Wexford.....	102,287	Galway.....	181,686
Wicklow.....	60,603	Leitrim.....	63,557
Munster		Mayo.....	191,969
Clare.....	104,064	Roscommon.....	93,904
Cork & Co. Boro.....	391,190	Sligo.....	78,850
Kerry.....	159,268		
Limerick.....	142,846		
Tipperary.....	151,951		
Waterford.....	83,766		
		Total.....	4,381,951

ISLE OF MAN AND CHANNEL ISLANDS			
Islands	Population (1911)	Area (acres)	
Isle of Man.....	52,016	145,325	
Jersey.....	51,898	28,717	
Guernsey, Herm, and Jethou.....	41,858	16,018	
Alderney.....	2,561	1,962	
Sark, Brechou, and Lihou.....	582	1,386	

Population of principal cities of the United Kingdom:

City	Population	City	Population
Greater London.....	7,251,358	Bristol.....	357,000
Birmingham.....	840,202	Edinburgh.....	320,318
Glasgow.....	784,496	Bradford.....	288,458
Liverpool.....	746,421	Kingston.....	277,991
Manchester.....	714,333	Newcastle.....	266,603
Sheffield.....	459,916	Dundee.....	259,904
Leeds.....	445,550	Aberdeen.....	165,004
Dublin.....	403,030	Norwich.....	121,478
Belfast.....	399,000		

Commerce.

Eleven year table of the total foreign trade of the United States with the United Kingdom:

Year ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS				Excess of exports (+) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent free	
1909	\$509,676,577	\$44,950,788	\$554,627,365	\$74,070,752	\$134,542,006	\$208,612,758	35.51	* \$306,014,607
1910	496,077,726	9,475,145	505,552,871	116,533,119	154,496,653	271,029,772	43.00	* 234,523,099
1911	567,813,119	8,800,855	576,613,974	122,726,434	138,562,672	261,289,108	46.97	* 315,324,868
1912	558,964,832	5,407,354	564,372,186	137,132,816	135,807,884	272,940,700	50.24	* 291,431,486
1913	592,462,348	4,686,711	597,149,059	152,532,996	143,031,944	295,564,940	51.61	* 301,584,119
1914	590,387,927	3,883,936	594,271,863	161,488,084	132,173,220	293,661,304	54.99	* 300,610,559
1915	901,963,649	9,831,305	911,794,954	142,687,565	133,664,110	276,351,675	55.66	* 655,443,279
1916	1,520,930,517	5,754,585	1,526,685,102	181,674,395	126,768,828	308,443,223	58.90	* 1,218,241,779
1917	2,041,165,774	5,646,904	2,046,812,678	170,704,005	136,970,848	307,674,853	55.48	* 1,739,137,825
1918	1,989,812,491	6,050,806	1,995,863,297	79,948,478	110,133,978	190,082,456	6.27	* 1,805,780,841
1919			4,634,816,814			372,953,593		* 4,261,863,221

Value of imports and exports of the United Kingdom for seven years:

Year	IMPORTS British	EXPORTS			Total Merchandise Trade
		British	Foreign and Colonial	Total	
1913.....	\$3,741,047,608	\$2,556,106,199	\$533,246,917	\$3,089,353,116	\$6,830,400,724
1914.....	3,390,174,777	2,096,105,484	464,625,029	2,560,730,513	5,950,905,290
1915.....	4,145,738,988	1,872,062,902	482,086,104	2,354,049,006	6,500,787,994
1916.....	4,615,906,844	2,463,810,193	474,805,806	2,938,615,999	7,554,522,843
1917.....	5,178,757,405	2,565,033,583	339,085,364	2,904,118,947	8,082,876,352
1918.....	6,420,561,252	2,425,819,171	150,647,515	2,576,466,686	8,997,027,938
1919.....	7,933,398,977	3,880,094,169	797,605,906	4,678,700,076	12,612,100,053

Comparative values of imports by principal countries of origin, January to June 1918 and 1919:

Imported from—	January–June—		Imported from—	January–June—	
	1918	1919		1918	1919
Foreign Countries			Foreign Countries—Con.		
Russia.....	\$9,144,069	\$8,833,301	Peru.....	\$17,399,441	\$17,561,152
Sweden.....	54,728,562	61,197,586	Chile.....	43,759,349	17,232,753
Norway.....	66,951,132	41,182,747	Brazil.....	19,282,338	29,894,082
Denmark.....	9,475,338	10,314,790	Uruguay.....	18,213,085	27,136,470
Germany.....	(a) 6,448	45,482	Bolivia.....	8,348,150	10,492,544
German West Africa.....	1,150,489	2,781,760	Argentina.....	126,122,790	161,057,557
German East Africa.....		1,418,011			
Netherlands.....	26,704,851	24,904,549	British Possessions		
Java.....	25,276,406	41,099,719	Egypt.....	174,946,772	116,067,699
Belgium.....	556,903	3,670,879	West Africa:		
Belgian Congo.....	4,019,223	2,600,740	Gold Coast.....	2,231,937	15,515,288
France.....	81,472,802	96,736,231	Nigeria.....	28,260,753	33,695,773
Switzerland.....	40,122,069	24,161,526	South Africa:		
Portugal.....	23,298,184	30,573,431	Cape.....	19,261,573	38,185,275
Spain.....	70,421,739	84,183,145	Natal.....	10,825,539	18,576,803
Canary Islands.....		8,617,296	East Africa:		
Italy.....	38,632,331	32,720,268	East Africa Protectorate.....	3,806,411	4,312,191
Greece.....	5,078,587	20,173,521	Nyasaland.....	1,344,487	2,532,184
Turkey:			Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	2,312,575	2,589,849
European.....	9,733	2,530,400	Mauritius.....	13,977,629	22,080,396
Asiatic.....	2,250,985	8,667,373	British India.....	214,377,126	222,086,294
Tunis.....	8,464,493	4,617,652	Straits Settlements.....	25,503,005	44,628,545
Persia.....	848,275	3,030,969	Federated Malay States.....	5,808,070	18,352,379
China.....	25,082,418	41,561,764	Ceylon.....	29,381,800	43,539,524
Japan.....	57,324,158	63,954,039	Hongkong.....	4,828,911	4,812,214
United States.....	1,241,218,378	1,214,858,947	Australia.....	160,996,006	263,632,398
Philippines and Guam.....	13,644,552	7,494,512	New Zealand.....	216,878,755	234,776,000
Cuba.....	36,732,021	44,870,429	Canada.....	12,936,286	27,500,421
Mexico.....	11,402,891	16,980,425	British West Indies.....	4,361,143	6,496,023
Costa Rica.....	1,676,096	3,298,256	British Guinea.....	4,913,077	4,673,465
Panama.....	32,085	525,694			
Venezuela.....	1,478,725	3,327,309			
Ecuador.....	220,613	3,978,398			

Note: (a) Prize Goods.

Comparative values of exports of domestic products by principal countries of destination January to June 1918 and 1919:

Exported to—	January-June—		Exported to—	January-June—	
	1918	1919		1918	1919
Foreign Countries			Foreign Countries—Con.		
Russia.....	\$530,629	\$12,819,120	Ecuador.....	988,853	687,233
Sweden.....	4,755,038	43,652,023	Peru.....	3,922,165	4,004,784
Norway.....	8,177,618	53,868,247	Chile.....	16,989,862	13,858,970
Denmark.....	4,767,691	79,529,769	Brazil.....	20,295,198	22,924,203
Germany.....		16,662,851	Uruguay.....	7,054,245	7,598,806
German West Africa.....		57,145,567	Bolivia.....	2,432,973	1,715,870
Netherlands.....	34,728,171	14,052,092	Argentina.....	36,435,004	44,724,400
Java.....	13,993,504	92,692,065			
Belgium.....	220,837	3,666,786	British Possessions		
Belgian Kongo.....	3,045,098	365,279,821	Egypt.....	63,651,139	36,461,283
France.....	304,509,704	10,580,063	West Africa:		
French West Africa.....	9,312,121	35,191,759	Gold Coast.....	3,747,560	6,682,668
Switzerland.....	12,694,178	13,645,948	Nigeria.....	12,990,966	14,448,877
Portugal.....	8,323,890	24,114,792	South Africa:		
Spain.....	9,970,895	2,451,811	Cape.....	19,922,804	22,115,035
Canary Islands.....	39,555	56,991,985	Natal.....	11,690,452	12,047,084
Italy.....	69,524,352	12,763,447	Transvaal.....	15,922,390	12,731,119
Greece.....	3,172,812		East Africa Protectorate	3,926,784	4,960,772
Turkey.....			Mauritius.....	1,512,197	2,071,318
European.....	(a) 1,863,305	(a) 16,596,619	British India.....	137,195,020	132,019,103
Asiatic.....	(a) 2,954,287	(a) 13,010,962	Federated Malay States.....	15,998,872	12,704,183
Tunis.....	5,509,253	2,836,517	Ceylon.....	1,856,979	2,814,545
Persia.....	2,637,628	34,723,057	Hongkong.....	5,407,269	7,044,260
China.....	38,381,706	24,259,600	Australia.....	11,826,748	67,761,127
Japan.....	14,531,520	51,619,136	New Zealand.....	51,284,048	22,701,395
United States.....	63,700,845	1,093,196	Canada.....	16,016,206	30,515,525
Philippines and Guam.....	1,554,895	4,057,060	British West Indies.....	3,934,371	3,879,963
Cuba.....	5,116,015	3,038,015	British Guinea.....	1,376,540	1,678,626
Mexico.....	2,136,720	2,618,571			
Colombia.....	2,603,514	351,928			
Panama.....	534,367	2,134,948			
Venezuela.....	2,115,901				

Note: (a) Exported to territory formerly Turkish but now occupied by other powers.

Comparative values of re-exports by principal countries of destination January to June 1918 and 1919:

Reexported to—	January-June—		Reexported to—	January-June—	
	1918	1919		1918	1919
Foreign Countries			British Possessions		
Russia.....	\$45,385	\$5,552,876	Channel Islands.....	\$1,062,162	\$1,673,993
Sweden.....	221,095	9,631,874	Egypt.....	451,889	532,974
Norway.....	309,047	4,003,407	West Africa:		
Denmark.....	38,377	17,738,874	Gold Coast.....	236,220	995,034
Germany.....		7,741,964	Nigeria.....	292,263	890,127
Netherlands.....		54,304,344	South Africa:		
Belgium.....	1,406,326	26,394,986	Cape.....	716,363	555,073
France.....	3,640	66,210,397	Natal.....	350,534	247,085
Switzerland.....	36,452,562	1,892,037	Transvaal.....	443,002	358,053
Portugal.....	1,483,533	2,276,408	British India.....	1,065,355	1,503,578
Spain.....	736,185	3,713,602	Hongkong.....	112,523	490,626
Italy.....	709,779	11,072,207	Australia.....	3,732,245	2,967,465
Japan.....	10,458,683	3,097,941	New Zealand.....	648,271	597,815
United States.....	13,171,270	36,594,844	Canada.....	1,761,289	2,602,870
Brazil.....	270,641	570,602			
Argentina.....	356,534	361,493			

Value of imports and exports by principal countries of origin and destination for the years 1917 and 1918:

Countries	1917	1918	Countries	1917	1918
IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
Argentina.....	\$235,663,903	\$307,153,284	Argentina.....	\$62,673,366	\$85,683,368
Belgium.....	1,618,705	973,485	Belgium.....	1,145,564	370,526
Belgian Kongo.....	15,374,884	7,607,663	Belgian Kongo.....	7,358,839	6,545,370
Bolivia.....	11,595,648	18,053,630	Brazil.....	34,969,895	43,001,299
Brazil.....	48,593,146	43,069,810	Chile.....	22,572,584	31,066,242
Chile.....	64,347,875	94,091,081	China (not British).....	51,703,443	57,580,916
China (excluding British).....	41,352,383	47,243,379	Colombia.....	7,195,982	5,672,709
Costa Rica.....	1,680,140	1,680,140	Cuba.....	9,794,644	9,554,064
Cuba.....	86,480,805	108,668,220	Denmark.....	33,565,603	16,444,658
Denmark.....	86,343,492	21,752,744	France.....	543,449,842	623,172,961
France.....	111,289,730	170,523,425	Algeria.....	11,341,534	18,881,436
Algeria.....	14,203,265	10,834,435	West Africa.....	14,793,956	18,826,075
Madagascar.....	4,847,292	6,975,274	Greece.....	5,883,725	5,098,997
Greece.....	50,598,563	11,640,663	Italy.....	133,654,364	142,443,195
Italy.....	89,605,701	89,605,701	Japan.....	26,868,019	29,271,117
Japan.....	74,449,362	116,227,203	Mexico.....	4,462,829	5,326,263
Mexico.....	11,272,357	24,941,465	Morocco.....	9,795,481	15,760,691
Morocco.....	1,745,049	2,969,441	Netherlands.....	101,205,802	72,929,500
Netherlands.....	95,857,979	37,434,310	Java.....	29,426,465	28,375,301
Java.....	65,263,035	28,049,041	Norway.....	41,137,600	26,459,321
Dutch Borneo.....	8,058,661	11,932,434	Persia.....	4,534,711	6,214,048
Norway.....	89,410,224	115,643,880	Peru.....	7,273,125	7,446,202
Persia.....	2,788,436	1,035,470	Portugal.....	15,244,452	18,246,292
Peru.....	22,740,897	38,961,603	East Africa.....	4,258,606	4,981,525
Portugal.....	18,766,494	48,964,467	Russia.....	237,178,377	1,452,339
Portuguese East Africa.....	3,863,675	10,198,544	Siam.....	6,072,901	7,876,357
Russia.....	87,290,050	32,749,924	Spain.....	23,261,437	18,829,880
Siam.....	6,274,919	272,884	Sweden.....	14,960,137	12,791,138
Spain.....	107,868,411	149,387,569	Switzerland.....	31,364,661	41,967,467
Sweden.....	72,708,960	108,885,636	Tunis.....	9,188,969	11,855,346
Switzerland.....	55,038,173	63,724,467	Turkey Asiatic.....	3,444,256	6,309,359
Tunis.....	7,443,307	14,540,980	United States.....	161,759,720	111,656,519
United States.....	1,831,407,414	2,511,013,536	Philippines and Guam.....	2,398,192	2,734,253
Philippines and Guam.....	18,521,636	29,597,712	Uruguay.....	11,080,510	15,335,386
Porto Rico.....	719,415	61,152	Venezuela.....	4,592,969	4,988,849
Uruguay.....	26,549,283	31,835,996	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	1,803,700	901,578
Venezuela.....	1,047,928	2,070,803	Australia.....	107,622,192	127,586,447
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	4,439,328	6,152,404	British Guiana.....	3,719,086	3,357,043
Australia.....	312,863,650	222,377,856	British India.....	291,821,488	339,303,237
British Guiana.....	9,035,840	12,084,046	British West Indies.....	9,993,436	8,251,055
British India.....	325,260,207	432,629,597	Canada.....	78,849,364	69,494,588
Canada.....	410,658,658	605,725,512	Ceylon.....	10,223,417	9,561,364
Channel Islands.....	14,197,736	18,100,772	Channel Islands.....	7,873,839	8,947,858
Ceylon.....	49,585,299	59,178,883	East African Protectorate.....	5,270,376	6,685,768
East African Protectorate.....	5,096,700	8,642,101	Egypt.....	71,990,513	108,205,859
Egypt.....	158,081,814	263,513,729	Federated Malay States.....	3,605,123	3,472,486
Falkland Islands.....	5,465,882	14,886,906	Gibraltar.....	10,627,482	14,363,440
Federated Malay States.....	33,989,344	10,431,377	Hongkong.....	15,078,943	18,226,838
Hongkong.....	7,085,203	7,034,789	Malta.....	16,643,839	13,380,880
Mauritius.....	9,304,417	17,654,729	Mauritius.....	2,646,544	2,493,926
New Zealand.....	141,539,137	120,749,403	New Zealand.....	34,246,232	37,502,670
Nyasaland.....	377,902	3,397,343	South Africa:		
Rhodesia.....	3,131,471	4,618,066	Natal.....	40,840,354	49,887,888
South Africa:			Transvaal.....	21,143,541	24,720,092
Cape.....	30,712,297	30,249,335	Transvaal.....	29,429,730	33,806,262
Natal.....	22,784,603	17,769,621	Straits Settlements.....	23,798,489	29,878,641
Straits Settlements.....	78,076,340	52,594,319	West Africa.....	5,358,211	5,984,038
West Africa:			Sierra Leone.....	8,432,057	6,032,023
Gold Coast.....	12,932,860	11,126,211	Gold Coast.....	20,192,831	23,629,592
Nigeria.....	45,317,203	66,337,398	Nigeria.....		
West India Islands.....	30,250,417	39,453,445			

Value of foreign and colonial exports by articles in 1913, 1917 and 1918:

Articles	1913	1917	1918
Exports (Foreign and Colonial)			
Food, drink, and tobacco:			
Grain and flour.....	\$8,057,897	\$4,504,432	\$1,728,532
Meat, including animals for food.....	10,365,849	2,007,903	7,788,142
Other food and drink:			
Non-dutiable.....	27,399,125	15,638,230	5,293,998
Dutiable.....	30,472,592	12,898,916	4,546,932
Tobacco.....	1,289,029	1,152,202	254,523
Total.....	77,584,492	36,201,683	19,612,127
Raw materials and articles mainly manufactured:			
Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel.....	15,252	5,523	
Iron ore, scrap iron, and steel.....	45,010	2,970,034	3,370,864
Other metallic ores.....	2,741,898	923,759	
Wood and timber.....	4,053,804		
Cotton.....	44,493,991	37,389,329	114,606
Wool.....	66,059,282	17,517,444	11,727,321
Other textile materials.....	25,690,711	14,895,198	9,891,249
Oilseeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums.....	27,591,386	24,063,056	4,590,214
Hides and undressed skins.....	40,931,475	18,460,557	9,902,855
Paper-making materials.....	1,449,813	10,774	36,056
Miscellaneous.....	98,567,171	94,845,525	29,716,562
Total.....	311,639,793	211,081,219	69,712,145
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured:			
Iron and steel, and manufactures of.....	1,560,185	2,451,923	5,564,565
Other metals, and manufactures of.....	40,430,639	23,467,553	8,131,926
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments.....	7,497,228	2,362,569	2,480,061
Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and insulated wire).....	1,162,694	941,799	263,940
Machinery.....	6,358,150	1,757,171	1,081,862
Ships (new).....	25,943		
Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture).....	2,865,965	1,018,252	412,363
Yarns and textile fabrics—			
Cotton.....	10,890,487	3,937,417	3,528,762
Wool.....	6,241,549	1,019,420	1,252,194
Silk.....	8,605,320	7,892,480	7,628,784
Other materials.....	11,569,121	8,293,796	3,392,393
Apparel.....	4,096,688	726,700	342,027
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colors.....	7,985,630	16,120,495	14,053,795
Leather, and manufactures of (including gloves but excluding boots and shoes).....	11,657,107	8,166,712	571,668
Earthenware and glass.....	954,141	335,808	220,195
Paper.....	1,342,518	383,816	167,602
Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, etc.....	4,582,900	2,603,524	494,076
Miscellaneous.....	15,529,031	9,982,067	11,658,844
Total.....	143,355,596	91,461,502	61,245,057
Miscellaneous and unclassified (including parcel post).....	667,037	340,957	78,185
Total exports (foreign and colonial).....	533,246,918	339,085,361	150,647,514

Value of imports by major classifications for six years:

Classification	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Food, drink, and tobacco.....	\$1,412,269,605	\$1,445,200,646	\$1,853,326,051	\$2,089,574,376	\$2,212,850,861	\$2,786,848,381
Grain and flour.....	416,039,607	387,549,903	546,789,078	648,476,367	851,639,052	1,047,047,047
Meat, including animals for food.....	276,059,079	307,636,070	422,603,412	457,699,187	498,320,261	847,200,673
Other food and drink:						
Non-dutiable.....	395,477,850	382,583,931	445,091,170	457,353,923	469,132,923	624,904,043
Dutiable.....	285,582,663	307,436,722	397,436,621	440,506,494	374,662,700	474,557,925
Tobacco.....	1,371,488,924	1,151,075,975	1,394,590,720	1,638,997,003	1,872,621,613	2,233,003,553
Raw materials and articles, mainly unmanufactured:						
Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel.....	178,601	204,023	38,715,901	59,070,185	59,070,185	65,382,260
Iron ore, scrap iron, and steel.....	36,173,760	26,704,160	136,325,170	195,458,077	124,805,758	85,924,676
Other metallic ores.....	49,625,307	46,394,607	136,325,170	195,458,077	124,805,758	85,924,676
Wood and timber.....	164,433,604	123,335,821	314,724,453	412,339,974	538,189,320	731,368,318
Cotton.....	543,431,367	169,661,673	214,839,103	193,349,077	251,740,094	193,004,402
Wool.....	96,118,899	74,786,766	102,307,208	116,017,983	136,333,800	132,699,400
Other textile materials.....	202,332,913	201,145,450	241,716,101	308,325,517	385,460,432	517,704,330
Oilseeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums.....	73,324,412	61,836,267	67,831,313	50,066,583	50,411,470	63,994,139
Hides and undressed skins.....	28,302,605	28,995,653	29,476,373	181,198,008	179,232,022	139,338,974
Paper-making materials.....	193,922,900	79,026,636	83,027,466	920,714,295	1,063,646,066	1,363,417,118
Miscellaneous.....	72,121,742	52,934,132	52,586,465	54,573,403	52,473,567	47,291,394
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured:						
Iron and steel, and manufactures of.....	156,224,483	144,069,483	205,443,181	190,098,742	212,315,550	227,235,604
Other metals, and manufactures of.....	35,906,789	25,277,589	23,987,616	27,732,015	24,249,896	28,156,941
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments.....	7,724,568	6,047,940	5,334,769	8,043,809	6,495,410	5,104,121
Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and insulated wire).....	35,470,750	32,666,376	43,038,354	38,873,792	43,133,760	52,075,008
Machinery.....	17,437,880	15,537,811	11,312,783	70,199	6,454,157	10,107,949
Ships (new).....	59,613,876	45,615,208	36,768,700	40,437,515	18,794,666	24,032,135
Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture).....	51,051,755	37,220,952	71,235,550	44,490,324	1,225,404	725,941
Yarns and textile fabrics—	43,659,703	35,753,678	44,006,630	63,980,541	55,576,870	83,804,084
Cotton.....	29,100,079	20,696,008	14,386,104	54,519,390	39,567,521	31,844,392
Wool.....	62,804,689	58,711,549	94,064,676	139,288,216	136,396,038	187,574,167
Other materials.....	65,360,803	65,591,407	82,897,854	78,783,287	53,996,669	50,305,414
Apparel.....	22,124,408	14,571,735	32,348,930	14,857,440	31,899,699	1,517,253
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colors.....	37,347,560	35,049,351	32,348,930	40,525,316	20,387,297	24,873,553
Leather and manufactures of (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes).....	40,671,404	35,364,340	44,502,916	29,189,120	36,628,504	59,995,778
Earthenware and glass.....	129,077,216	96,721,245	101,347,524	112,644,661	346,214,266	52,029,516
Paper.....	15,123,121	12,868,620	10,374,731	10,321,170	29,638,565	37,268,230
Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, etc.....						
Miscellaneous.....						
Miscellaneous and unclassified (including parcel post).....						
Total imports.....	\$3,741,047,608	\$3,390,174,777	\$4,146,738,988	\$4,615,900,844	\$5,178,757,405	\$6,420,561,252

Value of domestic exports by major classification for six years.

ARTICLES	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Food, drink, and tobacco	\$158,589,220	\$131,145,080	\$122,059,942	\$143,538,235	\$79,478,993	\$58,722,659
Grain and flour	17,333,651	15,062,207	15,779,468	13,503,048	1,187,795	2,187,795
Meat, including animals for food	6,029,141	5,544,705	6,534,118	6,043,302	1,307,258	1,307,258
Other food and drink	118,434,527	92,493,108	78,293,177	100,799,231	57,931,045	38,998,691
Tobacco	18,434,527	18,434,527	18,434,527	18,434,527	16,047,493	16,047,493
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	340,192,644	275,995,960	253,995,960	23,135,419	326,842,875	296,060,227
Iron, steel, and manufactured fuel	261,134,736	205,376,656	188,995,960	246,588,494	249,853,346	255,094,070
Iron, steel, and manufactured fuel	1,998,039	1,451,171	938,068	1,950,114	544,406	417,224
Other metallic ore	1,658,236	1,349,617	1,063,343	1,502,308	2,411,307	4,405,858
Wood and timber	2,000,107	1,748,827	1,718,188	1,718,188	1,502,343	1,502,343
Other textile materials	21,744,028	19,232,493	2,239,490	2,239,490	1,285,296	1,285,296
Wool, seeds, oils, fats, and gums	9,170,703	7,217,545	4,335,645	2,803,474	38,097,857	433,873
Hides, undressed skins	4,664,224	4,112,470	3,232,753	2,386,435	6,411,005	5,848,764
Paper-making materials	14,564,444	12,888,512	9,016,775	10,315,428	9,262,831	6,279,310
Miscellaneous	2,001,924,114	1,647,960,239	1,425,528,199	1,914,470,155	2,061,518,494	1,994,707,857
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	24,432,548	20,776,495	196,636,753	275,802,585	218,156,693	178,753,626
Iron and steel and manufactures of	64,022,546	50,043,597	47,213,630	61,901,958	50,050,059	43,845,316
Other metals and manufactures of	38,797,587	31,691,709	24,626,378	31,371,999	23,119,656	21,358,806
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and electrical, mechanical, and apparatus (other than machinery and unmanufactured wire)	26,212,298	14,690,017	15,420,196	19,874,849	14,240,459	10,475,054
Machinery	183,353,597	153,294,190	159,813,986	228,206,341	94,813,650	78,168,609
Ships (new)	183,353,597	153,294,190	159,813,986	228,206,341	94,813,650	78,168,609
Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	9,935,641	7,615,094	5,068,197	6,214,418	4,184,315	2,954,369
Yarns and textile fabrics	618,833,085	502,546,607	418,123,616	575,745,843	710,142,606	2,286,286
Cotton	183,353,597	153,294,190	159,813,986	228,206,341	94,813,650	78,168,609
Silk	10,499,620	63,178,173	57,005,174	11,709,373	9,820,870	8,247,486
Other materials	70,984,961	63,178,173	57,005,174	11,709,373	9,820,870	8,247,486
Apparel	106,988,349	94,333,979	107,386,662	134,145,496	114,767,346	110,668,994
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colors	27,487,335	22,799,625	18,483,716	23,833,698	24,176,806	7,522,217
Leather and manufactures of (including gloves but excluding earthenware and glass)	25,370,140	20,184,490	16,050,875	19,066,684	18,945,854	19,370,582
Earthenware and glass	17,904,802	15,504,372	14,575,786	25,282,378	15,546,871	15,546,871
Paper	55,612,094	44,648,644	32,011,900	39,003,728	33,473,291	31,654,612
Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, etc.	166,574,207	147,890,278	148,515,223	188,069,383	306,498,911	203,109,226
Miscellaneous	55,400,221	41,005,951	70,593,223	92,666,384	97,193,251	106,319,428
Miscellaneous and unclassified (including parcel post)	\$2,556,106,199	\$2,096,105,454	\$2,872,962,302	\$2,463,810,193	\$2,565,033,583	\$2,425,819,171
Total exports						

Value of principal imports during 1917 and 1918:

Articles	1917 Value	1918 Value
Food, Drink, and Tobacco		
Breadstuffs:	\$43,642,066	\$26,405,687
Barley	99,208,055	67,792,121
Maize	56,245,771	55,860,967
Oats	18,806,730	23,565,199
Oatmeal	36,864,307	46,529,414
Rice	411,251,359	258,741,031
Wheat	89,891,831	172,890,603
Wheat meal and flour	79,404,296	70,191,948
Other	391,028	1,238,033
Chicory		
Cocoa:	17,372,660	14,907,798
Raw	4,670,117	1,777,976
Preparations	9,332,730	3,540,413
Coffee	1,397,586	2,505,313
Confectionery		
Dairy Products:	91,955,958	98,429,425
Butter	94,713,721	77,426,215
Cheese		
Milk, condensed:	19,648,275	43,898,419
Sweetened	11,116,755	17,012,155
Unsweetened	24,659,539	22,491,158
Eggs	7,104,598	13,647,053
Egg yolks and liquid and albumen		
Fish:	29,321,704	65,528,216
Canned	7,688,223	10,749,948
Fresh	10,110,465	10,070,093
Other		
Fruit:	5,462,091	4,399,228
Apples	6,078,745	3,352,386
Bananas		
Dried:	2,902,507	7,298,363
Currants	4,592,604	4,731,610
Raisins	2,823,135	8,909,559
Grapes	2,886,063	9,490,999
Lemons	12,694,499	29,167,397
Oranges	8,304,473	7,019,581
Preserves and jam	1,944,322	296,394
Other	8,906,269	6,107,998
Glucose	43,517,971	102,992,314
Lard	1,189,173	900,483
Lard, imitation	37,853,024	7,629,538
Margarine		
Meat:		
Beef:	116,938,734	177,252,238
Fresh and refrigerated	1,089,608	475,997
Salted	50,650,250	45,196,071
Mutton		
Pork:	201,517,633	439,978,951
Bacon	35,820,399	63,386,635
Ham	3,803,316	3,337,694
Fresh and refrigerated	573,352	377,207
Salted	3,798,975	1,423,709
Poultry and game	3,425,413	5,917,825
Rabbits	80,722,582	109,854,347
Other	14,689,871	9,541,343
Molasses	5,953,340	10,163,242
Nuts		
Oils refined:	3,600,436	9,260,925
Cotton seed	999,326	2,930,606
Olive	518,448	573,906
Other	844,693	4,300,473
Saccharine		

Continued on page 410.

Table—Continued:

Articles	1917 Value	1918 Value
Food, Drink, and Tobacco (Concluded)		
Spices:		
Cinnamon.....	\$79,100	\$563,350
Ginger.....	898,443	1,705,514
Pepper.....	4,630,562	4,762,707
Other.....	1,957,462	3,153,181
Spirits, Wines, etc.:		
Spirits, foreign.....	12,607,676	14,761,277
Wines.....	11,696,443	37,391,724
Sugar:		
Refined.....	31,090,584	3,844,579
Unrefined.....	147,556,665	163,637,902
Tea.....	71,580,774	145,184,231
Tobacco:		
Manufactured.....	4,404,894	11,240,194
Unmanufactured.....	14,601,028	77,538,426
Vegetables:		
Beans.....	4,299,616	3,123,329
Peas.....	12,035,020	26,306,820
Onions.....	12,966,161	18,413,804
Potatoes.....	7,301,380	5,291,467
Tomatoes.....	5,637,524	10,110,699
Other.....	863,658	470,975
Yeast.....	339,394	18,648
All other.....	39,345,447	77,863,320
Total.....	\$2,212,850,863	\$2,786,848,381
Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured		
Bristles.....	\$5,314,208	\$4,293,552
Cotton, raw.....	538,189,320	731,368,308
Feathers and down, ornamental.....	1,416,765	1,062,303
Fibers:		
Flax.....	60,902,958	19,013,868
Hemp.....	43,277,857	68,479,855
Jute.....	21,229,989	44,226,587
Plassava, etc., for brush making.....	2,042,295	2,731,484
Other.....	835,140	2,243,296
Gums:		
Arabic.....	2,165,953	3,772,966
Kauri.....	526,059	24,294
Lac dye, seed lac, etc.....	819,845	4,252,956
Gutta percha.....	5,409,494	9,604,203
Hair, goats.....	1,033,615	676,210
Hides and skins:		
Dry.....	25,175,874	20,886,239
Wet.....	32,040,763	37,165,023
Goat.....	8,701,492	3,607,235
Sheep:		
Woolled.....	10,027,881	13,995,713
Pickled.....	2,937,449	37,039
Rabbit.....	342,319	283,148
Seal, undressed.....	274,169	190,382
Other skins and furs.....	9,960,095	15,539,601
Iron and steel, old.....	477,730	119,171
Ivory, animal.....	1,560,711	1,244,447
Fertilizers:		
Phosphate of lime and rock phosphate.....	5,706,249	9,479,879
Other.....	432,135	622,824
Nuts and kernels for expressing oil therefrom.....	61,398,864	61,699,872
Oils:		
Cocconut.....	6,376,234	19,759,430
Fish.....	11,091,445	19,710,838
Olive.....	817,966	1,187,742
Palm.....	19,152,091	19,152,091
Petroleum.....	164,910,949	311,797,375
Seed.....	4,623,034	2,020,376

Continued on page 411

Table—Continued:

Articles	1917 Value	1918 Value
Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured (Concluded)		
Oil Seeds:	\$6,234,351	\$12,440,482
Castor.....	19,476,254	31,549,933
Cotton seed.....	26,464,660	39,731,074
Flax or linseed.....	7,206,046	8,088,162
Rapeseed.....	2,432,340	.....
Soya bean.....	3,983,381	1,072,435
Other.....	.....	.....
Ores, Metallic:		
Copper.....	3,474,671	4,657,202
Iron.....	58,593,662	65,283,989
Manganese.....	11,451,750	16,533,715
Pyrites of iron and copper.....	11,378,004	13,235,513
Silver.....	4,317,690	3,079,161
Tin.....	22,925,760	25,035,388
Other.....	21,048,333	23,353,698
Paper-making Materials:		
Esparto, etc.....	3,833,045	1,734,601n
Wood pulp:		
Chemical.....	33,347,312	44,717,748
Mechanical.....	12,981,880	17,489,432
Other.....	249,233	52,359
Rosin.....	12,001,441	8,801,591
Rubber.....	116,077,257	59,030,791
Seeds, clover and grass.....	3,542,864	6,695,482
Silk:		
Raw.....	6,358,642	12,703,706
Waste.....	3,729,214	5,992,365
Stearin.....	821,047	1,224,859
Tallow, unrefined.....	8,811,090	7,040,516
Turpentine.....	3,020,865	1,587,438
Wood and Timber:		
Hewn.....	24,952,594	19,662,830
Sawn or split, planed or dressed.....	87,012,713	104,523,694
Sleepers.....	868,135	245,714
Staves.....	2,398,333	3,309,458
Furniture, woods, hardwoods, and veneers.....	9,573,982	14,272,111
Wool:		
Alpaca, vicuna, and llama.....	2,516,910	7,403,387
Camels' hair.....	1,472,773	1,598,884
Mohair.....	1,382,904	2,646,875
Sheep's or lambs' wool.....	240,913,732	177,256,092
Woolen rags:		
Pulled.....	177,476	263,433
Not pulled.....	5,210,479	3,835,318
Wool waste.....	65,819	414
All other.....	46,679,996	56,630,526
Total.....	\$1,872,621,613	\$2,233,037,523
Apparel.....	\$1,893,000	\$2,634,883
Baskets and basketware.....	506,521	986,615
Boots and shoes.....	3,810,454	2,526,935
Brooms and brushes.....	439,382	1,984,885
Chemicals:		
Acetic acid.....	3,250,306	2,792,777
Boracite, borate of lime, borax, etc.....	1,569,865	1,257,757
Brimstone.....	1,411,504	4,739,582
Carbide of calcium.....	2,072,394	4,072,511
Coal products, not dyes.....	2,518,078	691,466
Cream of tartar.....	1,651,092	2,941,931
Glycerine.....	838,702	4,225,781
Salt peter.....	4,092,868	4,068,010
Soda compounds.....	1,864,346	2,011,018
Tartaric acid.....	1,011,736	1,089,453
Other.....	48,717,023	96,848,567
China ware, earthenware, and pottery.....	155,261	104,532
Clocks, and parts of.....	415,604	270,334

Continued on page 412

Table—Continued:

Articles	1917 Value	1918 Value
Copper:		
Regulus and precipitate	10,052,214	8,591,314
Unwrought and part wrought	91,659,622	119,010,214
Cotton Manufactures:		
Gloves	1,656,187	2,078,122
Hosiery	3,921,737	5,375,259
Piece goods	2,237,334	2,418,091
Waste	6,404,231	8,481,575
Yarn	214,364	431,834
Other	4,360,812	5,247,255
Binder or reaper twine	2,030,148	2,181,287
Other	414,460	453,400
Cutlery	465,257	727,916
Dextrine and farina	5,944,902	19,198,839
Drugs and Medicines:		
Bark, Peruvian	1,105,557	1,107,265
Quinine and quinine salts	2,096,708	1,489,631
Other	11,019,109	12,238,303
Dyestuffs:		
Cutch	470,274	785,521
Extracts and dyeing	5,366,693	3,811,749
Indigo	3,647,914	1,351,330
Other	12,566,709	11,627,991
Electrical goods and apparatus	6,495,410	5,104,121
Embroidery and needlework	11,175,139	11,627,485
Fancy goods	2,033,040	4,124,651
Films, cinematograph	3,751,502	2,615,471
Glass:		
Bottles	1,055,189	374,920
Flint and manufactures of	1,019,999	736,701
Window glass	847,861	300,346
Other manufactures	111,389	754
Glue, size, and gelatine	1,347,398	2,571,639
Hardware	957,479	493,307
Hats and bonnets	952,739	1,108,384
Implements and tools, and parts of	7,999,592	9,371,954
Instruments and apparatus, scientific, and parts of	3,610,461	2,761,218
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of:		
Iron:		
Pig and puddled	10,084,502	14,951,091
Other	3,643,509	3,658,844
Steel:		
Ingots	593,338	291,479
Bars, angles, and shapes	6,982,629	3,607,103
Blooms, billets, and slabs	5,374,348	3,182,764
Other	480,192	228,809
Iron and Steel:		
Hoops and strips	1,270,054	437,762
Nails, screws, rivets, bolts, and nuts	1,837,551	528,006
Rails	22,133	13,553
Plates and sheets	2,155,772	6,911,486
Tubes, pipes, and fittings	2,398,496	722,773
Wire	2,633,852	2,480,869
Wire rods	6,366,325	2,566,816
Wire nails	6,054,145	5,391,352
Other manufactures	2,586,715	2,278,719
Jute, manufactures of	24,529,525	16,260,660
Lead, pig and sheet	21,940,255	33,398,473
Leather, and Manufactures of:		
Hides	22,290,619	32,918,388
Skins:		
Goat	4,317,019	39,978
Sheep	5,594,728	704,479
Other	46,431	
Leather, dressed:		
Box calf	3,432,863	1,539,751
Glaze kid	8,931,502	6,671,023
Other	6,649,371	5,543,430
Leather, manufactures of:		
Belting, machinery	404,426	124,879
Gloves	1,553,849	2,597,071
Other	775,861	166,415
Linen:		
Piece goods	268,796	398,776
Yarn	69,245	28,177
Other manufactures	275,663	538,118

Continued on page 413.

Table—Continued:

Articles	1917 Value	1918 Value
Machinery		
Prime movers	\$8,135,703	\$12,233,033
Electrical	7,238,544	3,019,790
Other	27,759,514	36,822,185
Machinery belting (other than leather)	115,629	97,111
Matches	192,105	985,096
Moldings	173,676	261,448
Musical instruments and parts of	883,060	902,147
Oilseed cake	17,705,028	1,023,955
Painters' colors and pigments	8,382,079	4,313,948
Paraffin wax	12,199,420	16,269,620
Paper:		
Millboard, etc.	1,403,401	2,137,240
Packing and wrapping	8,045,098	11,783,918
Printing and writing	6,799,250	6,591,051
Printed	180,260	196,281
Strawboard	2,504,097	3,100,214
Other	1,455,191	1,165,249
Quicksilver	2,429,162	1,559,116
Railway Carriages, Trucks, etc.:		
Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and parts of	1,991,878	33,379,718
Carriages, wagonettes, etc., and parts of	206,700	30,571
Cycles (other than motor), and parts of	623,676	506,476
Motor cars, chassis, and parts of	33,189,788	25,879,619
Motorcycles, and parts of	516,462	109,394
Silk:		
Broadstuffs	23,726,874	41,580,306
Mixed materials:		
Broadstuffs	16,612,270	24,596,780
Ribbons	5,787,514	8,983,724
Ribbons	6,282,535	4,332,475
Thrown	303,553	615,943
Yarn, spun	1,527,794	2,183,015
All other, mixed or not	1,336,331	1,511,841
Skins and furs, dressed	2,845,530	1,941,724
Soap	106,946	127,196
Starch:		
Rice	282,963	196,699
Other	8,240,790	2,406,689
Straw braids	5,601,264	4,700,470
Stones and slates	2,551,005	2,688,303
Tanning Substances:		
Bark for tanning	1,770,953	3,211,111
Extracts for tanning	9,064,581	11,820,548
Gambier	1,684,456	2,030,552
Myrobalans	3,112,433	3,886,343
Sumac	361,318	635,545
Valonia	369,586	1,354,994
Other	46,295	170,498
Tin, blocks, ingots, bars, and slabs	30,163,750	19,739,619
Watches, and parts of	7,050,001	11,926,740
Wood and timber, manufactures of	6,454,157	10,107,949
Toys and games	1,262,536	2,177,549
Wool, and Manufactures of:		
Carpets and rugs	380,930	45,492
Hosiery	186,655	33,535
Cloths	172,517	149,183
Stuffs, flannels, and delaines	164,527	239,281
Yarn	89,962	15,904
Other	230,813	242,546
Zinc, crude, and manufactures of	22,164,065	17,519,308
All other	324,198,159	490,856,178
Total	1,063,646,066	1,363,417,118
Miscellaneous and Unclassified		
Animals, living, horses	6,715,960	18,314,986
Parcel post	15,712,011	10,000,107
All other	7,210,892	8,833,188
Total	29,638,863	37,258,231
Grand total	\$5,178,757,405	\$6,420,561,253

Production and Industry

Distribution of population according to professions and occupations (age 10 years and upward. Census 1911):

England and Wales	ENGLAND		
	Males	Females	Total
Government.....	248,624	50,975	299,599
Defence.....	205,817	.....	205,817
Professional.....	287,677	247,043	714,621
Domestic.....	2,062,710	1,734,040	2,121,717
Commercial.....	1,165,654	151,321	2,214,031
Agriculture and Fishing.....	7,015,605	94,822	1,260,476
Industrial.....	2,208,535	2,452,533	9,468,138
Unoccupied and unspecified.....	.....	10,026,379	12,234,914
Total.....	13,662,200	14,857,113	28,519,313

Scotland	Scotland		
	Males	Females	Total
Government and defence.....	42,476	4,932	47,408
Professional.....	45,713	35,962	81,675
Domestic.....	34,488	166,578	201,066
Commercial and transport.....	245,621	37,844	283,465
Agriculture and fishing.....	193,731	33,380	227,111
Industrial.....	911,728	314,514	1,226,242
Total occupied, unoccupied and non-productive.....	309,024	1,338,410	1,647,434
Total.....	1,782,781	1,931,620	3,714,401

Ireland	Ireland		
	Males	Females	Total
Professional class.....	103,603	37,531	141,134
Domestic.....	25,831	144,918	170,749
Commercial.....	101,396	9,747	111,143
Agricultural.....	721,669	59,198	780,867
Industrial.....	434,699	178,698	613,397
Indefinite and non-productive.....	804,850	1,768,079	2,572,929
Total.....	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219

Agriculture:

Acreage of cultivated land under principal crops, and fallow land, also number of livestock in United Kingdom, including Isle of Man and Channel Islands, during 4 years. The total area is 77,721,439, acres.

Crops	1913	1914	1915	1916
Cultivated area.....	46,740,904	46,763,816	46,675,407	46,687,512
Cereal Crops				
Wheat.....	1,791,569	1,905,993	2,335,091	2,053,068
Barley.....	1,932,321	1,873,280	1,524,316	1,653,376
Oats.....	3,983,448	3,889,074	4,182,296	4,171,353
Rye.....	63,556	66,890	60,040	65,971
Beans.....	275,626	301,488	273,016	242,803
Peas.....	165,121	169,938	130,307	113,474
Total.....	8,211,641	8,216,663	8,505,066	8,300,545

Crops	1913	1914	1915	1916
Green Crops				
Potatoes.....	1,184,857	1,209,150	1,214,458	1,155,404
Turnips and swedes.....	1,770,079	1,760,629	1,625,589	1,623,161
Mangold.....	501,033	516,893	499,804	461,323
Cabbage, kohlrabi and rape.....	189,045	192,145	184,584	183,346
Vetches or tares.....	114,710	137,751	123,657	102,629
Other crops.....	225,010	238,791	228,260	259,077
Total.....	3,984,734	4,055,359	3,876,352	3,785,440
Other crops, grasses, etc.				
Flax.....	59,953	49,882	53,844	92,382
Hops.....	36,676	36,661	34,744	31,352
Small fruit.....	100,094	101,083	97,438	96,250
Bare fallow.....	396,472	348,532	316,370	430,495
Clover and sainfoin, and grasses under rotation.....	3,039,097	2,915,669	2,849,602	3,066,563
Total.....	6,643,146	6,606,046	6,462,279	6,763,011
Permanent pasture (exclusive of heath or mountain land).....	6,805,914	6,496,527	6,399,530	6,527,393
For hay.....	20,503,274	20,853,123	20,929,284	20,660,644
Not for hay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	27,309,188	27,349,650	27,328,814	27,188,037

	1913	1914	1915	1916
Livestock:				
Horses solely used for agriculture.....	1,874,262	1,851,042	1,711,858	1,834,215
Mares kept solely for breeding and unbroken horses.....	11,936,600	12,184,505	12,171,452	12,451,540
Cattle.....	27,629,206	27,963,979	28,275,970	28,849,655
Sheep.....	3,305,771	3,952,615	3,795,131	3,615,891
Pigs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Acreage of cultivated land under principal crops and fallow land, and number of livestock in Great Britain during 4 years:

Animals	1913	1914	1915	1916
Cultivated area.....	31,927,301	31,900,185	31,834,497	31,849,590
Cereal Crops				
Wheat.....	1,756,372	1,868,019	2,246,824	1,975,291
Barley.....	1,757,104	1,698,880	1,381,068	1,501,815
Oats.....	2,912,616	2,849,206	3,070,648	3,075,263
Rye.....	56,696	59,248	52,494	59,218
Beans.....	274,247	300,139	271,897	241,697
Peas.....	164,757	169,532	130,046	113,274
Total.....	6,921,792	6,945,024	7,152,977	6,966,558
Green Crops				
Potatoes.....	591,115	613,039	607,792	558,067
Turnips and swedes.....	1,485,534	1,475,702	1,352,851	1,352,479
Mangold.....	421,295	434,294	416,226	380,484
Cabbage, kohlrabi and rape.....	150,198	152,174	144,835	145,176
Vetches or tares.....	112,132	135,290	120,754	100,313
Other crops.....	191,731	204,174	200,524	238,409
Total.....	2,952,055	3,015,573	2,842,982	2,774,928

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916
Other Crops, Grass, etc.				
Flax.....	648	629	701	928
Hops.....	35,676	36,661	34,744	31,352
Small fruit.....	83,992	84,629	81,241	80,356
Bare fallow.....	396,140	347,965	316,613	430,081
Clover and sainfoin.....				
Grasses under rota- tion.....	2,115,597	1,963,161	1,928,172	2,182,798
For hay.....	1,854,287	1,900,009	1,898,179	1,887,841
Not for hay.....				
Total.....	3,969,884	3,863,170	3,826,351	4,070,639
Permanent pasture exclusive of heath or mountain land.				
For hay.....	5,226,803	4,942,113	4,806,294	4,985,211
Not for hay.....	12,340,311	12,664,331	12,772,594	12,509,537
Total.....	17,567,114	17,606,444	17,578,888	17,494,748
Horses used solely for agriculture, Mares kept solely for breeding and un- broken horses.....				
Cattle.....	1,324,404	12,966,188	1,212,756	1,292,626
Sheep.....	6,963,854	7,092,918	7,288,087	7,442,155
Pigs.....	23,931,412	24,285,514	24,598,375	25,006,987
	2,233,855	2,634,249	2,579,084	2,314,331

Acreage of cultivated land under principal crops and fallow land, and number of livestock in Ireland during 4 years:

	1913	1914	1915	1916
Cultivated Area.....	14,691,147	14,742,766	14,719,668	14,714,277
Cereal Crops				
Wheat.....	34,004	36,913	86,530	76,438
Barley.....	172,948	172,289	141,586	150,063
Oats.....	1,048,813	1,028,758	1,088,664	1,071,593
Rye.....	6,273	7,535	7,440	6,611
Beans.....	1,264	1,236	1,032	998
Peas.....	211	272	180	148
Total.....	1,263,513	1,347,003	1,325,432	1,305,851
Green Crops				
Potatoes.....	582,303	583,069	594,467	586,308
Turnips and roots.....	276,596	276,872	265,122	262,814
Mangold.....	78,914	81,570	82,728	80,434
Cabbage and rape.....	38,212	39,169	39,009	37,282
Vetches or tares.....	2,267	2,157	2,635	2,121
Other crops.....	31,189	32,569	25,680	18,497
Total.....	1,009,481	1,015,426	1,009,641	987,456
Other Crops, Grass, Etc				
Flax.....	59,305	49,253	53,143	91,454
Hops.....	15,734	16,090	15,855	15,567
Small fruits.....				
Bare fallow.....	909,748	939,741	909,858	870,266
Clover and sainfoin.....	1,720,349	1,759,589	1,685,764	1,779,640
Grasses under rota- tion.....				
For hay.....				
Not for hay.....				
Total.....	2,630,097	2,699,330	2,594,622	2,649,906
Permanent pasture exclusive of heath or mountain land.				
For hay.....	1,572,074	1,547,772	1,547,772	1,535,981
Not for hay.....	8,140,493	8,167,912	8,167,912	8,128,062
Total.....	9,712,567	9,715,684	9,715,684	9,664,043
Livestock:				
Horses used solely for agriculture, mares kept solely for breeding and unbroken horses.....	541,341	546,369	490,864	533,151
Cattle.....	4,932,625	5,051,645	4,843,795	4,970,441
Sheep.....	3,620,724	3,606,645	3,600,067	3,763,705
Pigs.....	1,060,360	1,305,638	1,205,249	1,290,289

Agricultural produce of Great Britain and Ireland during 4 years:

GREAT BRITAIN				
Crops	1913	1914	1915	1916
Cereal Crops				
Wheat.....	55,401,144	61,017,104	70,677,280	56,948,040
Barley.....	57,948,520	56,774,984	41,248,480	46,624,568
Oats.....	111,043,648	113,380,616	122,176,776	119,508,332
Beans.....	7,540,808	8,905,040	7,352,136	7,094,592
Peas.....	3,379,024	2,983,784	2,397,048	2,084,232
Green Crops				
Potatoes.....	3,865,458	4,030,688	3,830,177	3,035,535
Turnips and swedes.....	20,124,526	19,762,264	19,340,049	18,882,259
Mangold.....	7,647,615	7,960,847	7,889,650	7,381,918
Other Crops				
Hay from clover, sainfoin, etc.....	3,397,386	2,746,296	2,830,732	3,658,714
From permanent pasture.....	6,601,993	5,388,556	4,521,279	6,213,726
Hops.....	1,985	28,406	14,258	17,239

IRELAND				
Crops	1913	1914	1915	1916
Cereal Crops				
Wheat.....	1,295,256	1,415,221	3,237,560	2,627,033
Barley.....	7,684,011	7,750,440	5,649,468	6,275,833
Oats.....	54,238,587	51,927,683	56,230,387	51,162,025
Beans.....	61,667	55,587	41,102	45,983
Peas.....	6,853	8,519	5,656	4,486
Green Crops				
Potatoes.....	3,739,346	3,445,770	3,710,663	2,433,346
Turnips and swedes.....	5,189,292	4,433,391	5,001,034	4,435,911
Mangold.....	1,628,514	1,562,074	1,806,849	1,627,834
Other Crops				
Hay from clover, sainfoin, etc.....	1,833,654	1,464,628	1,695,460	1,828,655
From permanent pasture.....	3,562,055	2,803,999	3,401,312	3,496,777

Minerals and Metals:

Quantity in tons of principal minerals produced in the United Kingdom in 1917:

Coal	Chalk	Iron Ore	Oil-Shale	Salt	Sandstone	Limestone	Clay & Shale
Tons 248,499,240	2,264,350	14,845,734	3,117,658	2,013,388	1,613,379	10,454,717	5,842,675

In 1916 there were 3,315 mines operating, employing a total of 1,017,518 persons of whom 9,947 were females. During the same year there were 5,476 quarries operating, employing 48,196 persons.

Quantity and value of metal production for 5 years:

Year	Coal Tons	FIG IRON AND OTHER METALS, PRODUCED FROM BRITISH ORES								Total
		From British Ores Tons	From Foreign Ores Tons	Fine Copper Tons	Metallic Lead Tons	White Tin Tons	Zinc Tons	Silver from Lead, Gold, Silver, etc. Oz.	Bar Gold From Gold Ore Oz.	
1912	260,416,238	4,451,636	4,299,828	291	19,154	5,254	6,062	122,998	1,546	
1913	287,430,473	5,138,958	5,121,357	421	18,130	5,288	5,523	138,046	153	
1914	265,664,393	4,137,683	341	18,378	5,056	4,006	99	146,444	99	
1915	253,206,083	4,597,351	4,166,209	235	15,520	4,968	4,006	86,444	1,256	
1916	256,375,366	4,319,096	4,660,373	278	12,573	4,697	3,000	86,485	273	
Estimated Value at Place of Production										
1912	\$573,066,657	\$79,977,877	\$77,076,547	\$110,390	\$1,698,866	\$5,427,346	\$770,902	\$69,866	\$24,800	
1913	707,303,351	107,391,342	107,023,522	151,486	1,662,008	5,251,302	546,546	77,050	2,536	
1914	644,420,705	126,251,857	114,431,294	110,696	1,807,808	3,890,638	590,039	77,050	2,536	
1915	767,057,056	136,254,681	134,889,575	95,256	1,726,024	3,964,525	1,327,436	77,050	1,618	
1916	972,071,082	170,319,725	181,389,775	185,678	1,892,722	4,158,488	998,001	54,540	4,296	
									1,331,072,609	

Fisheries:

Quantity and value (provisional figures) of fish caught by British fishermen for 2 years:

	1917 Tons	1918 Tons
England and Wales	202,581	234,050
Scotland	153,988	165,463
Ireland	28,547	31,838
U. K. (excluding Shell-fish)	385,116	431,351
England and Wales	\$44,476,950	\$68,758,356
Scotland	17,714,772	29,119,141
Ireland	2,757,447	4,277,757
U. K. (excluding Shell-fish)	64,949,169	102,155,254
U. K. shell-fish	1,995,778	2,639,378

In 1915 a total of 23,556 boats were engaged in fishing, of which 18,438 were sail, and 5,118 were steam. In 1914 the total was 22,927, of which 18,153 were sail and 4,774 were steam. In that year there were 74,233 men and boys regularly employed in fishing and 22,614 casuals.

Registered Companies:

Total number and amount of paid up capital of all registered companies in the United Kingdom having a share capital and carrying on business on April 30 of each of the under-mentioned years:

Years	No.	Registered in England Paid- up Capital	No.	Registered in Scotland Paid- up Capital	No.	Registered in Ireland Paid- up Capital	No.	Total
1912	50,425	\$10,374,018,550	4,134	\$945,392,807	1,793	\$229,477,997	56,352	\$11,349,090,667
1913	54,535	10,586,269,800	4,347	965,790,071	1,872	237,040,692	60,754	11,789,100,565
1914	58,164	11,064,256,885	4,598	997,629,623	1,930	243,379,123	64,692	12,305,265,632
1915	59,287	11,644,444,419	4,682	1,022,525,439	2,017	248,319,585	65,986	12,915,289,445
1916	59,322	11,903,510,646	4,716	1,049,416,791	2,056	251,639,728	66,094	13,204,567,166

Manufactures:

Number of persons engaged in each industry or occupation employing over 200,000 persons in 1911:

Industries or Services	Total Number		
	Persons	Males	Females
Domestic Indoor Service	1,302,438	41,765	1,260,673
Agriculture (on farms, woods and gardens)	1,229,555	1,134,714	94,841
Coal Mining	971,236	968,051	3,185
Building	817,942	814,989	2,953
Cotton manufacture	623,825	250,991	372,834
Local government	588,951	412,501	176,450
Railways	542,969	533,799	7,170
Engineering and machine making, iron foundering and boiler making	510,226	502,942	7,284
Dressmaking	336,955	3,862	333,129
Teaching	300,831	89,648	211,183
Inn, hotel service	289,056	178,550	110,506
Grocery	269,372	210,387	58,985
Tailoring	254,828	127,301	127,527
Printing, bookbinding and stationery	249,199	215,110	34,089
Wools, worsted, manufactured	233,189	105,552	127,637
Boot and shoe making	217,986	172,000	45,986
Drapery	204,126	93,171	110,955

Textiles:

The cotton weaving and spinning industries are centered in Manchester and surrounding towns, Oldham, Bolton, Bury and Rochdale in Lancashire to the north and east of Manchester; Stockport and Hyde, to the south, Glossop to the southeast, and to the north, Preston, Blackburn, Accrington and Burnley. Oldham and Bolton possess large cotton-spinning mills, while Burnley, Blackburn, Preston, Nelson and Accrington are centers for cotton weaving. Nottingham is the center for the production of cotton hosiery and machine-made net and lace. Cotton thread and fine lawns and muslins are manufactured in Paisley in Scotland.

The center of the woolen industry is Leeds. Bradford is the center for the production of worsted and likewise has large silk, velvet and plush mills. There are large alpaca factories at Saltaire. Halifax produces light worsted fabrics. Dewsbury and Batley produce heavy fabrics; Huddersfield, fancy goods and plain fabrics. Leicester is the center for the manufacture of woolen hosiery; Kidderminster and Wilton produce carpets, the former town specializing in "Brussels" carpet. In Scotland the woolen industry finds its center in the district of the Tweed, at Selkirk, Hawick, Jedburgh, Innerleithen, Gala-shills, and in Dumfries, Ayr and Kilmarnock.

Linen is one of the two important industries of Belfast in Ireland; Dundee, Montrose and Dunfermline in Scotland and Barnsley and Canterbury in England. Jute sacking is manufactured principally in Dundee in Scotland.

The silk industry has its centers at Derby, Ilkeston and Chesterfield in Derbyshire, Macclesfield and Congleton in Cheshire and Leek in Staffordshire. Coventry produces ribbons; velvets and plushes are manufactured in Bradford, and umbrella silk in London.

Metals and Machinery:

For manufactures of iron Birmingham, with the surrounding towns of Wolverhampton, Walsall, West Bromwich, Wednesbury, and Dudley, and Sheffield, are centers. Rails are manufactured in Middlesbrough and Barrow, iron wire at Warrington, tin and zinc plate in the Welsh towns of Swansea, Llanelli, Cardiff, Neath, Monmouth, Akeravon and Pontypool. Railway equipment is made at Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, and Newcastle.

Coal and coke are exported largely through Cardiff, Newcastle, Swansea and Hartlepool. Copper, silver, lead, zinc and sulphur are smelted at Swansea and Llanelli. Manufactures of copper, brass, bronze, etc., center in Birmingham, while Rotherham is a center for the manufacture of brass. Lead is mined in the Isle of Man, in Durham and in the north. Tin and copper are mined principally in Devon and Cornwall.

Miscellaneous:

Earthenware and porcelain manufacture is the chief industry of the five towns of Staffordshire commonly called the "Potteries," Burslem, Stoke, Hanley, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Etruria. Worcester and Derby produce fine porcelain; Stourbridge, a hard stoneware. Glassware is made at St. Helens, Birmingham and other towns.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The unit of British currency is the pound sterling, expressed £, with a par value of \$4.8665 U. S. currency. The pound is divided into 20 shillings, each shilling into 12 pence.

Weights and measures are as in the United States with these exceptions: The British ton is of 2,240 pounds avoirdupois (long ton) and is divided into 20 hundredweight (abbreviated *cwt.*) of 112 pounds each. The British gallon, called the Imperial gallon, is equal to 1.20 United States gallons. The Imperial bushel is equal to 1.03 American bushels;

divisions of the bushel, pints, quarts and pecks, have corresponding American values. The British quarter as a measure of capacity is equal to 8.25 United States bushels. A frequently used measure is the stone of 14 pounds.

Shipping:

Details as to the tonnage of vessels entering and clearing ports of the United Kingdom during 6 years:

Year	ENTERED (WITH CARGOES)			CLEARED (WITH CARGOES)		
	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1913.....	32,282,343	16,771,890	49,054,233	40,101,232	27,718,469	67,819,701
1914.....	28,928,893	14,131,890	43,060,783	32,515,814	23,452,755	55,968,569
1915.....	22,861,738	10,862,166	33,723,904	20,380,530	19,148,832	39,529,362
1916.....	20,217,334	9,842,214	30,059,548	17,751,953	17,843,941	35,595,894
1917.....	18,795,045	4,433,501	23,228,546	16,926,662	9,149,162	26,075,824
1918.....	19,791,267	3,415,850	23,207,117	14,953,266	7,770,279	22,723,545

Railroads: Total mileage 23,709.

Post Offices, Telegraphs, Telephones:

There are 24,509 post offices and 50,285 letter boxes. The mileage of telegraph wire is 3,264,822, and the number of offices 14,156. There are 1,061 telephone exchanges. London has 263,195 telephones, the rest of the country 523,856.

Consular Representatives:

United States consular officials are stationed in the following places:—England: In London there are two Consul Generals, one Consul and seven Vice Consuls; Consuls in Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, Plymouth, Sheffield, Southampton, Stoke-on-Trent; a Vice Consul in Weymouth and a Consular agent in West Hartlepool. Ireland: Consul and Vice Consuls in Belfast, Cork (Queenstown), and Dublin; Consular Agents in Londonderry, Limerick, and Galway. Scotland: Consuls and Vice Consuls in Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh and Glasgow; also Consular Agents in Aberdeen and Troon. Wales: Consuls and Vice Consuls in Cardiff and Swansea.

Great Britain has consular officials stationed at Birmingham, Mobile, Douglas (Ariz.), Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Denver, Washington (D. C.), Fernandina, Jacksonville, Key West, Miami, Pensacola, Tampa, Brunswick (Ga.), Darien, Savannah, Honolulu (Hawaii), Chicago, New Orleans, Portland, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Duluth (Minn.), Minneapolis and St. Paul, Gulfport, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, Buffalo, New York City, Wilmington, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Astoria, Portland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cebu (P. I.), Iloilo (P. I.), Manila (P. I.), Zamboanga, Mindanao (P. I.), Arecibo (P. R.), Arroyo de Guayama (P. R.), Humacao (P. R.), Mayaguez (P. R.), Ponce (P. R.), San Juan (P. R.), Providence (R. I.), Charleston, El Paso, Galveston, Laredo, Port Arthur, Newport News, Norfolk, Richmond, Christiansted (V. I.), Frederiksted (V. I.), St. Thomas (V. I.), Gray's Harbor, Port Angeles, Seattle and Tacoma.

Customs Tariff:

The United Kingdom being a free trade country, the British tariff assesses duties only on coffee, chicory, cocoa, tea, sugar, tobacco, spirits (including perfumery), and wine.

Consular Regulations:

No consular documents are necessary nor are there any restrictions as to weights, marks, etc.

Language:

The English language is invariably used in commercial correspondence.

Local Advertising Media:

Conditions in the United Kingdom as regards advertising closely approximate those in the United States.

Shipping Routes:

Cunard Line.
White Star Line.
American Line.
Anchor Line.
Atlantic Transport Line.

Cable Rates: Twenty-five cents per word from New York City and New England states.

Postal Rates: Letters; domestic letter rate, other matter at Postal Union rates.

Parcels Post: Service extends to United Kingdom. Parcels cannot be registered.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

ASIA

ADEN, PERIM, SOKOTRA, AND KURIA MURIA ISLANDS

Aden, located on a peninsula on the South Arabian coast, is an important coaling station in the Suez route to the east, and is heavily fortified by the British Government, of which it is a possession. The area of Aden Proper is 75 square miles, but the area of the protectorate is about 9,000 square miles, and that of Perim is 5 square miles. Aden, Perim, Sokotra, and Kuria Muria Islands are subject to the Bombay Government. Population of Aden and Perim 1911, 46,165. Goods can be sent by parcel post to Aden via England at the regular 12-cent rate plus transit charges.

Commerce

Imports (1917-18), by sea, \$19,754,675; by land, \$626,036; treasure (sea and land), \$1,619,439; total imports, \$22,000,150. Chief imports; cotton, piece goods, grain, hides and skins, tobacco, coal, coffee, sugar, fruits, vegetables, and other provisions. Exports, by sea, \$16,665,790; by land, \$5,161; treasure, by sea and land, \$848,138; total exports, \$17,519,089. Principal exports are coffee, gums, hides, skins, cotton goods, tobacco, grains, sugar and provisions.

The trade is largely a transshipment trade. Aden itself produces little, the chief industries being the manufacture of cigarettes and salt. Attached to Aden are the island of Sokotra, with an area of 1,382 square miles, off the coast of Africa, and the five Kuria Muria Islands off the coast of Arabia. The chief products are dates, gums, sheep, cattle, and goats.

AFGHANISTÁN

A country in Asia, bounded by Bokhara and Russia on the north, Persia on the west, Baluchistan on the south and the northwest border of India on the east. Area, about 245,000 square miles; population about 6,500,000, principally Afghans. The languages are Persian and a native dialect; the religion, Mohammedan. The principal towns are Kabúl, the capital, with a population of about 177,000; Kandáhar, with a population of about 30,000, and Herat, with a population of about 20,000.

The country is largely dry and mountainous, but there are many fertile valleys, and irrigation is practised. Two crops are harvested in summer, rice, maize and millet are planted in late spring and harvested in autumn. Fruits, principally apples, pears, peaches and grapes are abundant, and are dried in large quantities for export. Sheep are raised in large numbers, and their hides and wool exported. Copper, lead, iron, gold, and lapis-lazuli are mined. Silks, carpets and brushes, shawls, etc. made from goats and camels-hair. Soap, boots, cloth and sheepskin coats are manufactured.

The trade of Afghanistan is carried on with India, Bokhara, Persia and Turkestan. No statistics are kept. Imports from India, 1917-18 amounted to \$6,559,840; exports to India, \$5,529,000, according to Indian statistics. The principal imports from India are cotton piece goods, dyes, sugar, hardware; exports are lumber, fruits and vegetables, grain, drugs, wool and spices. There is no direct trade between the United States and Afghanistan, trade with that country being carried on through merchant houses in India.

The unit of currency is the Kabul rupee, with a value of about \$0.16 at the normal rate of exchange on India. Letters and packages for Afghanistan must be sent to Afghan

postmaster at Peshawar, India, for transmission, as Afghanistan does not belong to the International Postal Union. There are no railways, and as there are no wheeled carriages in the country, transport is by camel or pony back. There is about 100 miles of telephone line.

Shipping routes: See India.

Consular regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable rates: From New York or New England states, \$0.66 per word.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: About 25 days.

Parcels Post:

Goods can be sent to Afghanistan by parcel post via England at the regular 12-cent rate plus transit charges.

Money orders: Not issued.

International reply coupons: Not issued.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS

A group of islands in the Bay of Bengal 120 miles from the coast of Burma. Five large islands together are known as Great Andaman, and one to the south as Little Andaman. There are some 200 minor islands. The total area of the group is 2,250 square miles; the total population is 17,324, of whom 1,317 are aborigines. The islands are a possession of Great Britain. Principal products are timber, tea, coconuts, rubber and Manila hemp. There were 9,548 head of cattle in 1918. Cleared land amounts to about 27,500 acres and forest to about 80 square miles. The settlement is used as a penal colony by the government of India. Only town, Port Blair, is connected by steamer with Madras and Calcutta, and by wireless with Burma. The Andaman Islands, together with the Nicobar and Laccadive Islands are dependencies of India.

NICOBAR ISLANDS

A group of 19 islands, of which only 12 are inhabited, about 75 miles south of Little Andaman. Possession of Great Britain. Native population, of Malay race, was (1911) 8,818. Coconuts are the only product. The climate is tropical and unhealthy.

THE LACCADIVE ISLANDS

A group of 14 islands, of which 5 are uninhabited, about 200 miles off the western coast of the Madras Presidency. The population is about 10,000. The principal product is coir fibre.

BAHREIN ISLANDS

A group of islands in the Persian Gulf 20 miles off the coast of Arabia. The largest island, Bahrein, is 27 miles long and 10 miles wide. The other principal islands are Muharrak, 4 miles long and ½ mile wide; Sitra, 3 miles long and 1 mile wide; Nabi Saleh, with an area of about 2 square miles, and Jezeyra. There are also 3 unoccupied islands. The total population is estimated at about 103,000. The capital and commercial center is Manama, with a population of about 30,000. The only other important town is Muharrak on the island of that name with about 22,000 inhabitants. The islands are for administrative purpose attached to India.

Commerce

In 1917-18, imports amounted to \$7,810,258; exports, \$3,971,800 (1916-17, imports, \$7,434,623; exports, \$3,790,522). There are 5 per cent ad valorem import duties.

The chief imports in 1917-18 were: specie, \$1,258,249; pearls, \$739,206; rice, \$1,771,747; coffee, \$289,490; ghee, \$160,380; sugar, \$260,845; tea, \$170,814; piece goods, \$1,896,906. The chief exports were: Pearls, \$1,545,441; rice, \$910,112; coffee, \$175,198; tea, \$50,689; sugar, \$139,725; dates, \$40,940.

The port of Bahrein is important in the trans-shipment of goods from the mainland, because of the excellence of its harbor and good steamship service.

Production and Industry

The principal industry is the pearl fishery in which there are more than 1,000 boats engaged. Dates, locally manufactured sail cloths, and reed mats are the principal products.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The coinage in use consists of British sovereigns, Indian rupees, Maria Theresa dollars, and the Turkish and Persian coins. The principal weights and measures are: the dhirau of 18¾ inches; the miscal shirazi of 72 grains; the miscal bar of 720 grains; the rubaa of 4,114 lbs. avoird.; the mann of 57.6 lbs. avoird.; and the rafaa of 576 lbs. avoird.

BALÚCHISTÁN

A state comprising the farthest western corner of the Indian Empire with an area of 134,638 square miles and a population (1911) of 834,703. It is bounded on the north by Afghanistan, on the west by Persia and on the south by the Arabian sea. The native independent states protected by Great Britain comprise an area of about 80,410 square miles; the rest is possessed and administered by Great Britain. The trade of the country is carried on by native Hindus, of whom there were in 1911, 37,602.

The country is for the most part barren and mountainous, the climate varies between the extremes of heat and cold. Fruits, wheat, barley and rice are cultivated. Iron, lead and coal are worked, but the minerals of the country have not begun to be developed. Manufacturing is unimportant: rugs, leather goods and needlework, distilling and grain milling and brewing constitute the principal enterprises.

There is no direct trade between the United States and Balúchistán, trade with that country being carried on through merchant houses in India. Trade is chiefly carried on with India, Afghanistan and Persia. Imports from India, 1918, \$149,580; exports to India \$456,167. Principal imports are cotton piece goods from India, canned foods, tea, sugar and metal work. Exports are fruits, fish, rugs, mats and wool. The trade between India and Afghanistan and India and Persia passes through Balúchistán.

There are 975 miles of macadamized road, 2,130 miles of path and unmetalled road; the North-Western railway has two branches of line in Balúchistán, and there are, besides, 128 miles of other railway line. Telegraph and postal facilities are administered by the British.

Shipping routes: See India.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable rates: From New York or New England states, \$0.66 per word.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: About 25 days.

Parcel post: Service does not extend to Balúchistán.

Money orders: Issued.

International reply coupons: Not issued.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

A British protectorate occupying the northern part of the Island of Borneo in the East Indies, with an area of about 31,106 square miles, a coast line of over 900 miles, and a population, 1911, of 208,183. Europeans number 355; Chinese, 26,002; Malays, 1,612; East Indians, 551; Filipinos, 5,700. The interior is inhabited chiefly by aboriginal tribes.

Commerce

Imports and exports during five years:

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Imports.....	\$3,083,854	\$2,606,245	\$2,540,074	\$2,434,534	\$3,035,006
Exports.....	4,194,738	3,561,519	4,206,626	4,928,730	5,229,714

Exports of leaf tobacco in 1915 were \$1,328,340; 1916, \$861,362; 1917, \$838,850. Exports of plantation rubber in 1915 were valued at \$1,331,742; in 1916, \$2,453,517; and in 1917, \$3,083,981. Of timber, which is the greatest natural resource of the country, there was exported in 1915, \$471,439; in 1916, \$439,392; and in 1917, \$212,843.

Production and Industry

The principal products are timber, rice, cocoanuts, gums, coffee, fruits, spices, sago, camphor, rubber, tobacco, tapioca, and sweet potatoes. Coal, iron, gold, and oil are worked. A large part of the trade is carried on with Singapore and Hong Kong, and with Great Britain and its colonies.

Railways and Telegraphs:

There are 127 miles of railway, and telegraph, cable and telephone connections.

Money, Weights and Measures:

Accounts are kept in dollar currency, and the Government issues its own coins. British weights and measures prevail.

Attached to British North Borneo are the neighboring territories of Brunei and Sarawak.

Parcel Post:

Goods can be sent by parcel post to Borneo via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

BRUNEI

Area about 4,000 square miles. Population estimated at about 30,000. Principal town, Brunei, population about 10,000, is built over the river of the same name.

Imports: 1917, \$80,676; exports, \$367,804, of which cutch valued at \$187,498 and coal (27,600 tons) valued at \$167,718 form the principal elements. The territory is 43 miles distant from Labuan, with which regular connections by steam launch are maintained.

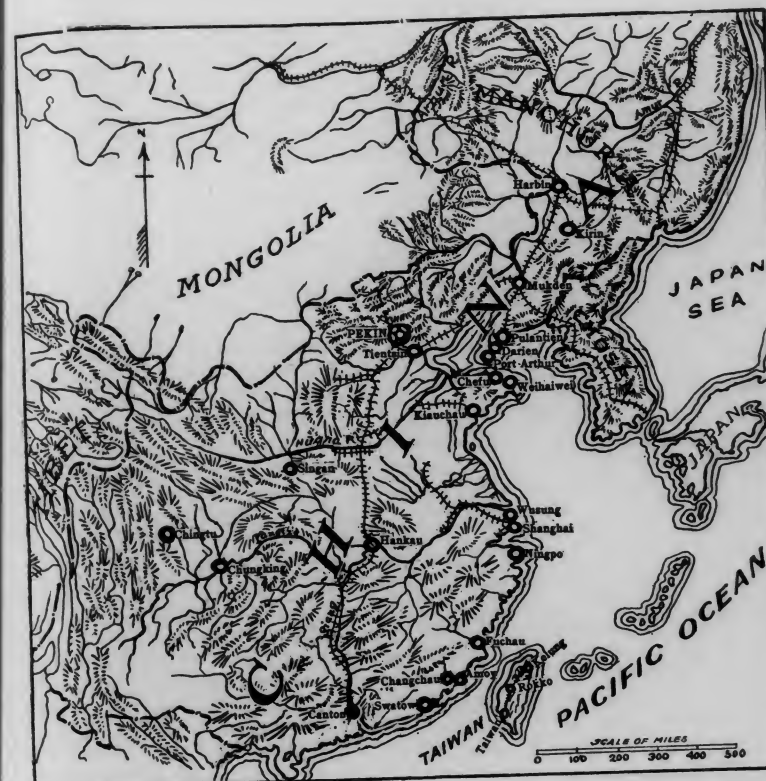
SARAWAK

Area 42,000 miles with a coast line of about 400 miles. There are coal deposits; gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, and quicksilver are mined, and an oil field at Miri is being developed.

Commerce

Imports: 1916, \$3,973,224; exports, \$5,508,115; imports, 1917, \$3,770,237; exports, \$4,993,426. The exports (1917) included sago flour, \$396,687; pepper, \$834,058; gold, \$383,065; plantation rubber, \$1,998,198; gutta jelutong, \$209,086; gutta percha, \$31,949; cutch, \$286,842; birds' nests, \$32,027; liquid fuel, \$177,628. The trade is mostly with Singapore.

There are 45 miles of roads, 23 post offices, and several wireless stations. Telegrams are sent by wireless from Singapore. Currency is that of the Straights Settlements.



CHINA

The territory occupied by China, including therein Manchuria and Mongolia, exceeds by over 600,000 square miles the area of the United States, including Hawaii, Alaska and Porto Rico. The estimated population of China exceeds that of the United States, inclusive of Hawaii, Alaska and Porto Rico, by approximately 16,000,000. The climate of China varies according to latitude, ranging from very mild in the south to cold in the northern districts and many places in the interior.

For commercial purposes China may be divided into three territories, the southern, central and northern. The southern district comprises the provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Fukien, Yunnan and Kweichow. The principal treaty ports in this district open to foreign trade, and including both seaports and inland ports, are: in Kwangtung; Hong Kong (British),

Swatow, Canton and Kowloon; in Fukien; Foochow, Amoy and San-tu-ao. The central district includes the provinces of the Yangtse River valley inland to Szechwan and Tibet. The open ports of this district are Shanghai, Chinkiang, Nankin and Soochow in the province of Kiang-su, Hangchow, Shansi and Ichang in the province of Hupeh, and Hangchow in the province of Che-Kiang. The northern district comprises the province of Chihli, South Manchuria and Mongolia. The principal treaty ports in this district are Kiau-Chau (to Japan), Tsingtau, Chefoo and Wei-hai-wei (British) in the province of Shantung, Tientsin in Chihli; Dairen (leased to Japan), New-chang, Mukden, in the province of Sheng-King; Kirin and Harbin in the province of Kirin.

The climate of the three commercial regions indicated varies widely. North China is warm, often hot, in summer, and cold in winter. Central China is damp, with low temperature in winter and prevailing heat in summer. South China is sub-tropical; the climate is hot, damp and enervating throughout the year. The best seasons for travel are: North China, the autumn months; Central China, late autumn and early winter; South China, late winter and early spring.

The principal seaports of China are Shanghai, for the central region, Tientsin for Peking and the north, Hong Kong for the south. Hankow, the principal interior port of the Yangtze River, is the center of distribution for the central interior of China.

Much of the export business done with China has been done through commission houses, chiefly British and American, known as "hongs." These houses supply the Chinese firms who carry on the trade of the interior, and which themselves are often large, influential and wealthy. These Chinese firms in turn supply the bazaars and the Chinese retail shops. The commission houses usually employ a native middleman, known as a comprador, who in addition to being an interpreter acts as credit man and agent, and who is bonded, and held responsible for the payment for goods sold by the commission house to native Chinese firms. It is well worth noting that in China every trade has its own guild, and that these guilds have great influence in all matters affecting their trade.

China is primarily an agricultural country, the great majority of the population being farmers. In general, the agricultural holdings are very small and the methods of agriculture primitive. Irrigation is practiced in large areas of the country. Stock raising is not of any great importance. The principal crops of the north of China are wheat, barley, millet, corn, beans, and peas. Tobacco, cotton, and some rice are likewise produced. In the Central provinces the principal agricultural products are tea, cotton, rice, and ramie. In the south, east tea, rice, sugar cane, tobacco, and cereal crops are grown. The bamboo, mulberry tree-trees which produce gum-lac, and fruit trees are cultivated throughout the country.

The mineral resources of China are of great importance, but are for the most part not yet developed to their full capacity. There are large coal fields, the most important of which is in the Province of Shansi. There are likewise iron deposits. Both of these have been recently developed and railway connections established with the mining districts. Copper and tin are other important minerals, and silver is mined to some extent. Of manufacturing industries the most important are the textile mills, iron works, tea, rice, and flour mills, and the porcelain factories. The cotton and silk spinning and weaving establishments are the largest and best equipped of China's manufacturing industries and have attracted large investments of foreign capital.

Of China's total imports in 1917 the United States supplied 10.5 per cent. Of China's total exports in 1917 the United States received 19.5 per cent.

Area and Population

Area, population and capitals of the eighteen provinces and other possessions of China.

Provinces	Area Sq. miles	Population	Capitals
Anhui.....	54,826	17,300,000	Anking
Chekiang.....	36,680	17,000,000	Hangchow
Chihli.....	115,830	32,571,000	Paojing
Fukien.....	46,332	13,100,000	Foochow
Honan.....	67,954	25,600,000	Kaifeng
Hunan.....	83,398	23,600,000	Changsha
Hupeh.....	71,428	24,900,000	Wuchang
Kansu.....	125,483	5,000,000	Lanchow
Kiangsi.....	69,498	14,500,000	Nanchang
Kiangsu.....	38,610	17,300,000	Nanking
Kwangsi.....	77,220	6,500,000	Kueilin
Kwantung.....	100,000	27,700,000	Canton
Kweichow.....	67,182	11,300,000	Keuiyang
Shansi.....	81,853	10,000,000	Taiyuen
Shantung.....	55,984	29,600,000	Tsinan
Shensi.....	75,290	8,800,000	Tsian
Szechwan.....	218,533	23,000,000	Chengtu
Yunnan.....	146,714	8,500,000	Yunnan
Total.....	1,532,815	316,271,000	
New Dominion:			
Hainchiang.....	550,340	2,000,000	Tihuaifu
Dependencies:	363,610		
Manchuria.....		5,830,000	Mukden
Fengtien.....		5,350,000	Kirin
Kirin.....		1,560,000	Tsitsihar
Heilungchiang.....		1,800,000	Urga
Mongolia.....	1,367,600	2,000,000	Lhasa
Tibet.....	463,200		
Grand Total.....	4,277,565	334,811,000	

Population of principal cities:

The population of Peking, the capital, is well over 1,000,000. The population of the principal treaty ports is as follows: Aigun, 23,814; Sansing, 15,647; Harbin, 28,600; Antung, 45,091; Dairen, 49,784; Newchang, 56,683; Chinwangtao, 5,000; Tientsin, 800,000; Chefoo, 54,450; Tsingtau, 77,052; Chungking, 425,000; Wanhhsien, 70,000; Changsha, 535,800; Ichang, 55,000; Shansi, 105,000; Hankow, 1,321,284; Kiukiang, 36,000; Wuhu, 108,610; Nanking, 377,459; Chinkiang, 168,309; Shanghai, 1,000,000; Soochow, 500,000; Hangchow, 684,137; Ningpo, 470,000; Wenchow, 124,544; Santuao, 8,000; Foochow, 624,000; Amoy, 114,000; Swatow, 85,000; Canton, 900,000; Kongmoon, 70,000; Samshui, 6,000; Kiungchow, 56,639; Pakhoi, 20,000; Wuchow, 40,000; Nanking, 50,000; Lungchow, 13,000; Mengtsz, 10,000; Szemao, 15,000; Tengyueh, 10,000.

Hong Kong^①, which is a British Crown colony, has, including Kowloon and adjacent territory controlled by Great Britain, an area of 391 square miles and a population of 535,100. The resident white population is 13,500 of whom one-half are British and one-third are Portuguese.

The foreign population of China, as estimated by the Customs authorities numbered 220,485 in 1917 and was distributed by nationality as follows:

American.....	5,618	French.....	2,262 ①	Portuguese.....	2,297
Austrian.....	317 ②	German.....	2,899 ②	Russian.....	51,310
Belgian.....	324	Hungarian.....	18 ②	Spanish.....	300
British.....	8,479	Italian.....	416	Swedish.....	513
Danish.....	450	Japanese.....	144,492	Other nationalities.....	215
Dutch.....	298	Norwegian.....	277	Total.....	220,485

Note: ① Including 714 protégés.
complete data.

② Practically all deported March, 1919.

③ See page 444 for complete data.

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with China for eleven years:

Year Ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS			Per Cent. Free	Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909..	\$19,397,629	\$22,395	\$19,420,024	\$20,672,897	\$8,125,826	\$28,798,723	71.78	-\$9,378,699
1910..	16,252,071	68,541	16,320,612	20,369,508	9,620,862	29,990,370	67.92	-13,669,758
1911..	19,264,876	22,960	19,287,836	26,036,648	8,190,855	34,227,503	76.07	-14,939,667
1912..	24,315,623	45,576	24,361,199	20,713,759	8,859,973	29,573,732	70.04	-5,212,533
1913..	21,261,531	65,303	21,326,834	28,933,416	10,077,384	39,010,800	74.17	-17,683,966
1914..	24,655,434	36,618	24,692,052	32,009,539	7,373,439	39,382,978	81.28	-14,684,244
1915..	16,355,434	47,041	16,402,475	32,079,465	8,076,674	40,156,139	79.89	-23,753,664
1916..	25,055,077	76,382	25,131,459	55,462,436	16,192,609	71,655,045	81.50	-46,523,586
1917..	36,547,279	648,327	37,195,606	86,310,456	19,595,075	105,905,531	72.90	-73,168,358
1918..	43,104,781	371,842	43,476,623	85,040,023	31,604,958	116,644,981	72.90	-35,923,339
1919..			92,496,112			128,319,451		

Chinese statistics of foreign trade as published by the Maritime Customs, express values in Haikwan taels. The value of the Hk. tael in terms of United States currency from 1908 to 1917 was as follows, and in the following tables the Chinese values for each year have been converted at the appropriate rate:

Hk. Tael Values		Hk. Tael Values	
1908..	\$0.65	1913..	\$0.73
1909..	0.63	1914..	0.67
1910..	0.66	1915..	0.62
1911..	0.65	1916..	0.79
1912..	0.74	1917..	1.03

Foreign trade of China during 1918, showing principal countries of origin and destination:

Countries	IMPORTS FROM	EXPORTS TO
Hong Kong..	\$204,361,688	\$147,404,906
Macao..	5,399,091	5,704,922
French Indo-China..	3,476,694	2,007,815
Siam..	498,158	2,484,757
Straits Settlements..	13,017,745	8,064,657
Dutch East Indies..	10,791,770	3,265,927
British India..	10,066,008	7,607,743
Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Aden..	478,878	3,739,294
Great Britain..	62,861,769	31,833,821
Norway..	10	117
Sweden..	12,433	754,125
Denmark..	241	42
Netherlands..	1,398	38,391,793
France..	1,956,761	23,248
Spain..	32,772	17,215
Switzerland..	17,215	46
Italy..	449,409	12,139,822
Russia, European ports..	16,044	104
Russia and Siberia, by land frontiers..	1,806,978	2,485,169
Russia, Amur ports..	333,910	2,007,466
Russia, Pacific ports..	5,882,803	13,907,454
Korea..	13,176,099	17,243,605
Japan..	300,961,808	205,876,555
Philippine Islands..	4,023,840	2,713,066
Canada..	13,048,008	5,173,074
United States..	73,944,415	97,189,098
South America..	18	225,262
Australia and New Zealand..	1,205,246	1,689,598
South Africa..	9,404	148,501

Foreign trade for 1918, showing principal articles:

Articles	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
I. Living Animals:		
Horses..	\$23,883	\$21,650
Cattle..	76,725	1,089,130
Sheep..	226	162,775
Goats..	12,365	18,944
Pigs..	40,008	2,700,880
Poultry..	7,431	835,701
All other..	3,714	169,768
Total..	\$164,352	\$4,998,528
II. Food and Beverages:		
Meat, fresh..		\$3,410,656
Poultry and game..		160,041
Meat, preserved..	\$978,152	5,407,666
Margarine..	2,659	
Milk..	957,915	
Butter..	713,423	
Cheese..	172,903	
Caviar..	1,375,825	
Fish and shell fish..	15,895,129	1,414,876
Eggs..	25,167	13,927,050
Honey..	35,248	28,620
Cereals:		
Wheat..	312	5,067,281
Barley..	31,631	60,234
Oats..	91	44,426
Maize..	109,461	165,168
Other..	159,295	3,388,586
Rice..	28,700,460	146,270
Flour..	909,784	10,597,301
Other cereal products..		186,020
Malt..	50,355	
Macaroni and vermicelli..	1,194,738	2,198,461
Vegetables, fresh..	388,673	1,220,099
Vegetables, dried..	1,530,393	26,054,130
Vegetables, other kinds..	4,376,346	3,227,071
Potatoes..	5,176	93,072
Fruits..	2,996,709	4,120,914
Coffee..	1,488,746	
Cocoa, crude..	99,286	
Cocoa, prepared, including chocolate..	513,724	
Tea..	1,252,030	17,724,258
Sugar..	76,081,060	1,251,471
Spices..	2,452,106	1,011,415
Oil, vegetable..	962,745	51,684,649
Salt..	15,998,747	2,284,562
Other articles of food..	1,937,495	4,256,406
Wines..	1,428,462	70,919
Beer..	2,345,342	643,315
Spirits as beverages..	210,094	
Waters, spring and mineral..	142,977	
Other beverages..		
Total..	\$165,470,304	\$159,844,937
III. Materials, raw or prepared:		
Skins, raw, preserved, tanned..	\$1,263,037	\$25,675,571
Ivory..	237,430	
Bones and horns..	584,156	1,084,940
Manure..	970,507	
Hair and feathers..	325,295	9,598,288
Plants, living..	58,219	48,728
Fodder..	14,618	3,377,997
Brass..	3,518,762	2,009,955
Oil-cake..	201	40,151,095
Hops..	29,820	
Seeds..	772,900	7,116,706
India-rubber..	25,172	
Resin, gum, wax..	2,270,657	3,297,382
Tobacco..	7,388,694	5,129,311
Timber..	14,716,164	6,698,563
Charcoal..	137,089	299,486

Continued on page 432

Table Continued:

Articles	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Materials, raw or prepared—Continued:		
Dye woods and tanning barks.....	\$388,456	
Wood pulp.....	284,654	
Ore, copper.....	2,886	
Ore, iron.....	72,213	\$1,713,090
Ore, lead.....	398	61,939
Ore, zinc.....	127,302	4,152
Ore, manganese.....	35,452	
Ore, other kinds.....	86,819	9,430,525
Common metals:		
Aluminum.....	15,555	
Copper.....	6,348,067	1,050,397
Tin.....	2,367,262	13,871,424
Iron and steel.....	861,725	21,081,182
Nickel.....	62,980	
Lead.....	1,097,132	15,423
Zinc.....	79,773	35,011
Other metal.....	2,093,897	8,229,355
Precious stones.....	356,401	42
Marble and Alabaster.....	184,624	416,254
Other stones.....	8,143	111,339
Oils, mineral.....	40,505,310	
Coal and coke.....	16,529,042	11,708,843
Cement.....	1,252,540	531,630
Sulphur.....	153,720	
Textiles:		
Wool.....		15,420,801
Silk.....	315,447	110,419,546
Cotton.....	7,976,913	48,014,772
Jute.....		579,397
Hemp and flax.....	313,295	2,290,391
Ramie.....		4,647,676
Other materials.....	9,970,745	12,520,744
Total.....	\$124,433,472	\$366,593,257
IV. Manufactured Products:		
Starch.....	\$32,529	
Soap.....	3,908,095	
Candles.....	1,345,339	532,787
Perfumes and cosmetics.....	1,416,723	71,729
Colors, dyes and paints.....	6,557,139	2,357,568
Chemical products.....	1,632,997	
Medicines.....	6,703,657	4,757,045
Cigars and cigarettes.....	31,532,626	2,747,413
Furs, dressed.....	1,227,183	4,774,487
Leather and prepared skins.....	12,320,220	1,432,146
Shoes, leather.....	3,666,181	79,754
Gloves, leather.....	6,070	
Leather, other manufactures.....	970,255	256,340
Thread, wool.....	1,101,820	
Thread, silk.....		193,564
Thread, cotton.....	74,524,162	1,260,626
Thread, hemp, flax, etc.....		205,918
Cordage.....	840,698	293,248
Piece goods, wool.....	6,370,268	
Piece goods, silk.....	3,433,506	23,828,171
Piece goods, cotton.....	126,224,666	5,657,350
Fabrics of hemp, flax, etc.....	3,184,008	2,413,923
Embroideries, lace, etc.....	842,395	1,809,071
Hosiery.....	2,469,119	
Hats.....		148,063
Linen drapery.....		
Dresses, women's.....		
Clothes, men's.....	6,812,838	1,774,876
Ready-made clothing.....		
India rubber goods.....	996,452	205,603
Furniture, wood.....	1,461,214	703,392
Woodware.....	266,770	
Paper hangings.....		
Paper, other.....	9,362,174	3,827,806
Books and music.....	519,733	409,536
Other products of graphic arts.....	99,299	
Tiles, bricks, pipes, etc.....	666,236	534,910

Continued to page 433

Table Continued:

Articles	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Manufactured Products—Continued:		
Earthenware and chinaware.....	\$1,586,220	\$2,723,375
Pottery.....	575,062	
Looking glasses.....	1,904,613	
Glass window.....		311,693
Glass hollow ware.....	1,131,587	356,426
Other glassware.....	13,836,644	1,107,629
Iron and steel bars, etc.....	27,433,673	
Iron and steel, other manufactures.....	50,340	
Manufactures of aluminum.....	515,804	185,629
Manufactures of tin.....	263,025	
Manufactures of lead.....	195,320	
Manufactures of zinc.....	52,555	603,439
Jewelry, goldware and silverware.....	29,854	
Jewelry, other kinds.....		
Machinery:		
Locomotives and tenders.....	922,854	
Road engines.....	512	
Electrical machines and apparatus.....	6,058,527	
Propelling machinery.....	954,410	
Machine tools.....	439,876	887
Machines, bleaching, printing, etc.....	2,279,197	
Machines, hand and treadle.....	392,147	
Machines, sugar making, distilling, etc.....	24,383	
Machines, agricultural.....	211,057	
Machines, other.....	6,324,402	227,117
Tools.....	957,962	
Vehicles:		
Carriages and wagons for railways.....	2,535,117	
Motor cars.....	1,685,204	
Motor cycles.....	46,202	
Velocipedes.....	163,558	3,626
Other vehicles.....	476,137	
Ships and boats.....	37,380	26,970
Musical instruments.....	345,342	
Scientific instruments and apparatus.....	430,529	
Clocks and watches.....	1,119,552	
Arms and ammunition.....	17,853,672	11,308
Gunpowder and explosives, etc.....	348,463	
Matches.....	5,905,001	
All other manufactured products.....	31,577,302	17,264,933
Objects of art, etc.....		158,869
Total.....	\$157,757,292	\$83,307,021
V. Gold and silver, unwrought, and gold and silver coins:		
Gold, unwrought.....	\$515,283	\$2,852,742
Silver, unwrought.....	28,512,760	6,876,389
Gold coins.....	1,032,427	22,148
Silver coins.....	17,003,768	9,036,531
Total.....	\$47,064,238	\$18,787,810
Grand total.....	\$774,875,631	\$631,021,429

Imports by principal classes for 1918:

Articles	Amounts
Cotton goods.....	\$190,934,742
Wool and cotton unions.....	4,033,674
Piece goods.....	6,946,918
Metals and minerals.....	47,422,759
Sundries and other articles.....	447,302,557
Total.....	\$696,040,650

Exports by principal articles for 1918:

Articles	Amounts
Cotton goods.....	\$6,785,653
Iron pig and unmanufactured.....	21,081,182
Tin in slabs.....	13,871,424
Pigs.....	2,700,860
Bean cake.....	37,652,364
Bran.....	2,009,955
Bristles.....	8,419,854
Millet and Kaoliang (Sorghum).....	3,018,658
Wheat.....	5,067,281
Rice and Paddy.....	146,270
China ware (not pottery and earthenware).....	1,868,099
Cigarettes.....	2,739,460
Clothing, Chinese, and boots and shoes.....	1,774,876
Coal.....	10,265,088
Cotton (raw).....	47,738,044
Eggs (albumen and yolk).....	11,727,106
Eggs, fresh and preserved.....	1,960,216
Hemp.....	2,290,391
Ramie.....	4,463,701
Fire crackers and fireworks.....	2,768,398
Firewood.....	1,450,060
Flour, wheat.....	10,597,301
Lard.....	2,323,494
Leather.....	1,432,146
Meats, fresh or frozen (beef, mutton, pork, etc.).....	3,410,656
Oil, bean.....	31,476,373
Silk, raw, white, not re-reeled and not steam flature.....	2,603,621
Silk raw, white re-reeled.....	11,414,397
Silk raw, white steam flature.....	60,190,184
Silk piece goods.....	16,079,879
Silk pongees.....	7,748,291
Buffalo and cow hides (undressed).....	16,973,051
Goat (untanned).....	7,270,184
Straw, braid.....	5,251,250
Tea, black.....	7,221,420
Tea, green.....	8,875,418
Tallow, animal.....	2,465,561
Tallow, vegetable.....	2,676,074
Tobacco leaf and stalk.....	2,767,521
Tobacco prepared.....	2,361,789
Wool, sheep.....	12,948,732
Other articles.....	293,279,001
Total.....	\$699,165,283

Principal imports by commodities for three years:

Articles	Value		
	1915	1916	1917
Horses.....	\$13,894	\$12,086	\$25,766
Cattle.....	113,964	60,228	131,529
Sheep.....	1,041	450	20
Goats.....	501	6,451	2,358
Pigs.....	115,363	87,264	93,546
Poultry.....	12,357	7,659	8,571
Other living animals (including mules and asses but not including living fish and crustacea).....			
Food and Beverages:	3,307	3,773	3,023
Meat, prepared or preserved (including lard and preserved poultry and game).....			
Fats, edible:	220,684	304,213	218,227
Margarine and artificial butter.....	8,910	26,659	8,394
Milk.....	454,183	706,306	1,171,042
Butter.....	325,658	403,278	426,471
Cheese.....	55,606	77,514	49,506
Caviare.....	15,127	7,945	7,692
Fish, crustacea, and shell-fish.....	9,254,171	10,929,881	14,605,004
Eggs of poultry and game.....	20,202	33,108	75,557
Honey.....	12,396	37,119	37,709

Continued on page 435

Table Continued:

Description of Goods	Value		
	1915	1916	1917
Cereals:	\$454,183	\$103,494	\$82,330
Wheat.....	8,094	6,444	
Rye.....	30,911	25,391	113,407
Barley.....	8,688	17,813	1,245
Oats.....	67,686	116,546	181,993
Maize.....	96,817	135,522	141,894
Other kinds (including spelt and maslin).....	15,712,160	26,693,353	30,471,621
Rice.....	518,957	931,673	2,925,909
Flour of cereals.....			
Other products of the flour mill:	34,326	10,035	46,407
Malt.....	718,233	722,924	931,529
Macaroni and vermicelli.....	283,405	255,335	370,335
Vegetables, fresh.....	2,061,728	1,009,074	2,580,583
Vegetables, dried (beans, peas, etc.).....	575,840	766,183	2,485,872
Vegetables, dried other kinds.....	7,687	4,961	6,769
Potatoes.....	876,799	1,530,275	2,242,097
Fruits (including dried fruits).....	57,024	204,143	3,274,296
Coffee (including roasted coffee).....	2,194	12,575	32,746
Cocoa, crude.....	41,254	82,221	122,984
Cocoa, prepared (including chocolate).....	3,250,682	6,853,366	4,985,081
Tea.....	18,858,239	29,009,100	46,715,472
Sugar, crude and refined.....	1,089,290	1,682,259	2,514,788
Spices.....	606,128	1,717,012	1,200,997
Oils, vegetable.....			
Other articles of food (including especially preserved vegetable products).....	7,550,367	10,452,323	13,940,948
Wines.....	638,852	999,012	1,223,950
Beer.....	461,359	653,617	988,171
Spirits as beverages (spirits of wine, brandy, liqueurs, etc.).....	902,185	1,045,051	1,325,181
Waters, spring and mineral, natural or artificial, gaseous or otherwise.....	134,641	152,003	178,065
Other beverages (juice of citrus and oranges, lemonade, etc.).....	45,790	90,853	86,601
Materials, raw or prepared:			
Skins, raw, preserved, or tanned, and furs undressed.....	306,084	510,076	696,380
Ivory.....	40,402	97,854	171,412
Bones and horns.....	200,455	523,845	567,419
Manure (including chemical manure).....	495,546	470,855	802,672
Hair and feathers.....	130,165	235,617	267,341
Plants, living, and natural flowers.....	19,307	34,312	44,571
Fodder (including beetroot for fodder).....	12,513	5,986	14,111
Bran.....	1,853,052	2,662,706	2,920,576
Oil-cake.....	530	75	
Hops.....	10,989	2,868	14,551
Beetroot, Sugar.....			
Seeds.....	404,488	568,191	672,803
India-rubber.....	16,288	18,689	25,467
Resin, gum, and vegetable wax.....	126,654	2,074,518	3,285,412
Tobacco.....	946,503	2,623,157	3,862,413
Timber of all kinds (including sawed timber).....	5,443,151	11,000,686	9,734,948
Charcoal.....	70,650	161,340	104,839
Dye-wood, tanning bark, and other coloring and tanning materials.....	277,414	470,008	317,482
Wood Pulp.....	91,469	1,064,788	458,862
Ore, Copper.....	8,869	67,481	85,437
" Iron.....	9	643	39
" Lead.....			1,788
" Zinc.....	120	335	1,121
" Manganese.....	10,267	53,527	46,056
Other kinds.....			
Common Metals:			
Aluminum.....	3,696	1,952	6,439
Copper.....	744,254	1,060,152	1,918,903
Tin.....	1,274,537	2,069,583	2,678,850
Iron and steel.....	131,521	434,054	456,483
Nickel.....	68,746	146,196	61,103
Lead.....	664,137	1,085,531	1,011,056
Zinc.....	5,833	21,152	19,202
Other metals.....	606,999	1,480,712	1,972,357
Precious stones, crude or cut, but not mounted (including coral and fine pearls).....	243,258	378,544	298,820
Marble and alabaster.....	93,696	125,524	182,990
Other stones.....	21,603	22,116	20,645

Continued on page 436

Table Continued:

Articles	Value		
	1915	1916	1917
Common Metals—Continued:			
Oils, mineral, and their derivatives	\$18,583,179	\$7,127,518	\$36,706,263
Coal and coke	5,262,605	7,354,039	16,006,662
Lime	433,856	769,736	830,588
Cement	43,412	83,828	94,936
Sulphur			
Textiles:			
Wool			
Silk	3,903	169,257	384,820
Cotton	4,365,834	6,680,291	6,916,430
Jute			
Hemp and flax	145,622	234,270	295,276
Ramie and other textile fibres			
Other materials	4,990,195	6,243,780	6,464,558
Manufactured products:			
Starch	9,878	19,051	19,356
Candies of all kinds	1,451,691	2,059,861	3,834,683
Perfumes and cosmetics	292,661	296,847	888,302
Colors, dyes, and paints	233,267	716,016	1,052,188
Chemical products (including alcohol not used as a beverage)	4,341,379	3,361,811	4,773,489
Medicines	707,875	1,565,609	1,965,643
Cigars and cigarettes	2,748,523	4,226,418	6,115,327
Tobacco, other kinds (including extracts of tobacco)	7,919,429	21,299,252	33,023,342
Furs, dressed and finished			
Leather and prepared skins	184,973	403,341	559,709
Shoes and boots, leather	3,463,316	6,299,730	11,154,252
Gloves, leather	193,676	276,620	2,770,878
Leather, other manufactures	3,992	10,170	9,616
Thread, Woolen	368,219	672,097	649,674
" Silk	369,023	523,871	1,644,207
" Cotton			
" Jute	42,514,751	50,760,222	70,601,385
" Hemp, flax, ramie, and textile fibres			
Cordage			
Piece goods, woollen	242,234	416,646	576,131
Piece goods, silk, natural or artificial	1,306,054	2,050,838	6,012,407
Piece goods, cotton	1,040,007	1,420,013	2,429,634
Fabric of jute	51,381,793	59,449,278	99,935,502
Fabric, hemp, flax, ramie, and other textile fibres			
Embroideries, lace, and trimmings	1,023,549	1,796,498	2,071,479
Hosiery	161,988	240,293	569,353
Hats, trimmed, for ladies	587,432	1,596,553	3,149,742
" all other kinds			
Linen drapery			
Dresses, women's	2,416,669	3,715,283	5,234,851
Clothes, men's			
Other ready-made articles of clothing			
India-rubber goods of all kinds			
Furniture, wood	238,893	351,655	75,153
Woodware, other kinds	282,188	870,843	1,234,777
Paper, hangings	115,568	335,132	299,139
Paper other kinds including cardboard			
Paperware and cardboardware	3,952,974	7,647,200	6,543,248
Books and music, engraved or printed			
Other products of the graphic arts	289,339	416,978	545,878
Articles in marble, plaster, cement, and stone	28,626	53,564	94,614
Tiles, bricks, floor tiles, and pipes, other than earthenware or porcelain			
Earthenware and chinaware	110,544	126,023	70,727
Potteryware, other kinds	486,538	767,723	1,360,682
Looking-glasses			
Glass, window	144,655	252,500	458,648
Glass, hollow-ware	502,381	1,341,894	1,646,616
Other glassware	488,222	761,481	1,183,296
Iron and steel bars, rods, plates, etc.	2,959,453	5,222,024	7,809,364
Manufactures of Aluminium	6,255,237	11,514,854	14,887,741
" Copper	5,813	29,626	44,521
" Tin	103,376	345,979	366,923
207,534			

Continued on page 437

Table Continued:

Articles	Value		
	1915	1916	1917
Manufactured Products—Continued:			
Manufactures of Nickel	\$231		
" Lead	54,726	\$163,916	\$308,467
" Zinc	55,804	246,258	201,537
Jewelry, goldware and silverware, and similar articles in precious metals	199,000	254,651	35,724
Jewellery, other kinds (including gold, silver, or nickel plated)			190,477
Machinery:			
Locomotive and tenders	1,268,330	11,348,306	3,026,695
Road engines	2,166	5,031	17,324
Electrical machines and apparatus	1,562,820	2,315,956	5,195,813
Propelling machinery (other than locomotives, road engines, and electrical machines), boilers, turbines, pumps, etc.	437,703	478,856	523,505
Machines tools	45,142	77,244	214,645
Machines, weaving, trimming, bleaching, printing; for dyeing cloth, ribbons, etc.; for combing, carding, dressing spinning; looms and other machinery used in the textile industry	939,573	1,596,107	1,312,550
Machines (hand or treadle); sewing, embroidering, and knitting	189,876	249,831	459,816
Machines: sugar-making and refining, distilling, vinegar-making, brewing and malting	15,359	9,098	89,941
Machines, agricultural	34,503	164,286	114,298
" other kinds, and parts of	1,376,708	2,750,522	4,061,229
Tools	152,236	212,375	467,040
Vehicles:			
Carriages and wagons for railways and tramways	390,619	528,580	1,266,028
Motor-cars	295,033	568,615	966,481
Motor-cycles and similar vehicles	11,084	28,345	29,047
Velocipedes	57,833	86,330	144,745
Other vehicles	292,246	496,694	752,684
Ships and boats	106,106	18,096	28,453
Musical instruments and apparatus	216,351	251,654	282,582
Scientific instruments and parts of	369,201	251,047	402,522
Clocks and watches, and parts of	361,051	389,391	691,065
Arms and munitions	151,248	344,657	259,251
Gunpowder and other explosives	185,999	177,111	223,017
Matches	3,275,825	5,619,186	5,959,463
All other manufactured products	31,175,965	25,634,242	33,479,015
Objects of art and for collections	29,440	6,673,817	732,367
Gold, unwrought	7,169,758	9,907,545	16,683,904
Silver unwrought	478,232	9,049,644	13,555,564
Gold coins	5,675,095	18,792,226	11,648,605
Silver coins			

Note: ① And dried vegetables.

② Ground nuts.

③ Including Ginseng (in 1915, valued at \$2,389,485; in 1916, valued at \$843,108; in 1917, valued at \$5,938,559); and Seaweed and Agar-agar (in 1915 valued at \$1,096,179; in 1916, valued at \$1,433,433; in 1917 valued at \$1,708,150).

④ Including wool and cotton union (in 1915, valued at \$532,505; in 1916, valued at \$692,337; in 1917, valued at \$2,742,158).

⑤ Including silk and cotton ribbons (in 1915, \$34,284; in 1916, \$59,291; in 1917 \$71,348).

⑥ Including opium (in 1915, valued at \$15,899,170; in 1916, valued at \$8,302,106; in 1917, valued at \$6,477,824); and postal parcels (in 1915, valued at \$885,797; in 1916, valued at \$1,671,858; in 1917, valued at \$3,004,276).

Value of total foreign trade for five years:

Year	GROSS IMPORTS	RE-EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1913	\$427,992,014	\$11,773,248	\$416,218,666	\$294,413,048
1914	391,420,032	10,028,306	381,391,725	238,671,841
1915	295,779,683	14,004,737	281,774,946	259,893,921
1916	422,861,056	14,900,530	407,960,526	380,619,919
1917	456,131,257	22,011,426	434,119,831	476,819,578
1918			696,040,650	699,165,283

Value of imports from principal countries of origin:

Countries	1915	1916	1917
Hong Kong.....	\$62,030,437	\$121,144,622	\$166,360,562
Macao.....	3,252,913	4,057,632	4,793,714
French Indo China.....	2,014,853	2,831,953	2,535,835
Siam.....	313,932	412,653	570,527
Singapore, Straits, etc.....	3,356,459	3,636,247	7,084,125
Dutch East Indies.....	4,170,571	4,203,054	4,651,110
British India.....	25,266,981	25,869,324	27,798,859
Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Aden, etc.....	191,978	69,686	134,638
Great Britain.....	44,366,415	55,576,892	53,548,859
Norway.....	364,450	933,475	254,065
Sweden.....	574,470	1,254,523	350,316
Denmark.....	146,461	100,879	69,446
Germany.....	99,483	19,354	.....
Netherlands.....	322,003	182,010	34,633
Belgium.....	2,148,118	.....	7,824
France.....	1,506,971	2,241,928	2,378,434
Spain (incl. Gibraltar).....	502	4,263	2,193
Portugal.....	177	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	9,929	380	681
Italy.....	256,792	284,349	482,038
Austria-Hungary.....	45,517	18,760	1,066
Russia, European ports.....	18,187	44,789	36,749
Russia, Siberia by land frontier.....	4,209,982	5,320,796	3,021,520
Russia, Annex ports.....	281,098	248,458	12,818
Korea.....	3,996,623	6,718,652	12,198,296
Japan (incl. Formosa).....	74,554,698	126,787,668	228,316,897
Philippine Islands.....	2,259,579	1,811,371	1,757,879
Canada.....	2,549,483	1,475,953	9,367,177
United States (incl. Hawaii).....	22,966,938	42,520,801	62,789,600
Mexico and Central America (incl. Panama).....	82	29	39,848
South America.....	3	11	.....
Australia, New Zealand, etc.....	475,976	367,959	602,761
South Africa (incl. Mauritius).....	9	96	12,512
Direct Gross Imports.....	\$295,779,683	\$422,861,056	\$456,131,257
Re-exported Abroad.....	14,004,737	14,900,530	22,011,426
Total net import.....	\$281,774,946	\$407,960,526	\$434,119,831

Value of exports to principal countries of destination:

Countries	1915	1916	1917
Hong Kong.....	\$64,585,361	\$94,393,663	\$122,408,234
Macao.....	3,068,718	2,920,291	3,902,180
French Indo-China.....	1,100,128	1,140,625	1,670,643
Siam.....	1,931,073	2,397,636	2,437,081
Singapore, Straits, etc.....	5,513,684	6,595,500	6,975,097
Dutch East Indies.....	1,686,191	1,844,421	1,765,191
British India.....	4,924,451	5,206,099	7,158,898
Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Aden, etc.....	1,704,513	1,706,652	1,394,107
Great Britain.....	19,799,465	24,485,651	26,872,451
Norway.....	2,795	7,063	10,117
Sweden.....	137,439	1,144,944	1,730
Denmark.....	1,003,198	1,706,676	1,729,186
Germany.....	52	253	51
Netherlands.....	1,336,558	873,738	27,146
Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....
France.....	18,891,826	21,536,947	26,302,161
Spain (including Gibraltar).....	59,247	11,026	19,857
Portugal.....	675	242	.....
Switzerland.....	231	1,159	3,805
Italy.....	5,791,218	4,981,722	4,022,998
Austria-Hungary.....	19	69	.....
Russia, European ports.....	2,821,544	3,335,867	492,147
Russia, Siberia by land frontier.....	3,872,624	16,151,402	13,841,525
Russia, Annex ports.....	3,876,730	2,994,251	7,298,327
Russia, Pacific ports.....	26,256,262	29,374,670	29,611,013
Korea.....	3,508,358	5,215,193	8,774,502
Japan (including Formosa).....	48,159,626	89,208,583	108,947,033
Philippine Islands.....	488,377	849,279	1,609,153
Canada.....	908,440	1,215,938	2,767,117
United States (including Hawaii).....	37,559,139	55,363,756	97,629,815
Mexico and Central America (including Panama).....	641	749	5,333
South America.....	28,133	68,364	5,789
Australia, New Zealand, etc.....	639,115	1,275,763	1,058,191
South Africa (including Mauritius).....	28,056	40,639	43,147
Total.....	\$259,693,921	\$380,619,919	\$476,819,578

Value of principal exports for three years:

Description of Goods	Value		
	1915	1916	1917
Living Animals:			
Horses.....	\$42,665	\$14,144	\$31,544
Cattle.....	1,158,936	1,297,134	1,156,360
Sheep.....	87,217	124,495	161,595
Goats.....	9,958	19,156	15,725
Pigs.....	1,561,104	1,869,138	2,401,575
Poultry.....	491,340	658,673	744,842
Other living animals.....	48,019	173,563	6,624
Food and Beverages:			
Meat, fresh.....	1,208,329	2,038,680	3,073,606
Poultry and game, dead.....	285,552	262,052	592,131
Meat, prepared or preserved (including lard and preserved poultry and game).....	1,147,395	2,188,372	4,815,261
Fish, crustacea, and shell-fish.....	1,090,711	1,405,998	1,829,761
Eggs of poultry and game.....	5,224,297	9,741,866	14,747,612
Honey.....	8,006	23,715	43,366
Cereals:			
Wheat.....	2,158,184	1,756,275	3,375,109
Rye.....	59,383	21,032	30,909
Barley.....	93,800	20,998	62,196
Oats.....	616,748	37,480	72,815
Maize.....	1,427,215	509,130	2,252,104
Other kinds (including spelt and maslin).....	45,603	63,312	134,173
Rice.....	432,160	901,948	2,361,153
Flour of cereals.....	92,637	164,879	148,070
Other products of the flour mill.....	1,714,655	1,790,640	1,934,835
Vegetables, fresh ①.....	13,175,956	14,683,084	21,270,462
Vegetables, dried (beans, peas, etc.).....	1,464,732	2,245,394	2,302,044
Vegetables, dried (other kinds) ②.....	95,466	111,444	96,251
Potatoes.....	1,973,745	3,160,643	3,927,615
Fruits (including dried fruits).....	34,448,761	34,412,729	29,980,917
Tea.....	752,763	814,941	1,285,574
Sugar, crude and refined.....	774,555	831,681	1,036,701
Spices.....	99,686,597	20,048,385	30,613,383
Oils, vegetables.....	665,175	652,951	1,057,107
Salt.....	.....	.....	.....
Other articles of food (including especially preserved vegetable products) ③.....	2,144,832	2,803,757	3,339,653
Wines:			
Wines.....	12,690	4,753	61,957
Spirits as beverages (spirits of wine, brandy, liquors, etc.).....	304,013	383,842	501,959
Materials, Raw or Prepared:			
Skins, raw, preserved, or tanned.....	13,287,202	19,049,723	27,818,536
Ivory.....	419,645	600,253	921,929
Bones and horns.....	3,622,996	5,621,922	7,641,888
Hair and feathers.....	25,985	40,495	53,616
Plants, living, and natural flowers.....	171,852	216,877	324,385
Fodder (including beetroot for fodder).....	622,920	793,721	445,572
Bran.....	13,804,096	21,602,810	26,131,022
Oil-cake.....	10,074,621	9,719,366	5,918,979
Seeds.....	.....	.....	.....
India-rubber.....	1,441,681	2,999,289	2,306,749
Resin, gum, and vegetable wax.....	1,942,735	2,405,369	3,673,423
Tobacco.....	2,304,505	3,036,777	4,239,064
Timber of all kinds (including sawed timber).....	114,620	152,474	219,339
Charcoal.....	431,729	722,932	1,049,033
Ore, iron.....	1,691	404,068	797,898
Ore, lead.....	79,048	13,373	7,339
Ore, zinc.....	102,990	1,176,216	1,432,159
Ore, other kinds.....	.....	.....	.....
Common Metals:			
Aluminum.....	503,681	7,162,677	10,245,158
Copper.....	5,733,023	6,817,829	12,571,023
Tin.....	1,539,130	4,088,229	5,447,449
Iron and steel.....	.....	.....	.....
Nickel.....	40,643	200,138	169,343
Lead.....	.....	.....	.....

Note: ① And dried vegetables. ② Including ground nuts (in 1915 valued at \$1,318,252; in 1916, at \$2,066,425; in 1917, \$2,072,224). ③ Including dried lily flowers (in 1915, valued at \$276,281; in 1916, at \$359,009; in 1917, at \$320,078) and essential oils (in 1915, \$594,894; in 1916, at \$694,283; in 1917, \$872,451).

Continued on page 440

Table Continued:

Description of Goods	Value		
	1915	1916	1917
Common Metals—Continued:			
Zinc.....	\$273,504	\$193,454	\$118,104
Other metals.....	4,382,863	14,359,594	11,374,825
Precious stones, crude or cut, but not mounted (including coral and fine pearls).....	11	5,332	297,379
Marble and alabaster.....	86,349	98,920	64,438
Other stones.....	30,881	60,270	64,438
Coal and coke.....	3,809,559	4,609,775	7,057,940
Cement.....	283,383	146,729	310,599
Textiles:			
Wool.....	7,685,810	9,633,785	12,669,465
Silk.....	48,612,635	71,133,300	90,832,148
Cotton.....	8,705,593	13,925,393	21,316,987
Jute.....	299,042	390,236	465,493
Hemp and flax.....	527,509	1,342,503	1,694,644
Ramie and other textile fibres.....	1,475,188	2,276,049	3,802,984
Other materials.....	4,419,952	9,435,270	10,385,800
Manufactured Products:			
Soap.....	12,880	39,086	46,380
Candles of all kinds.....	11,292	312,023	1,605,251
Perfumeries and cosmetics.....	46,932	47,508	48,103
Colors, dyes and paints.....	817,212	1,410,709	1,561,391
Medicines.....	2,363,543	3,024,438	4,080,081
Cigars and cigarettes.....	120,149	390,695	888,404
Furs, dressed and finished.....	1,980,128	2,604,979	2,317,132
Leather and prepared skins.....	480,698	985,867	3,151,851
Shoes and boots, leather.....	56,825	60,356	319,984
Leather, other manufactures.....	105,278	178,897	206,488
Thread, silk.....	163,662	182,660	139,761
Thread, cotton.....	126,475	145,002	463,710
Thread, hemp, flax, ramie, and other textile fibres.....	203,324	208,035	249,574
Cordage.....	151,175	218,778	261,429
Piece goods, silk or artificial.....	13,366,005	15,815,773	17,746,658
Piece goods, cotton.....	1,832,746	2,889,447	4,599,924
Fabrics of hemp, flax, ramie, and other textile fibres.....	817,569	1,351,165	1,998,665
Embroideries, lace, and trimmings.....	524,519	918,300	1,277,641
Hats, trimmed, for ladies.....			
Hats, all other kinds.....	75,103	150,672	122,828
Linen drapery.....			
Dresses, women's.....			
Clothes, men's.....	530,649	1,977,862	1,172,624
Other ready-made articles of clothing.....			
Furniture, wood.....	63,291	148,659	185,185
Woodware, other kinds.....	163,716	341,624	502,661
Paper, hangings.....			
Paper, other kinds, including cardboard.....	2,641,852	2,785,064	3,209,177
Books and music, engraved or printed.....	250,958	322,004	328,935
Tiles, bricks, floor-tiles, and pipes, other than earthenware and chinaware.....	200,721	230,364	468,405
Potteryware, other kinds.....	1,572,593	2,274,789	2,529,436
Glassware, other than window and hollowware.....	284,322	321,551	314,793
Iron and steel bars, rods, plates, etc.....	8,579	42,256	84,960
Iron and steel, other manufactures.....	197,246	564,972	989,723
Manufactures, tin.....	86,548	202,753	229,841
Jewelry, goldware and silverware, and similar articles in precious metals.....	105,279	168,051	394,619
Machinery:			
Machines, agricultural.....			
Machines, other kinds, and parts of.....	11,344	149,618	202,186
Vehicles:			
Ships and boats.....	7,784	4,099	13,470
Other vehicles.....	642	1,186	6,998
Arms and munitions.....	644	30	309
All other manufactured products ①.....	7,377,464	20,084,204	15,611,250
Objects of art and for collections.....	180,077	549,858	558,267
Gold, unwrought.....	11,135,140	6,302,605	4,841,436
Silver, unwrought.....	6,801,313	33,775,556	34,073,003
Gold coins.....	155,704	98,185	333,875
Silver coins.....	17,440,575	18,179,935	15,872,098

① Including postal parcels (in 1915, valued at \$255,780; in 1916, at \$8,362,928; in 1917, at \$1,138,922).

Commercial Houses:

Number of foreign firms doing business in China:

	Firms	Employees
American.....	216	5,618
Austrian.....	18	317
Belgian.....	18	324
British.....	655	8,479
Danish.....	17	450
Dutch.....	22	298
French.....	127	2,262
German.....	132	2,899
Hungarian.....	42	18
Italian.....	2,818	144,492
Japanese.....	7	277
Norwegian.....	51	2,297
Portuguese.....	2,914	51,310
Russian.....	8	300
Spanish.....	3	873
Swedish.....	7	215
Non-treaty Powers.....		
Total.....	7,055	520,485

Agriculture:

The bulk of the population of China is employed in agriculture. The holdings in general are small, the methods of cultivation and implements used are primitive, and irrigation is commonly practised. The agriculture of the country is intensive, and rotation of crops is extensively practised. Fruit trees are grown and vegetables are cultivated with great care.

The principal crops are wheat, barley, maize, millet, peas and beans in the north, and rice, indigo and sugar in the south. The soya-bean, which by treaty is the only grain which China is allowed to export, is the principal product of Manchuria. In 1918 the exports of soya-bean products from the port of Dairen, which handles about 90 per cent of the exports of these products, consisted of: 669,178 tons of bean cake, valued at \$20,760,638; 192,273 tons of beans, valued at \$5,980,882; 24,685 tons of bean meal valued at \$214,969 and 78,371 tons of bean oil valued at \$6,816,061.

Cotton is grown principally in the Yangtze valley, but is grown as far north as the southern part of Chihli; the provinces in which it is grown include Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Szechwan; Kiangsu and Chekiang are reported to produce the best quality. Rice is grown in large quantities in the Yangtze valley and further south; the annual crop is estimated at between 600,000,000 to 800,000,000 pounds. Tea is grown in the provinces of Yunnan, Szechwan, Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Anhwei, Chekiang and Fukien. The brick tea made for export to Russia is manufactured in Hankow, Kuikiang and Foochow.

Sugar is raised to the greatest extent in Kwantung and Fukien provinces and is sent to Hong Kong and Amoy, where there are large refineries. Kaoliang and peanuts are grown in north China and Manchuria. Silk is produced in Kiangsu, Chekiang, Kwantung and Shantung, and China supplies about 27 per cent of the world's supply of raw silk. The center of silk manufacture is Hangchow.

Livestock of all kinds is raised in China. Pigs are bred everywhere, and their bristles provide a valuable item of export. Sheep, goats, cattle and horses are raised in Mongolia; mules and donkeys are used as pack animals in North China and Manchuria, and camels are used as pack animals in Mongolia.

Manufactures:

China is beginning to develop manufacturing industries. There are now large cotton, silk and woolen mills in Shanghai and Canton, Hangchow and elsewhere, and large flour and rice mills have been established at Hungary near Hankow, large Chinese steel works, which get their ore from the Ta-yeh iron mines, have a capacity of 1,500 tons of pig iron a day, and employ about 5,000 men. Other manufacturing industries of importance are paper mills and desiccated egg plants. According to official reports, there are in China 30 cotton mills with 1,029,218 spindles and 4,610 looms, with an estimated capacity of 800,000 bales of yarn and 1,383,000 pieces of 40 yards.

Mines:

China is one of the most important coal reserve countries in the world, and extensive deposits exist in all of the eighteen provinces and Manchuria. Iron is mined in the anthracite field of Shansi, Chihli, Shantung and elsewhere. Copper is mined in Yunnan, which is one of the world's richest copper districts, as is tin, which is the most important mineral export, and which is shipped from Mengtze through Hong Kong. Antimony is mined in Hunan.

Production figures are not altogether reliable; coal, about 15,000,000 tons; iron (export), 6,817,516 tons in 1917; tin, slabs, 261,769 pounds, compound, 855,876 pounds in 1917; antimony, 855,876 pounds in 1917. Gold is produced at the approximate rate of 72,000 ounces annually, silver, 107,000 ounces, lead, 14,000 tons, copper, 11,000 tons.

There are reported to be under Chinese ownership and under more or less modern methods of operation, 43 gold mines, 23 silver mines, 61 copper mines, 173 coal mines, 19 iron mines and 73 other mines of various sorts, totalling 392. In addition, there are several large coal properties operated by foreign interests, the Kailan coal mines in the province of Chihli being of especial importance. These mines produce a coking bituminous coal which is shipped to various ports of the Orient, and especially to Japan. The port of Chinwangtao has been developed to handle this coal traffic, and the annual exports from there are said to be about 1,400,000 tons of which Japan takes about 600,000 tons.

Canals, Roads, Railways:

The internal traffic of China is carried on by means of its numerous roads, which though for the most part in bad condition, traverse the country in all directions, and by the numerous canals and navigable rivers. The most important of the canals is the Grand Canal from Hangchow to Tientsin, for the dredging of which the Chinese government recently gave a contract to an American firm. There are about 6,000 miles of railway open in China, including 1,857 miles in Manchuria. There are, besides, 2,273 miles at present under construction.

Telegraphs:

China has an adequate telegraph service linking all of its principal cities, with a line mileage of about 40,000.

Post Offices:

There are 9,103 post offices in China, exclusive of foreign post offices in the treaty ports. The United States has its own post office in Shanghai, to which letters can be sent at domestic rates.

Money:

The currency of China is at present in a very unsettled state. The former official unit was the copper cash, of which about 1,220 equalled one Haikwan (customs) tael,

and about 35 equalled one cent. The haikwan tael in 1917 had a value of \$1.03 U. S. currency. There are three varieties of the dollar current in China: the yuan, with a value of about \$0.77 U. S. currency; the British, with a value of about \$0.78 U. S. currency.

These values, however, all fluctuate according to the exchange market and the price of silver. There are likewise in circulation fractional silver coins of 50, 25, 20 and 10 cents.

Banks:

There are four varieties of banks in China: (1), The large foreign banks in the treaty ports; (2), national banks established by the Chinese government and serving both the government and the foreign banks, the most important of which is the Bank of China; (3), large native banks which handle loans and discounts; (4), small native banks which deal in dollars, silver, and sell exchange in small amounts on interior cities.

Weights and Measures:

Weights and measures are: 10 ssu = 1 hu; 10 hu = 1 hao; 10 hao = 1 li (nominal cash); 10 li = 1 fen (candaren); 10 fen = 1 chien (mace); 10 chien = 1 liang (tael) = 1 1/4 oz. avoirdupois by treaty; 16 liang = 1 chin (catty) = 1 1/4 lbs. avoirdupois by treaty; 100 chin = 1 tan (picul) = 133 1/3 lbs. avoirdupois by treaty. Capacity: 10 ko = 1 sheng; 10 sheng = 1 tou (holding from 6 1/2 to 10 kin of rice and measuring from 0.91 to 1.31 gallon). Commodities, even liquids, are commonly bought and sold by weight. Length: 10 fen = 1 ts'un (inch); 10 ts'un = 1 ch'ih (foot) = 14.1 inches by treaty; 10 ch'ih = 1 chang = 2 fathoms; 1 li = approximately one-third of a mile.

Consular Representatives:

United States consular officials are stationed at Amoy, Antung, Canton, Changsha, Chefoo, Chungking, Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Mukden, Nanking, Shanghai, Swatow, Tientsin, Peking, Tsinanfu.

Chinese consular officials are stationed at San Francisco, Honolulu, New York City, Portland, Manila, Seattle.

Language: English is ordinarily employed in commercial correspondence.

Local Advertising Media:

Although there are some 500 dailies published in China in the native languages, the most important are three in Shanghai, two each in Canton, Tientsin, Peking and Hankow. There are two good English dailies in Shanghai and two in Hong Kong. Posters and electric display signs, as well as posters in railway stations and tram cars are extensively employed as media.

Shipping Routes:

From New York
Barber Line
American and Oriental Line
American and Manchurian Line
American-Asiatic Steamship Co.
Ocean Steamship Co., Ltd.

Goods may also be shipped via the Canadian Pacific, Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Sante Fe, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Western Pacific Railways, with connecting steamers at Pacific ports.

Customs Tariff:

The revised Chinese tariff provides wherever possible for specific duties; ad valorem duties having been retained only when goods consist of several grades. All revaluations have been based on an effective 5 per cent. The tariff is again to be revised two years after the conclusion of a definite peace.

Consular Regulations:

No consular documents are required. The Chinese government prohibits the importation of salt. This does not apply to Hong Kong, which is a British possession. The importation of firearms and ammunition must be authorized by the Chinese government.

Cable Rate:

Rates from New York and New England States range from \$1.22 to \$1.66 per word, according to route and destination.

Postal Rate:

For Shanghai, domestic rates; for other places Postal Union rates.

Mail Time:

To Hong Kong 26 or 33 days; to Shanghai, 25 or 28 days.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to China. The limit of weight is 22 pounds for the greater part of China. Rate 12 cents per pound or fraction thereof. Parcels for post offices situated north of Mankden, including Harbin, and for post offices in the provinces of Yunnan, transmitted by way of Hong Kong and Indo China, through the Chinese postal service, are subject, regardless of weight, to a charge of 50 cents each, Chinese currency, to be collected from the addressee. Prohibitions: Coin, bank notes, salt, firearms and munitions of war.

Money Orders: Issued.

International reply coupons: Issued.

HONG KONG

A colony of Great Britain in China at the mouth of the Canton river about ninety miles south of Canton. The colony comprises the Island of Hong Kong, ceded to Great Britain in 1841; the peninsula of Kowloon, ceded to Great Britain in 1861; and a portion of Chinese territory with an area of 356 square miles and a population of about 90,000 Chinese, leased by Great Britain for 99 years from 1898. The total area of the colony is 391 square miles.

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Hong Kong for eleven years:

Year Ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS			Per Cent, Free	Excess of Exports (*) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909..	\$7,231,664	\$36,138	\$7,267,802	\$687,159	\$1,081,860	\$1,769,019	33.84	-\$5,498,783
1910..	6,422,514	44,651	6,467,165	1,339,202	992,571	2,331,773	57.43	-4,135,392
1911..	7,720,979	35,159	7,756,138	1,605,827	1,112,488	2,718,315	59.08	-5,037,825
1912..	10,286,450	47,093	10,333,543	1,856,112	1,258,579	3,114,691	59.59	-7,218,852
1913..	10,384,450	46,599	10,431,049	2,445,941	1,570,591	4,016,532	60.93	-6,411,517
1914..	10,637,636	58,578	10,696,214	1,332,951	1,752,899	3,085,850	43.20	-7,610,374
1915..	8,084,643	100,672	8,185,315	632,875	1,411,714	2,044,589	30.95	-6,140,726
1916..	11,917,554	91,421	12,008,975	1,974,452	3,426,722	5,401,174	36.56	-6,607,801
1917..	14,147,157	77,118	14,224,275	3,004,555	4,507,841	7,512,396	39.99	-6,711,879
1918..	20,197,596	78,042	20,275,638	9,982,324	8,103,950	18,086,274	55.19	-2,189,364
1919..	.....	.....	24,721,067	.....	.....	26,066,355	.....	-1,345,288

Hong Kong is a free port (except as regards the importation of tobacco and intoxicating liquor) and one of the most important ports of the world. It is the shipping center of the Orient, and to a large extent the entrepot for all trade with China and the East Indian Archipelago. The best time to visit Hong Kong is from November to March. During the summer months the heat is excessive and rain is frequent; and in September the Typhoon frequently causes damage. The language of commerce is English.

No official statistics of the foreign trade of Hong Kong were kept until 1918. The following table showing imports and exports by countries of origin and destination is the first officially issued:

Country	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Total
United Kingdom.....	\$21,574,623	\$5,406,171	\$26,980,794
Australia.....	6,028,305	1,762,109	7,790,414
Canada.....	545,243	3,214,598	3,759,841
New Zealand.....	40,858	198,934	239,792
India and Ceylon.....	17,526,355	11,062,278	28,588,633
Burma.....	600,870	1,632,405	2,233,275
Africa.....	109,670	1,960,130	2,069,800
Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.....	13,203,089	15,086,849	28,289,938
British North Borneo.....	1,461,868	486,913	1,948,781
West Indies.....	.....	1,286,082	1,286,082
China.....	45,498,313	179,875,384	225,373,697
Japan and Korea.....	47,721,657	21,843,187	69,564,844
Netherlands East Indies.....	6,419,782	7,738,101	14,157,883
French Indo-China.....	74,305,976	28,452,118	102,757,992
Siam.....	17,485,964	5,476,418	22,962,382
Philippine Islands.....	2,646,177	7,309,634	9,955,811
Vladivostok.....	8,089	1,142	9,231
United States.....	40,571,542	26,326,590	66,898,132
Central America.....	.....	716,679	716,679
South America.....	12,461	4,425,627	4,438,088
France.....	147,306	1,593,005	1,740,311
Italy.....	30,472	45,023	75,495
Europe (other).....	197,631	.....	197,631
Total.....	\$296,136,751	\$325,899,375	\$622,036,126

The total normal foreign trade of the colony has been estimated at about \$600,000,000 annually, of which about \$10,000,000 represents exports of the produce of the colony and about \$20,000,000 represents imports for consumption within the colony.

Hong Kong is the center of the Chinese tea and silk trade, and of trade in opium, amber, oil, cotton and cotton goods, sugar and flour, salt, oil, ivory, betel-nut, timber, hemp and coal. Shipping is its most important industry, and there are cotton, flour, sugar and paper mills located there. Other industries are brewing, the manufacture of cement, knit goods, rope and shipbuilding.

The currency consists of the British, Hong Kong and Mexican dollars, with a subsidiary currency of 50, 20, 10 and 5 cent pieces. The weights and measures of Great Britain are in general use. Other weights and measures are: The tael=1½ oz. avoirdupois; the picul=133½ lbs.; the catty=1½ lbs. avoirdupois; the chek=14½ inches; the cheung=12½ feet.

For shipping routes, see under China.

WEIHAIWEI

A concession in the Chinese province of Shantung comprising an area of about 285 square miles with a population (1911) of 147,177 inhabitants, leased to Great Britain by China in 1898. The native city of Weihaiwei is a walled town of about 2,000 inhabitants. There is an additional zone of 1,500 square miles within which Great Britain has the right

to erect fortifications, take measures for the defence of the territory, and acquire rights for water supply, communications and hospitals. Chinese administration within the zone is not interfered with.

The district is popular as a summer resort, and has weekly steamship communication with Shanghai. It is likewise a base of the British China fleet. Principal imports are kerosene, flour, cottons, sugar, beverages, provisions and coal. Principal exports are ground nuts and ground nut seeds and oil and salt fish. Weihaiwei is a free port. Cereals, vegetables, fruit, principally apples, grapes and apricots, and oak-fed silk are the chief products. For shipping routes, see under China.

MACAO

Macao, situated on an island of the same name, at the mouth of the Canton river, China, with two adjacent islands, Taipa and Coloane, forms a colony of Portugal. Area 4 square miles; population, 74,886. Its trade is chiefly in the hands of the Chinese.

In 1915 it was visited by 9,043 junks of 103,000 tons. The total number of steamers which entered the port of Macao was 13,457 with a tonnage of 2,408,428. The population (according to the census of 1910) is 74,866, of whom 71,021 are Chinese, 2,171 are Portuguese and 244 are of other nationalities.

Goods can be sent by parcel post to Macao via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

CEYLON

An island possession of Great Britain in the Indian Ocean immediately south of India and about the size of the State of Maryland. Colombo, the principal city and port, ranks seventh among the world's ports in tonnage, and is the only city of commercial importance. The climate is tropical. The rainy season extends from April to June and from September to November, but some rain falls nearly every month.

The best season for visiting Ceylon is from October to February or March. The language of foreign commerce is English; of the people, Singhalese and Tamil.

The principal importing houses are English and of other European nationalities, although there are some native houses in the field. The import houses deal with the smaller merchants through their shroffs.

Area and Population

Provinces	Area sq. miles	Population 1911
Western.....	1,432	1,062,176
Central.....	2,279	392,941
Northern.....	3,519	369,449
Southern.....	2,146	619,331
Eastern.....	3,848	183,317

The population according to races in 1911 was: Europeans, 8,542; Singhalese, 2,715,686; Tamils, 1,060,167; Non-Malay Mohammedans ("Moors") 267,054; Malays, 19,271.

Population of cities 1911: Colombo, 211,274; Jaffna, 40,411; Galle, 39,960; Kandy, 29,451.

Commerce

United States statistics of foreign trade do not separately classify trade with Ceylon. Total foreign trade for 10 years:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Total	Trade balance
1908.....	\$39,717,260	\$41,839,625	\$81,556,885	\$2,122,365
1909.....	40,697,439	47,659,140	88,356,579	6,961,701
1910.....	48,728,475	54,008,935	102,737,410	5,280,460
1911.....	50,931,526	58,568,763	109,500,289	7,637,237
1912.....	56,880,615	64,547,602	121,428,217	7,666,987
1913.....	60,368,312	75,588,731	135,957,043	15,220,419
1914.....	55,905,553	70,844,514	126,750,067	14,938,961
1915.....	53,089,540	88,692,283	141,781,823	35,602,743
1916.....	68,617,895	96,520,835	165,138,730	27,902,940
1917.....	59,735,959	98,679,791	158,415,750	38,943,832

Principal imports for two years:

Articles	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Animals, live.....number	105,254	\$356,822	139,244	\$251,971
Food and drink:				
Bacon.....hundredweight	1,235	44,297	655	26,577
Beer and ale.....gallons	170,803	136,961	89,267	92,540
Biscuits.....pounds	1,387,191	246,268	171,179	27,756
Butter....." "	469,222	140,768	322,527	94,059
Coffee....." "	1,598,565	316,201	1,818,733	314,752
Confectionery....." "	1,013,038	177,584	353,565	59,123
Curry stuffs.....hundredweight	209,547	765,521	212,091	716,322
Fish:				
Cured....." "	257,344	681,960	231,608	601,782
Tinned.....pounds	343,905	59,848	186,279	26,067
Other.....hundredweight	81,857	772,400	77,543	735,292
Fruit:				
Fresh....." "	6,370	26,656	1,759	11,809
Preserved....." "	11,819	105,249	9,185	70,499
Chee....." "	3,032	39,561	2,715	35,317
Grain and flour:				
Beans....." "	30,897	76,351	10,997	29,995
Bran....." "	71,038	93,140	54,883	80,701
Gram....." "	100,742	170,209	170,459	279,531
Oats....." "	15,261	37,952	18,005	43,782
Paddy....." "	748,725	813,571	782,062	841,532
Peas....." "	194,630	447,206	106,283	242,622
Rice....." "	8,073,964	19,841,695	7,754,121	19,268,795
Wheat flour....." "	192,099	566,011	182,572	533,813
Ham....." "	1,629	59,126	545	23,300
Meat, frozen....." "	4,755	85,797	3,037	57,600
Milk, preserved.....hundredweight	317,086	176,428	292,095	284,297
Onions....." "	107,543	177,115	98,171	159,285
Potatoes....." "	23,102	74,163	20,737	63,424
Seeds, sesame....." "				
Spirits:				
Brandy.....gallons	82,882	156,870	38,871	66,645
Gin....." "	130,617	152,948	76,773	60,846
Whiskey....." "	157,876	306,848	125,884	238,143
Sugar.....hundredweight	548,934	2,524,627	405,338	2,405,794
Wine, champagne.....gallons	2,744	20,608	1,905	17,531
Manufactured articles:				
Acids....." "	56,522	175,091	33,413	127,801
Automobiles.....number	551	604,760	88	92,171
Books....." "	676,854	184,248	515,747	242,680
Brick and tiles....." "	4,526,808	108,436	4,865,235	111,220
Candles.....hundredweight	15,415	141,059	12,911	152,473
Casks and shooks.....number	15,470	155,732	8,467	93,708
Cement.....hundredweight	315,598	311,223	244,336	364,540
Chemists' sundries....." "	10,038	394,620	5,826	129,213
China ware....." "	17,071	178,156	9,590	133,142
Cycles and parts....." "		175,673		62,334
Earthenware.....pieces	1,276,441	46,091	1,856,827	49,810
Electrical goods.....hundredweight	3,848	91,745	1,358	

Continued on page 448

Table Continued:

Articles	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manufactured articles (Continued):				
Embroidery.....yards	2,353,110	\$171,047	1,075,280	\$63,004
Explosives.....cases	10,992	204,462	155,533	155,533
Furniture.....pieces	6,508	156,794	9,576	123,223
Glass.....hundredweight	22,181	26,363	5,101	15,966
Gunny bags.....	23,294	220,209	12,425	142,889
Haberdashery.....		164,552	14,537	126,924
Hats and bonnets.....cases	764	879,995		835,836
Jewelry.....		86,877	647	75,209
Lamps.....number	203,127	133,246		127,522
Leather goods.....		71,357	79,948	38,089
Machinery.....hundredweight		72,302		75,137
Matches.....gross boxes	61,922	975,311	37,048	725,127
Musical instruments.....	308,720	131,263	327,860	198,865
Painters' colors.....hundredweight		58,349		29,895
Paper.....reams	19,342	186,829	11,411	149,214
Perfumery.....gallons	176,790	361,006	119,898	255,777
Poonac, sesame.....hundredweight	4,658	93,735	4,360	75,636
Shoes.....pairs	479,597	622,389	444,886	577,340
Soap.....hundredweight	140,951	221,329	91,700	161,405
Stationery.....cases	27,746	317,807	10,961	164,406
Tea chests.....number	3,089	141,041	2,236	129,400
Umbrellas.....dozen	3,084,143	1,330,771	2,660,784	1,745,126
Watches.....number	27,934	175,336	15,791	151,845
	13,535	49,365	12,567	55,733
Metals:				
Barbed wire.....hundredweight	10,873	66,194	1,638	6,813
Brass ware.....		2,829	1,150	67,605
Hardware.....	51,441	721,999	26,622	497,043
Iron:				
Galvanized.....	53,257	417,967	20,254	206,315
Hoop.....	51,970	269,368	21,050	169,319
Lead:				
Pig.....		792,237	129,888	946,723
Tea.....	105,297	135,916	5,391	63,794
Nails and rivets.....	13,229	191,605	11,891	101,584
Steel, cast.....	33,301	194,363	9,654	57,257
Steel ware.....	55,731	12,412	867	16,579
Tin slabs.....		31,019	1,483	77,445
Other.....	710	499,121		464,709
Tobacco and manufactures:				
Cigarettes.....pounds	256,779	346,382	288,812	329,991
Cigars.....	31,226	31,360	32,676	37,300
Tobacco—manufactured.....	23,423	19,819	15,069	10,875
Not manufactured.....	2,973	880	3,134	1,944
Raw materials and miscellaneous:				
Coal.....tons	575,677	4,859,721	311,595	3,303,707
Cotton—Raw.....hundredweight	7,477	92,405	6,655	124,376
Waste.....	1,682	11,190	1,744	21,877
Hides.....	245	2,019	109	3,473
Fertilizers.....	2,025,063	3,626,803	928,070	1,606,304
Oil:				
Castor.....gallons	5,389	37,513	4,291	32,316
Gasoline.....	776,092	232,293	884,093	483,825
Kerosene.....	4,960,786	1,100,780	4,201,472	996,496
Liquid fuel.....	4,965,184	206,554	6,654,306	388,598
Lubricating.....	262,743	116,898	314,398	163,686
Precious stones.....		113,254		118,508
Rubber.....pounds	4,409,182	2,682,695	3,501,117	2,008,206
Seeds:				
Cotton.....hundredweight	63,446	60,484	27,833	47,550
Tea.....	1,387	42,172	358	10,664
Timber.....tons	7,540	340,735	6,356	298,667
All other.....		308,928		217,697

Continued on page 449

Table Continued:

Articles	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Textiles:				
Apparel.....yards	2,236,653	\$597,299	1,209,552	\$415,038
Lace and net.....		107,797		54,106
Piece goods:				
Dyed.....	19,557,021	1,623,111	14,919,202	1,867,912
Bleached.....	10,142,209	732,723	12,186,767	1,268,207
Gray.....	2,834,123	202,050	2,281,884	275,732
Printed.....	7,764,965	720,404	6,237,759	677,578
Muslin.....	133,427	10,589	30,381	5,606
Other.....		405,298		462,002
Silk and satin.....yards		273,843		171,410
Thread.....cases	1,442	239,126	447	49,195
Woolens.....		159,369		142,811
Yarn and twist, dyed.....pounds	105,390	36,636	153,748	52,700
Mixed materials.....		349,990		330,297
All other articles.....		6,096,728		5,129,498

Distribution of foreign trade by countries of origin and destination:

Countries	IMPORTS FROM		EXPORTS TO	
	1916	1917	1916	1917
British Empire:				
United Kingdom.....	\$15,310,683	\$10,585,962	\$42,733,792	\$29,410,371
Australasia.....	738,987	492,847	5,228,555	5,950,144
British Africa.....	476,849	810,452	1,802,397	1,671,285
British America.....	8,858	1,434	957,805	3,161,585
British India.....	26,673,671	21,734,688	3,404,326	6,597,718
Burma.....	10,062,978	12,158,588	34,812	80,351
Hong Kong.....	587,975	280,863	314,056	242,244
Maldiv Islands.....	769,907	730,666	89,466	116,285
Straits Settlements.....	5,512,012	4,195,313	307,642	429,926
Other British possessions.....	16,266	42,592	9,750	502,448
Africa (not British).....		33	13,664	13,043
Austria-Hungary.....	9,326	533		
Belgium.....	39,932	3,364		
Borneo.....	880,824	1,002,511	23,503	35,441
China.....	384,788	60,267	1,619,722	723,166
Cochin-China.....	21,574	100		
Denmark.....	20,822	6,835	1,313,785	362,006
France.....	353,598	214,606	4,699,250	2,487,954
Germany.....	13,775	3,713		
India (not British).....	251,676	165,382	24,277	7,031
Italy.....	156,996	78,735	161,352	375,401
Japan.....	2,963,689	3,257,615	309,396	330,542
Java.....	1,057,911	773,888	6,778	2,766
Malta.....		27,528		555
Mozambique.....	175,843	123,285	102,075	220,599
Netherlands.....	533,618	363,281		476,296
Norway.....	293,481	41,525	172,853	89,020
Persia.....	321,426	113,577	151	3,486
Philippines.....	5,253	4,870	194,978	233,755
Russia.....		609		1,411,394
In Asia.....	35,034	55,906	3,859,187	1,165,852
In Europe.....	184,051	211,200	1,180	1,213
Siam.....	330,854	12,309	116,861	18,594
Spain.....	29,931	424,152	1,752	15,260
Sumatra.....	94,321	196,140	2,810	
Sweden.....	196,792	96,999	7,125	1,222
Switzerland.....	254,264	1,773	32,032	281,463
South America.....	93,988			
United States of America.....	2,509,606	1,810,341	27,112,314	33,182,544
All other countries.....	13,796	10,658	8,505	2,216

Commerce

Principal exports for two years:

Articles	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Animals, live..... number	445	\$15,174	873	\$15,857
Areca nuts..... hundredweight	123,205	908,906	154,000	958,377
Cacao..... "	73,245	916,543	72,697	585,857
Cardamoms..... "	3,901	162,831	3,369	119,816
Cinnamon..... "	44,758	407,389	29,716	313,977
Cocanut:				
Desiccated..... "	306,149	2,824,330	272,059	3,037,021
Fresh..... number	4,694,297	135,582	5,289,481	104,140
Coffee..... hundredweight	30	560	53	989
Coir:				
Fiber..... "	215,444	202,936	137,721	135,724
Rope..... "	15,109	49,019	14,140	45,875
Yarn..... "	80,912	262,243	26,336	78,606
Copra..... "	1,309,939	7,094,856	1,078,704	4,287,548
Fertilisers..... "	1,226	2,042		
Fish, cured..... "	2,670	32,601	2,747	39,392
Kitue (fiber)..... "	1,590	30,912	293	11,806
Oils, vegetable:				
Cinnamon..... ounces	183,006	16,688	173,529	18,760
Citronella..... pounds	1,366,014	421,064	1,197,507	380,614
Cocanut..... hundredweight	323,017	2,898,698	434,699	3,270,505
Palmyra fiber..... "	2,094	16,446		4,359
Plumbago..... "	668,216	7,298,128	523,940	7,071,803
Poona..... "	80,386	121,191	43,927	50,113
Rubber..... pounds	58,504,835	36,218,864	75,781,401	44,543,785
Shells, chank..... number	1,520,511	35,112	1,870,084	50,690
Skins, dressed..... hundredweight	8,146	179,594	4,332	186,910
Tea..... pounds	203,256,347	34,151,949	195,231,592	31,036,417
Textiles..... "		138,857		51,982
Timber..... tons	2,429	27,980	2,890	21,110
Tobacco..... pounds	2,752,195	160,931	3,463,015	216,502
All other articles..... "		1,789,409		2,041,254
Total.....		\$96,520,835		\$98,679,789

Production and Industry

Of the total area of 16,212,000 acres, about 3,000,000 are under cultivation. The area under principal crops in 1917 was as follows: rice paddy, 702,165 acres; other grain, 133,028 acres; cacao, 44,280 acres; cinnamon, 39,930 acres; tea, 508,779 acres; cocoanuts, 904,674 acres; rubber, 251,500 acres. The livestock in 1917 consisted of 1,577,464 head of cattle, 86,103 sheep, 62,721 pigs, 3,986 horses and 193,204 goats. The land is for the most part divided into large estates.

In 1917 there were 1,256 registered factories of which 1,028 were for the preparation of rubber, tea and cacao, 119 for the preparation of coconut fibre and oil, 46 engineering and saw mills, 11 printing establishments and 23 establishments engaged in the manufacture of aerated water and ice. Native manufactures include weaving, basket work, jewelry, lacquer ware, etc. There are about 2,500 plumbago mines, and monazite sand, sapphires, rubies, moonstones are likewise mined. Pearl fishing is an industry of great importance.

Railways, Post Offices, Telegraphs:

In 1918 railway mileage totaled 714. There were, in 1917, 524 post offices and 147 telegraph offices with 6,953 miles of wire.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The weights and measures are those of Great Britain. The unit of currency is the Indian rupee which in Ceylon is divided into 100 cents. It has a par value of \$0.32 U. S. currency.

Language: English is the language of foreign trade.

Shipping Routes:

American & Indian Line.
Grace Line.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Ceylon provides for ad valorem duties of 5½ per cent. upon some commodities, and specific duties based upon weight on others. The import tariff is based upon the "true wholesale market value" which is defined as follows:

(a) The wholesale cash price, less trade discount, for which goods of like kind and quality are sold, or are capable of being sold, at the time and place of importation, without any abatement or deduction whatever except of the amount of the duties payable on the importation thereof; or

(b) Where such price is not ascertainable, the cost at which goods of like kind and quality could be delivered at such place without any abatement or deduction except of the duties as aforesaid.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, \$0.66 cents per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: 24 days.

Parcels Post:

Goods can be sent by parcel post to Ceylon via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

MALDIVIVE ISLANDS

The Maldivive Islands, 400 miles west of Ceylon, a group of 13 coral islets with a population of over 70,000 Mohammedans, which produce millet, fruit and nuts, are a dependency of Ceylon.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

A group of states, possessions of France, in southeastern Asia bordering on the China Sea and bounded by Siam, Burma and China. In area the colony is slightly smaller than the state of Texas.

There are two seasons, the dry from October to April, and the wet from April to October. The climate of Cochinchina and Cambodia, in the south, is tropical.

The principal products of French Indo-China are rice, of which it is one of the world's largest producers, rubber, fish, minerals, timber, cattle, spices, sugar, and tea. The principal imports are manufactured articles of all kinds.

The principal cities of commercial importance are Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Pnompenh and Hué.

French is the commercial language of Indo-China. Trade is largely in the hands of French and other European houses.

Area and Population

The colony of French Indo-China consists of Cochinchina, the protectorates of Annam, Cambodia, Tonking and Laos, and the district of Kwang-Chan-Wan, leased from China. The total area is 256,000 square miles.

The principal cities, with population are as follows: In Cochinchina; Saigon, population about 100,000; Cholon, about 168,000, of whom about 75,000 are Chinese. In Annam, Hue, population about 60,000, the port of Tourane; and Bink-Dinh, population 74,000. In Cambodia; Phompenh, population 62,255. In Tonking; Hanoi, population about 15,000.

Commerce

United States statistics of foreign commerce do not separately classify trade with French Indo-China, including it under the general classification "French East Indies."

Total foreign commerce for eight years:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Total
1910.....	\$46,066,453	\$56,075,554	\$102,142,007
1911.....	47,119,537	48,278,274	95,397,811
1912.....	52,726,427	50,321,959	103,048,386
1913.....	59,103,947	66,635,035	125,738,982
1914.....	51,433,182	64,141,086	115,574,268
1915.....	43,312,589	66,603,040	109,915,629
1916.....	64,646,464	75,459,423	140,105,887
1917.....	72,096,223	83,028,606	155,124,829

Values of principal articles of import for five years:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Cotton fabrics.....	\$7,038,324	\$5,338,766	\$3,142,812	\$6,745,736	\$9,903,673
Jute fabrics.....	2,140,370	3,196,080	1,673,117	3,254,366	2,680,698
Gold leaf.....	1,630,657	1,351,264	1,207,408	2,414,237	2,414,237
Petroleum and gasoline.....	1,182,318	1,039,498	990,090	1,934,825	2,160,021
Silk cloth.....	2,485,261	2,238,607	2,406,903	2,249,801	2,001,024
Iron and steel.....	1,038,147	632,847	505,660	1,236,744	1,751,282
Raw opium.....	217,318	1,316,646	1,195,442	1,330,735	1,614,252
Metal, manufactured.....	1,724,069	1,633,552	944,928	1,487,451	1,436,885
Arms, powder and ammunition.....	1,087,012	1,157,614	492,729	694,414	1,319,848
Cotton thread.....	900,731	1,135,998	1,482,819	1,728,122	1,233,056
Sugar.....	860,587	730,505	640,760	1,024,251	1,103,183
Porcelain.....	1,182,511	840,708	874,869	1,174,212	1,090,450
Machinery.....	888,765	930,260	394,685	967,316	1,057,640
Wines.....	876,413	573,017	546,190	670,096	954,771
Wheat flour.....	949,946	713,135	456,252	525,153	802,108
Woolen cloth.....	894,555	715,135	490,027	1,321,084	741,084
Vegetables.....	599,265	602,739	455,866	599,072	728,382
Areca nuts, dried.....	876,220	641,532	568,578	956,122	564,718
Paper, etc., Chinese.....	575,912	498,133	608,143	550,822	548,699
Linens.....	741,120	609,301	476,903	1,035,638	462,621
Manufactured rubber.....	247,233	248,970	208,440	293,746	453,250
Tea.....	1,164,369	576,298	469,955	436,466	431,741
Table prints.....	439,847	354,155	394,299	414,950	408,774
Automobiles and parts.....	317,871	292,974	230,349	244,145	405,107
Books, papers, etc.....	357,436	385,035	368,823	208,378	356,857
Cigarettes.....	372,876	677,430	335,820	330,414	320,644
Vermicelli.....	271,744	249,935	296,255	348,944	322,696
Medicines.....	351,646	524,960	237,769	290,272	314,590
Medicines, Chinese.....	423,828	357,050	328,872	358,015	314,783
Chemicals.....	538,861	478,300	425,565	464,744	294,325
Linen fabrics.....	518,398	478,640	920,610	291,044	291,044
Skins and hides.....	472,271	476,903	192,421	293,605	289,896
Matches and jewelry.....	196,667	146,294	140,504	215,967	287,184
Hemp and flax thread.....	426,144	317,678	357,629	311,116	250,497
Soaps and perfumes.....	313,432	199,562	277,920	265,761	246,268
Volatile essence.....	132,398	146,680	130,468	177,367	216,546
Copper.....	98,597	127,573	69,866	225,038	210,949
Straw baskets, hats.....	232,565	207,089	221,950	262,673	209,212
Distilled beverages.....	462,428	406,072	223,108	279,657	186,631

Continued on page 453

Table Continued:

Name of Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Paper.....	\$408,774	\$266,147	\$251,865	\$281,201	\$183,350
Candles.....	90,324	77,972	136,537	106,729	176,981
Paper, fancy.....	253,409	215,581	250,900	300,115	165,594
Tobacco, in packages.....	259,199	257,266	206,317	214,616	164,050
Jute thread and twine.....	196,824	199,562	149,189	130,889	159,804
Hemp, combed.....	215,774	160,190	197,439	178,139	158,453
Milk, condensed.....	168,296	198,790	73,141	163,857	156,523
Dyes, prepared.....	100,939	119,853	68,708	300,887	155,172
Glass, bottles.....	156,523	208,054	86,464	119,274	141,083
Joss sticks.....	151,119	161,927	169,261	159,997	138,381
Colors.....	260,164	182,578	79,130	155,199	122,555
Umbrellas.....	188,368	161,155	111,554	174,858	116,379
Tin.....	152,470	97,079	180,648	72,954	112,712
Syrup, candies.....	245,110	157,874	100,360	95,149	109,624
Glassware.....	87,236	114,835	84,341	52,990	109,238
Wood, manufactured.....	275,411	202,071	111,361	103,834	101,711
Games, etc.....	46,127	107,501	38,986	101,132	100,746
Electric lamps.....	93,505	64,269	89,359	112,712	95,149
Animals.....	297,992	257,269	154,786	122,712	86,078
Bicycles and parts.....	169,068	158,260	136,065	90,131	81,060
Potatoes.....	72,954	150,154	51,917	128,731	80,367
Coal.....	89,359	56,356	126,029	109,624	79,323
Tortoise shell.....	112,519	99,781	100,624	111,782	76,235
Salted butter.....	155,751	106,922	89,745	116,958	68,708
Fish.....	169,333	99,202	61,567	33,398	66,778
Beer.....	143,785	125,836	59,058	66,199	65,234
Coffee.....	77,586	69,673	44,583	66,778	65,234
Flax and hemp fabrics.....	90,131	89,552	115,800	101,711	61,953
Mineral waters.....	77,200	55,391	64,848	62,723	61,567
Chinese tobacco.....	92,061	95,921	44,197	66,063	59,637
Cigars.....	57,707	48,250	59,830	43,618	46,513
Silk thread.....	33,968	12,352	54,233	40,530	39,758
Oil cakes.....	20,265	39,565	54,233	40,530	39,758
Raw wax.....	253,409	102,097	71,217	137,609	39,372
Playing cards.....	129,310	118,695	49,987	30,880	38,600
Cement.....	65,813	55,198	61,567	122,362	34,740
Sweet biscuits.....	63,690	56,163	36,863	78,165	21,037
Cheese.....	39,951	23,160	41,688	22,774	18,914
Chocolate.....					

Values of principal articles of export for five years:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Rice.....	\$34,038,831	\$37,026,278	\$36,277,152	\$35,858,242	\$43,215,209
Fish, dried, salted, etc.....	2,290,138	2,322,369	2,201,551	1,862,064	1,783,706
Coal.....	1,284,994	1,338,262	1,745,492	1,836,395	1,437,078
Rubber.....	185,859	169,068	327,135	635,356	1,077,995
Leather.....	1,057,447	1,073,659	882,975	313,818	884,133
Zinc.....	654,358	463,200	830,479	1,332,565	872,167
Cinnamon bark.....	289,728	387,930	496,589	904,784	720,276
Cement.....	596,177	473,815	614,319	609,687	715,837
Hides, raw.....	547,663	816,583	744,980	656,007	613,547
Cotton thread.....	660,832	831,444	691,326	1,038,340	514,731
Animals, live.....	309,765	303,782	617,214	541,944	496,396
Shrimp, dried.....	325,784	303,975	300,308	392,176	380,982
Tortoise shell.....	223,087	190,684	254,953	237,583	360,524
Cardamon.....	151,696	101,325	325,012	354,541	332,732
Tea.....	725,873	564,332	748,840	499,291	318,643
Pepper.....	275,218	168,875	405,300	821,757	315,362
Hides, tanned.....	3,086,649	2,297,665	1,458,887	960,561	287,763
Cotton.....	345,592	217,318	134,521	175,051	236,425
Copra.....	326,942	487,138	455,287	394,878	198,983
Cotton and wool fabrics.....	530,171	180,969	178,718	902,275	198,597
Essence of aniseed.....	488,676	113,870	158,453	125,257	197,439
Medicines.....	100,360	103,255	121,204	162,892	167,910
Wood.....	134,907	145,715	129,696	152,663	145,908
Silk fabrics.....	106,114	133,170	47,092	89,359	135,100

Continued on page 454

Table Continued:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Fish oils.....	\$298,185	\$385,035	\$442,549	\$343,154	\$128,538
Beans.....	48,250	65,620	48,250	36,091	101,711
Straw and bark.....	258,620	77,779	86,078	77,972	99,781
Wood, manufactured.....	143,013	513,435	120,239	79,130	92,640
Fish, prepared.....	142,820	62,339	77,972	81,446	88,008
Curao.....	129,503	514,593	143,206	85,692	85,885
Feathers.....	91,289	75,463	48,057	60,094	81,253
Glue, fish.....	31,073	27,213	42,653	67,743	70,252
Birds eggs.....	51,338	62,532	46,127	16,019	68,901
Sea salt.....	105,571	78,751	93,412	59,444	61,374
Rattan.....	88,201	82,025	100,396	37,249	37,900
Raw silk.....	358,594	195,702	279,271	110,203	46,320
Candied fruits.....	195	386	56,935	40,144	42,846
Sesame.....	60,216	79,516	150,733	62,532	27,635
Oils for lacquer.....	85,692	87,043	263,638	55,584	31,266
Castor oil.....	58,865	86,850	48,250	22,581	30,301
Coffee.....	85,499	93,991	140,118	279,464	17,949
Other hides.....	69,094	117,730	70,445	70,445	4,439
Fish, fresh.....	299,150	211,721	318,064	103,448	195
Sugar.....	149,189	153,628	212,493	329,258	42,267

Imports and exports by principal countries in 1916 and 1917:

Countries	IMPORTS		Countries	EXPORTS	
	1916	1917		1916	1917
Hong Kong.....	\$14,855,210	\$14,971,203	Hong Kong.....	\$24,610,331	\$25,694,892
Singapore.....	5,703,343	5,542,960	Singapore.....	6,075,108	7,875,198
England.....	2,657,224	4,117,076	Japan.....	2,249,720	4,824,198
China.....	4,163,975	3,927,143	Dutch East Indies.....	3,502,910	4,545,545
British India.....	1,875,960	2,251,538	Philippine Islands.....	3,806,297	4,489,412
Dutch East Indies.....	1,138,121	1,302,364	China.....	2,879,949	1,725,568
United States.....	914,434	1,127,313	Siam.....	546,840	528,871
Japan.....	1,156,070	1,110,557	American countries.....	255,235	213,514
Philippine Islands.....	47,478	281,201	England.....	446,726	82,945
Other countries of America.....	118,695	245,689	Other European countries.....	24,935	8,055
Siam.....	131,819	201,492	Other countries in Far East.....	4,587	4,169
Switzerland.....	162,120	132,785	British India.....	6,778	247
Netherlands.....	29,529	89,745			
Italy.....	63,304	80,867	Total.....	\$44,409,416	\$49,992,614
Australia.....	6,369	31,266			
Other European countries.....	70,638	23,739			
Total.....	\$33,114,289	\$35,437,547			

Production and Industry

Rice is the principal product of French Indo-China, being exclusively grown in all the states. In Cochin-China it is cultivated on 3,356,000 acres. Of the total area of Cochin-China 3,760,985 acres are under cultivation, 4,319,274 acres are under forest, and 8,616,869 acres are not under cultivation. Rubber is now beginning to be extensively grown, especially in Cochin-China where 173,000 acres have been reserved for its cultivation; it is actually grown on 42,577 acres planted with 5,180,380 trees.

Other important agricultural products are corn and other cereals, mulberry, tobacco, cinnamon, sugar, timber, especially teak, coffee, dyes, coconuts, sweet potatoes, cotton, spices and tropical fruits. Pepper is an important product of Cambodia, the annual production being estimated at about 1,700,000 pounds; it is grown in some 60 villages by about 5,000 planters. Cotton is likewise grown in Cambodia, the annual production approaching 10,000 tons.

The raising of livestock is extensively carried on. In Cochin-China there are some 709,380 pigs, and 11,243 horses. In Annam there are some 210,000 head of cattle.

An especially important product is raw silk, the annual production being approximately 2,000,800 pounds, of which about 1,800,000 pounds are produced in Annam, and the rest in Tonking.

Fishing on both coast and rivers is carried on, principally in Cochin-China, where boats on the rivers and on the coast return an annual catch valued at \$540,000.

Mineral resources are being developed. Iron, copper, gold and zinc, salt and coal are mined in Annam, the latter near the port of Tourane as well as in Tonking, where the annual production exceeds 600,000 tons, and in the territory of Laos. Zinc is mined in Tonking, the production in 1915 amounting to 39,300 tons. Gold, tin, precious stones, and lead are mined in the territory of Laos.

The principal manufacturing enterprises in French Indo-China include 9 rice mills in Saigon and Cholon, saw mills, soap and varnish factories, and cotton mills.

Railways: Total mileage 933, of which state owned amounts to 747 miles.

Telegraphs, Telephones, Post Offices: There are 376 telegraph offices and 8,719 miles of line; 12 urban and 5 interurban telephone systems with a total line mileage of 270, and 363 post offices.

Consular Representatives: The United States maintains a consul in Saigon, French Indo-China. Language: French is ordinarily employed in commercial correspondence.

Local Advertising Media: The principal newspapers and magazines of French Indo-China are published in the French language.

Shipping Routes:

There are no direct steamship services between New York and ports in French Indo-China. Shipments are ordinarily made via Singapore or Hong Kong.

Customs Tariff: There are thirty-four main divisions of the tariff with specific duties based on weight on different articles.

Consular Regulations: Same as given for France.

Cable Rates: Annam, \$1.11 per word; Cambodia, \$0.99 per word; Cochin-China, \$1.03 per word; Laos, \$0.99 per word, Tonking, \$1.11 per word from New York and New England States.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Thirty-four days.

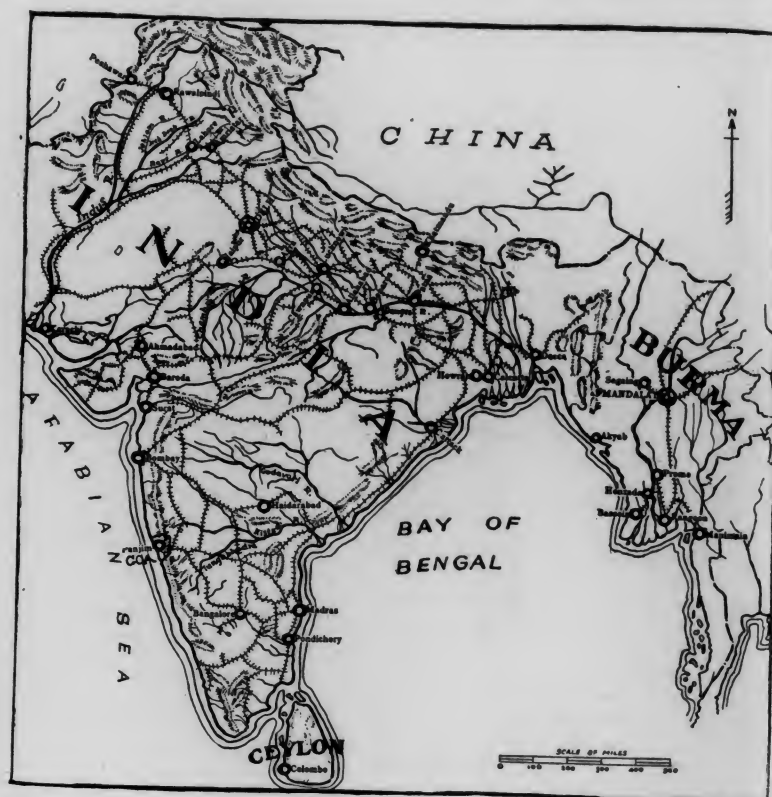
Parcels Post: Goods can be sent to French Indo-China by parcel post via France at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

HEDJAZ

The kingdom of the Hedjaz, in Arabia, achieved its independence of Turkey during the Great War. It has an estimated area of 96,000 square miles and an estimated population of 300,000. It is of great sentimental importance to Moslems because of its possession of the Holy cities of Islam, Mecca (population 80,000) and Medina (population 40,000). The independence of the country, dating from June, 1916, was recognized by the Peace Conference. The principal products of the country are coffee, dates and olives; sheep are raised. The Hedjaz railway, which connects the country with Damascus, has its terminus at Medina.



INDIA

British India, which includes the Empire of India and some 17 native states which are practically controlled by Great Britain, has a total area of 1,802,629 square miles and a total population of 315,156,396. In point of view of area, it is about half as large as the United States and Alaska; it has almost three times the population of the United States. The climate, in general, is hot, but there are three well defined seasons. The hot season, or season of the southwest monsoon, is from March to May, inclusive; the rainy season

is from June to October, inclusive. The cool season from November to February, inclusive. This latter season is the best time for doing business in India, not only because of the climatic advantages, but because the requirements of the country, and its purchasing power, which depend largely upon the success of the harvest, are known to the merchants after the monsoon.

An important characteristic which distinguishes the trade of British India and of the East Indies in general is its division into two classes; the native or bazaar trade, and the separate trade of the British and other European high class retail shops. To reach the great native population, goods are sold through the large general import houses of European or native nationality. These import houses do not supply the European retail shops, and the manufacturer who desires to sell a product suitable both to the European and native trade must employ two different methods of marketing his goods.

The principal cities are Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

Agriculture is by far the most important industry of India, and may almost be said to be the single industry of importance. In general it is carried on by the natives with great assiduity and intelligence, and the methods developed by long experience show some resemblance to those of contemporary scientific agriculture. The government has fostered the development of agrarian education, and the adoption of modern technical methods and equipment is becoming more and more common.

Wheat is the principal agricultural crop, being grown chiefly in the Punjab, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, which have become one of the world's main sources of supply. Rice, which is most extensively cultivated in Burma, Bengal and Madras, is largely exported. The staple food grain of the native population is millet, which is grown on an area greater than that devoted to the cultivation of any other crop in a region extending from Madras in the south to Rajputana in the north. Vegetables, oilseeds and spices are likewise of great importance. Fruit is extensively cultivated, as are palms, indigo and sugar. Cotton is the most important agricultural product from an industrial point of view, and India, next to the United States is the world's most important source of supply. It is grown chiefly in the plains of Gujairat, the Deccan, the Central Province and Berar. Second to cotton, jute is of prime importance. India is the world's greatest producer, and it is grown in Bengal, Assam, Orissa and Madras. Tea planting is the industry which has attracted the greatest amount of foreign investment, and the teas of India and Ceylon have replaced those of China in the world markets. Coffee and cinchona are valuable products. Timber products, including teak, bamboo, rattan and deodar are important in Burma.

Of mineral products coal is the most important, most of the production being mined in Bengal. Gold is mined chiefly in Mysore; iron exists throughout India from Assam in the north to Madras in the extreme south. Petroleum is extensively developed in Burma, and manganese in Madras, the Central Province and Burma.

Next to agriculture, textile weaving is the most important industry of India. The principal center of the manufacture of cotton textiles being Bombay, and of jute manufacture, Calcutta. The silk industry centers at Kashmir and in Burma. Carpet-weaving and the weaving of woolen textiles centers at Amritsar in the Punjab. Of less importance

are the remaining manufacturing industries, which comprise indigo factories, rice mills, lumber mills, oil mills, lac factories, paper mills and others. Wood carving and the manufacture of metal wares for the bazaar trade are important.

India is traversed by a network of railways which make possible rapid communication between all parts of the country.

Area and Population

Area and population of Provinces and States comprising British India.

British Provinces	Area in square miles	Population in 1911
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	501,395
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	26,459
Assam	53,015	6,713,635
Baluchistan	54,228	414,412
Bengal	78,699	45,483,077
Bihar and Orissa	83,181	34,490,184
Bihar	42,361	23,752,909
Orissa	13,743	5,131,753
Chota Nagpur	27,077	5,605,362
Bombay (Presidency)	123,059	16,672,042
Bombay	75,993	10,113,042
Sind	46,986	3,513,435
Aden	80	46,165
Burma	230,839	12,115,217
Central Provinces and Berar	99,823	13,916,308
Central Provinces	82,057	10,859,146
Berar	17,766	3,057,162
Coorg	1,582	174,976
Madras	142,330	41,405,404
North West Frontier Province	13,418	2,196,933
Punjab	99,779	19,974,956
United Provinces	107,267	47,182,044
Agra	83,109	34,624,040
Oudh	24,158	12,558,004
Total Provinces	1,093,074	244,267,542
State or Agency:		
Assam State (Manipur)	8,456	346,222
Baluchistan States	80,410	420,291
Baroda State	8,182	2,032,798
Bengal States	5,393	822,565
Bihar and Orissa States	28,648	3,945,209
Bombay States	63,864	7,411,675
Central India Agency	77,367	9,356,980
Central Provinces States	31,174	2,117,002
Hyderabad State	82,698	13,374,676
Kashmir State	84,432	3,158,126
Madras States	10,549	4,811,841
Cochin	1,361	918,110
Travancore	7,594	3,428,975
Mysore State	29,475	5,806,193
North West Frontier Province (Agencies and Tribal areas)	25,472	1,622,094
Punjab States	36,551	4,212,794
Rajputana Agency	128,987	10,530,432
Sikkim State	2,818	87,920
United Provinces States	5,079	832,036
Total States	709,555	70,888,854
Total India	1,802,629	315,156,396

In 1911 there were among the population, 650,502 persons not born in India. Of these 391,316 were from contiguous countries, 112,797 from other Asiatic countries, 122,919 from the United Kingdom, 13,076 were of European, American or Australasian birth, and 10,394 were of African and other origin.

Population of the principal cities and towns:

Towns	Population	Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Calcutta	1,222,313	Jaipur	137,098	Calicut	78,417
Bombay	979,445	Patna	136,153	Hyderabad (Bombay)	75,952
Madras	518,660	Madura	134,130	Imphal	74,550
Hyderabad	500,623	Bareilly	129,462	Bhagalpur	74,349
Rangoon	293,316	Srinagar	126,344	Rampur	74,316
Lucknow	259,798	Trichinopoly	123,512	Shahjahanpur	71,778
Delhi	232,837	Meerut	116,227	Mysore	71,306
Lahore	228,687	Surat	114,868	Jhansi	70,308
Ahmedabad	216,777	Dacca	108,551	Jullundur	69,318
Benares	203,804	Nagpur	101,415	Sialkot	64,869
Bangalore	189,485	Jubbulpore	100,651	Aligarh (Koil)	64,825
Agra	185,449	Baroda	99,345	Kumbakonam	64,647
Cawpore	171,697	Multan	99,243	Trivandrum	63,561
Allahabad	158,856	Peshawar	97,935	Saharanpur	62,850
Poona	152,756	Rawalpindi	86,483	Darbhanga	62,628
Amritsar	151,903	Ajmer	86,222	Hubli	61,440
Karachi	138,299	Moradabad	81,168	Sholapur	61,345
Mandalay		Ambala	80,131	Bhavnagar	60,694

Commerce

Trade of the United States with British India. (Statistics are for fiscal years ending June 30.)

	1913	1914	1915	1916
EXPORTS to	\$11,040,039	\$10,854,591	\$11,696,094	\$19,297,016
IMPORTS from	67,949,259	73,630,880	51,982,703	71,745,626

	1917	1918	1919	Calendar Year 1919
EXPORTS to	\$28,396,043	\$42,395,622	\$50,501,740	\$67,505,528
IMPORTS from	102,106,682	105,277,743	125,471,468	140,081,000

Value of the import and export trade in merchandise for the years 1917-1918 and 1918-1919:

Classification	Year Ended March, 1918	Year Ended March, 1919
EXPORTS, including re-exports	\$786,913,050	\$823,574,016
IMPORTS	488,012,620	548,389,663
Actual net excess of exports over imports	\$298,900,430	\$275,184,353

Value of the principal imports of foreign merchandise during the twelve months ended March, 1919, as compared with the corresponding period the preceding year:

Articles	1917-18	1918-19
Apparel (exclusive of haberdashery, hosiery, and boots and shoes)	\$4,204,980	\$5,952,702
Carriages and carts (including cycles and motor cars)	3,279,696	2,231,777
Chemicals	8,832,698	8,086,825
Coal	216,073	731,922
Drugs and medicines	4,327,291	4,758,140
Dyes, aniline and alizarine	3,173,282	3,793,599
Fruits and vegetables	3,347,503	3,022,745
Glass and glassware	5,270,744	4,042,754
Grain: Wheat	134,640	3,265,097
Hardware	8,809,987	10,408,795
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	5,594,853	7,033,714
Liquors	8,109,536	10,709,869
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	16,984,085	19,006,602
Matches	7,618,993	5,345,039
Metals:		
Iron and steel	25,169,538	40,391,625
Copper	2,090,324	2,226,586
Oil, mineral	11,811,644	11,722,425
Paper and pasteboard	7,498,304	8,826,209
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,754,474	6,287,842
Railway plant and rolling stock	1,610,162	3,385,462

Continued on page 460

Table Continued:

Articles	Value	
	1917-18	1918-19
Salt.....	\$ 7,140,128	\$ 7,562,541
Spices.....	6,168,775	7,816,248
Stationery.....	2,091,297	2,270,060
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above.....	48,786,014	49,858,915
Tea.....	1,973,528	2,884,537
Textiles:		
Cotton—		
Raw.....	1,334,394	3,905,528
Twist and yarn.....	13,935,061	28,765,232
Gray piece goods.....	59,800,525	76,547,449
White piece goods.....	46,088,106	42,599,719
Colored piece goods.....	52,382,357	38,346,398
Other sorts of manufactures.....	11,156,289	10,201,157
Silk—		
Raw.....	3,768,294	3,330,632
Manufactures.....	9,256,732	12,083,232
Woolen manufactures.....	6,804,016	7,053,830

Value of the principal exports of merchandise to foreign countries for the years 1917-1918 and 1918-1919:

Articles	Value	
	1917-18	1918-19
Chemicals: saltpeter.....	\$2,879,022	\$3,025,341
Coal.....	769,556	506,116
Coffee.....	3,221,947	3,873,085
Coir.....	1,505,370	1,156,605
Dyes:		
Indigo.....	4,957,666	4,050,550
Myrabolan.....	1,534,245	1,600,754
Grain, pulse and flour:		
Rice, in the husk.....	484,379	680,013
Rice, not in the husk.....	67,030,198	74,487,622
Wheat.....	61,651,417	21,909,307
Barley.....	4,896,997	2,642,510
Gram and maize.....	13,108,080	8,979,341
Jawar and baria.....	14,404,840	11,379,175
Pulse.....	585,277	273,497
Hides and skins:		
Hides, raw.....	11,867,447	2,174,028
Hides, raw.....	10,010,715	8,481,012
Hides, tanned or dressed.....	16,036,739	21,807,435
Skins, tanned or dressed.....	15,911,508	23,091,543
Manures.....	6,401,262	8,279,863
Manganese ore.....	1,537,165	1,999,483
Wolfram.....	2,779,421	2,440,712
Mica.....	3,525,292	3,656,364
Castor oil.....	2,799,536	2,915,034
Cocunut oil.....	1,242,580	1,450,541
Oilcakes.....	1,974,826	4,754,371
Opium.....	2,301,205	2,739,515
Rubber, raw.....	7,811,381	10,151,843
Seeds, total.....	5,261,984	8,124,784
Castor.....	26,674,584	36,396,229
Copra.....	5,729,817	7,466,185
Cotton seed.....	682,284	68,131
Linseed.....	46,713	57,425
Shellac.....	8,088,325	21,370,748
Tea.....	11,652,024	9,082,187
Textiles:		
Cotton—		
Raw (including waste).....	138,394,825	100,712,217
Twist and yarn.....	24,542,408	23,434,793
Piece goods.....	17,967,767	20,932,114
Hemp, raw.....	2,577,298	4,762,681
Jute, raw.....	20,938,278	41,268,244
Gunny bags—		
Sacking.....	42,681,476	53,124,985
Hessian.....	20,497,049	19,333,956
Gunny cloth—		
Sacking.....	1,238,038	2,139,962
Hessian.....	73,616,843	94,206,032
Wool, raw.....	13,220,009	17,495,068
Wood, teak.....	1,013,854	1,943,032
Other timber.....	37,310	117,120

Principal imports for the years 1916 to 1918, inclusive:

Principal Articles	1916	1917	1918
I. Food, Drink and Tobacco:			
Fruits and vegetables:			
Dates.....	\$2,146,482	\$2,648,607	\$2,041,894
Liquors:			
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,698,244	1,553,873	2,292,651
Spirit.....	4,023,214	4,309,104	5,114,600
Wines.....	913,820	843,107	875,849
Provisions and Oilman's Stores:			
Biscuits and cakes.....	1,975,920	355,742	165,803
Canned and bottled provisions.....	2,483,800	1,538,355	1,900,420
Farinaceous and patent foods.....	1,513,233	1,412,753	1,719,064
Milk, condensed and preserved, including milk cream.....	1,181,130	1,217,911	701,570
Spices:			
Betelnuts.....	3,982,740	4,012,951	5,063,235
Cloves.....	1,212,885	1,223,276	1,335,343
Sugar:			
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above.....	46,365,595	45,047,811	50,991,955
Molasses.....	1,634,967	1,006,185	559,837
Tea.....	926,422	1,428,266	2,742,930
Other Food and Drink:			
Salt.....	6,125,033	6,610,051	7,772,510
Tobacco:			
Cigarettes.....	3,320,633	4,027,375	5,244,683
II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured:			
Coal, coke and patent fuel:			
Coal.....	298,141	403,773	624,432
Oils:			
Kerosene.....	9,676,711	6,216,824	5,290,989
Other kinds of mineral oil.....	4,887,041	6,478,287	5,723,009
Textile materials:			
Cotton, raw.....	671,097	911,808	4,031,637
Silk, raw.....	3,524,107	3,524,335	3,710,760
Wood and Timber:			
Wood (timber).....	2,450,373	4,282,238	2,014,095
Miscellaneous:			
Precious stones and pearls, unset.....	2,218,774	2,118,760	1,003,327
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured:			
Apparel:			
Boots and shoes.....	1,749,823	1,026,072	795,314
Gold and silver thread.....	1,336,004	1,316,379	579,496
Carriages and carts:			
Motor cars and motor cycles and parts.....	6,503,647	3,879,864	982,983
Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines:			
Chemicals.....	5,947,371	8,010,869	8,142,687
Drugs and medicines.....	4,748,297	4,055,815	4,300,317
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements, etc.:			
Hardware.....	9,667,973	8,910,406	9,259,033
Instruments, electrical.....	3,816,436	3,581,290	4,075,945
IV. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured:			
Dyes and Colours:			
Alizarine dyes.....	222,772	346,304	660,012
Aniline dyes.....	1,022,995	2,556,607	3,352,753
Paints and colours.....	3,109,685	2,516,245	8,255,859
Glassware and Earthenware:			
Glass and glassware.....	4,623,731	5,096,934	4,329,637
Earthenware and porcelain.....	1,642,932	1,208,856	1,557,022
Machinery of all kinds:			
Prime movers, other than electrical.....	1,503,907	927,351	881,812
Electrical machinery.....	1,294,198	1,183,861	900,018
Textile machinery:			
Cotton.....	4,122,791	3,650,953	4,581,220
Jute.....	3,617,400	2,559,796	1,373,644
Others.....	97,870	108,888	148,375
Metals, Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof:			
Bars and channel (steel).....	1,698,540	1,014,141	5,137,520
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework.....	513,930	172,860	113,097
Pipes and fittings, cast.....	1,275,361	645,432	884,957
Sheets and Plates.....	9,242,407	11,114,611	8,805,134
Metals other than Iron and Steel:			
Copper, wrought.....	682,066	1,172,027	1,668,519
Tin, unwrought, blocks, ingots, bars, and slabs.....	1,143,401	1,419,776	1,657,028
Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery:			
Paper.....	6,990,317	6,077,084	7,637,203
Stationery.....	2,548,185	2,058,778	2,071,434

Continued on page 462

Table Continued:

Principal Articles	1916	1917	1918
Railway plant and rolling-stock:			
Carriages and wagons and parts thereof.....	\$2,782,456	\$1,086,705	\$1,793,461
Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof.....	1,372,323	378,341	665,047
Material for construction.....	2,626,164	254,143	103,974
Yarns and textile fabrics:			
Cotton yarn.....	12,839,308	11,876,245	28,050,816
Piecegoods:			
Cotton, grey.....	56,348,050	58,136,513	73,111,662
Cotton, white.....	41,653,762	45,989,426	44,363,649
Cotton, coloured, printed, or dyed.....	43,737,837	55,863,474	42,405,205
Hosiery (cotton).....	3,900,825	4,029,741	2,546,712
Haberdashery and millinery.....	4,421,696	3,117,160	2,940,931
Silk yarn, noils, and warps.....	1,217,745	1,396,618	1,872,664
Silk piecegoods.....	6,303,201	6,246,315	9,274,255
Wool.....	3,800,996	6,004,393	5,431,171
Wool Shawls.....	97,272	25,291	8,825
Miscellaneous:			
Building cement.....	1,849,035	2,722,013	1,347,663
Matches.....	3,735,357	6,165,920	6,938,393
Soap.....	3,184,349	2,439,402	3,411,890
Tea chests.....	3,042,918	2,175,000	3,240,759
Toys and requisites for games and sports.....	1,273,470	754,169	1,064,889
Umbrellas and umbrella fittings.....	1,289,878	895,046	583,671
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified:			
Animals, living:			
Horses.....	2,246,024	1,640,789	1,972,533
Articles imported by post.....	5,449,775	10,725,159	14,153,189

Exports of Indian merchandise for the years 1916 to 1918:

Articles	1916	1917	1918
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco:			
Fish (excluding canned fish).....	\$1,583,578	\$1,329,122	\$1,499,305
Fruits and Vegetables.....	1,945,798	1,742,028	1,687,440
Grain, Pulse, and flour.....	105,853,346	160,263,534	154,851,006
Liquors.....	18,492	408	38
Provisions and oilman's stores.....	1,966,117	2,287,810	2,053,947
Spices.....	2,775,006	3,604,059	3,309,752
Sugar.....	816,300	511,128	1,308,836
Tea.....	55,387,189	48,840,560	65,280,385
Other food and drink.....	2,862,695	4,227,330	2,137,661
Tobacco.....	1,701,311	1,429,530	2,238,496
Total, Class I.....	\$174,914,832	\$224,235,507	\$234,366,866
II. Raw Materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured:			
Coal, coke, and patent fuel.....	\$2,601,037	\$1,227,431	\$254,391
Gums, resins, and lac.....	8,122,493	11,584,592	12,067,554
Hides and skins, raw.....	40,272,963	36,317,744	22,193,433
Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture.....	7,061,021	6,933,684	7,829,387
Oils.....	4,646,524	5,920,471	10,598,626
Seeds.....	52,802,169	33,270,549	31,048,673
Tallow, stearine, and wax.....	302,014	328,297	229,926
Textile materials.....	176,158,495	165,452,382	140,159,211
Wood and timber.....	2,096,526	1,733,887	1,439,470
Miscellaneous.....	9,829,860	11,079,035	12,255,884
Total, Class II.....	\$303,893,102	\$273,848,072	\$238,073,563
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured:			
Apparel.....	\$410,344	\$351,042	\$416,327
Arms, ammunition and military stores.....	145	145	972
Carriages and carts including cycles and motor cars.....	9,413	10,750	21,038

Continued on page 463

Table Continued:

Articles	1916	1917	1918
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines.....	\$10,900,411	\$11,386,425	\$15,111,489
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments.....	163,835	100,883	70,304
Dyes and colours.....	12,134,861	7,788,237	7,298,062
Furniture, cabinetwork, and manufacture of wood	108,222	84,204	205,764
Glassware and earthenware.....	37,008	42,845	36,790
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather.....	27,302,940	26,056,987	19,493,469
Machinery of all kinds, including belting.....	12,154	22,074	17,287
Metals, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof.....	1,787,362	1,337,015	229,698
Metals, other iron and steel, and manufactures thereof.....	2,235,129	1,999,661	840,936
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery.....	86,543	119,634	126,510
Railway plant and rolling stock.....	53,984	35,772	69,993
Yarns and textile fabrics.....	175,940,718	164,416,677	223,261,202
Miscellaneous.....	10,300,833	9,510,699	9,727,989
Total, Class III.....	\$241,483,902	\$223,641,050	\$276,927,830
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified.....	\$7,215,978	\$6,147,793	6,850,024
Total.....	\$727,507,814	\$727,872,422	\$756,218,283

Production and Industry

Agriculture: The principal industry of India is agriculture. In general, two crops are reaped in the year, but not from the same land. In the area of the summer monsoon rains, one crop is sown in the first weeks of the monsoon, June and July, and harvested in October and November. The other is sown at the end of the monsoon, and harvested from January to March. The winter crops in Northwestern India are wheat, barley and linseed; the principal district of production is the Punjab and Northwest Provinces. Millets, pulses and oilseeds are the staple, universal crops; cotton is grown on the southern tableland, opium in the valley of the Ganges, rice in Bengal, where there are two harvests a year, jute in northern and eastern Bengal, indigo in Bengal and Madras, and less extensively in the Punjab, tea in Assam and to a lesser extent in Bengal, Madras, and the Punjab.

Acreage and produce of principal crops for two years:

Name of crops	1916-17		1917-18	
	Acreage	Produce	Acreage	Produce
Rice.....	80,080,000	34,791,000	79,712,000	35,952,000
Wheat.....	32,940,000	10,234,000	35,513,000	10,162,000
Cotton.....	21,745,000	4,502,000	24,781,000	4,036,000
Linseed, pure.....	2,889,000	388,000	3,043,000	390,000
Linseed, mixed.....	675,000	138,000	695,000	117,000
Rape and mustard, pure.....	3,995,000	723,200	4,109,000	711,200
Rape and mustard, mixed.....	2,500,000	468,000	2,815,000	405,000
Sesamum, pure.....	4,023,000	433,000	3,492,000	319,000
Sesamum, mixed.....	1,000,000	80,000	850,000	67,000
Groundnut.....	2,334,000	1,196,000	1,894,000	1,042,000
Jute.....	2,736,000	8,864,600	2,497,200	6,945,600
Indigo.....	770,000	10,718,400	690,600	9,833,600
Sugarcane.....	2,416,000	2,730,000	2,796,000	3,266,000
Tea.....	648,900	368,428,700	664,300	370,180,800

Manufactures: The most important industry with the exception of agriculture, is the manufacture of cotton and gunny (jute) cloth. Also important are silk weaving, shawl making, the manufacture of carpets, metal work and wood carving.

Details as to the progress of the cotton and jute mills:

Mills	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Cotton Mills:										
Mills, number.....	197	207	212	223	230	234	241	239	233	238
Capital employed, so far as known.....	\$3,123,900	\$2,430,000	\$972,000	\$972,000	\$972,000	\$972,000	\$972,000	\$972,000	\$972,000	\$972,000
Production, tons.....	55,291	62,251	69,791	74,757	78,984	81,750	86,000	90,268	96,869	101,017
Persons employed, number.....	5,290,020	5,437,198	5,623,542	5,780,124	5,961,950	6,040,769	6,100,000	6,208,753	6,293,377	6,263,589
Jute Mills:										
Mills, number.....	197	207	212	223	230	234	241	239	233	238
Capital employed, so far as known.....	\$3,123,900	\$2,430,000	\$972,000	\$972,000	\$972,000	\$972,000	\$972,000	\$972,000	\$972,000	\$972,000
Production, tons.....	55,291	62,251	69,791	74,757	78,984	81,750	86,000	90,268	96,869	101,017
Persons employed, number.....	5,290,020	5,437,198	5,623,542	5,780,124	5,961,950	6,040,769	6,100,000	6,208,753	6,293,377	6,263,589
Yarn Produced:										
Bombay, 1,000 pounds.....	473,004	457,146	468,194	437,484	424,903	441,321	485,567	479,683	1,448,556	509,771
Madras, 1,000 pounds.....	46,567	38,147	38,147	34,420	38,279	32,626	37,355	33,220	31,709	32,096
United Provinces (including Aligarh, Meerut, and Bareilly).....	36,724	36,936	39,685	40,596	41,071	42,838	44,974	44,674	43,032	44,304
Central Provinces and Berar.....	33,888	37,142	38,871	39,801	36,205	39,487	43,765	44,468	50,281	51,999
Punjab (including Delhi).....	26,510	27,857	29,773	30,186	28,314	27,739	33,752	36,533	534,655	37,443
Total.....	139,001	181,269	184,164	215,461	230,861	252,126	267,663	256,406	258,180	330,853
Woven Goods:										
Bombay, 1,000 pounds.....	129,599	147,598	147,243	167,341	178,935	199,977	196,130	188,451	198,254	249,629
Other, 1,000 pounds.....	29,402	33,671	36,921	48,120	51,926	59,149	71,533	67,955	59,926	81,224
Total.....	159,001	181,269	184,164	215,461	230,861	252,126	267,663	256,406	258,180	330,853
Jute Mills:										
Mills, number.....	44	54	56	60	58	59	61	64	70	70
Capital employed, so far as known.....	\$13,211,219	\$14,001,719	\$14,158,919	\$14,158,919	\$14,158,919	\$14,158,919	\$13,891,899	\$16,443,119	\$17,044,020	\$14,614,020
Production, tons.....	166,896	187,771	192,181	204,104	216,390	301,324	204,092	216,390	238,274	254,143
Persons employed, number.....	29,294	562,274	607,358	645,862	682,527	677,519	34,033	36,659	36,659	39,890
Looms, number.....	25,284	27,244	29,525	31,418	33,169	32,927	708,716	744,289	793,528	812,421

Irrigation is practised throughout India; in 1916-1917, 48,003,917 acres of land were irrigated, the largest amount of irrigated land, 12,195,715 acres being in the Punjab, and the next largest, 9,953,050, being in Madras. In the same year, of a total area of 748,915,153 acres, 229,620,075 were cropped, 45,493,149 were fallow, 112,485,364 were cultivable waste and 143,411,593 were not cultivable. There were 85,070,524 acres of forest. Of the total irrigated land, 21,800,000 acres were irrigated by canals, 7,200,000 by tanks and 12,100,000 by wells.

Production of gray and bleached piece-goods during the twelve months ending March, 1919; in thousands of pounds:

Shirtings and longcloths.....	86,160	Chadars.....	12,972
T cloths, domestics and sheetings.....	24,641	Colored piece goods.....	85,601
Dhuties.....	77,777		

Total value of goods woven in Indian mills during 12 months ending March, 1919, \$144,009,576.

Details of principal manufacturing industries in India for 1915:

Woolen Mills:		Lac Factories:	
Mills, number.....	5	Factories, number.....	29
Capital employed, so far as known.....	\$8,310,600	Persons employed, number.....	3,728
Production, tons.....	44,595,360	Petroleum Refineries:	
Persons employed, number.....	6,074	Refineries, number.....	9
Paper Mills:		Persons employed, number.....	10,063
Mills, number.....	9	Printing Presses:	
Capital employed, so far as known.....	\$1,469,340	Works, number.....	152
Production, tons.....	304	Persons employed, number.....	36,338
Persons employed, number.....	4,665	Railway Workshops and Other Factories:	
Arms and Ammunition Factories and		Works, number.....	104
Arsenals (Government):		Persons employed, number.....	127,506
Works, number.....	13	Rice Mills:	
Persons employed, number.....	20,741	Mills, number.....	378
Breweries:		Persons employed, number.....	37,731
Production, per 1,000 gallons.....	18	Saw Mills:	
Persons employed, number.....	2,533	Mills, number.....	124
Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing		Persons employed, number.....	10,950
Mills and Factories:		Silk Filatures:	
Mills, number.....	1,345	Filatures, number.....	6
Persons employed, number.....	108,298	Persons employed, number.....	559
Dockyards:		Sugar Factories:	
Dockyards, number.....	14	Works, number.....	29
Persons employed, number.....	19,269	Persons employed, number.....	8,558
Iron and Brass Foundries:		Tile Factories:	
Foundries, number.....	62	Works, number.....	164
Persons employed, number.....	27,244	Persons employed, number.....	22,217
Jute Presses:			
Presses, number.....	130		
Persons employed, number.....	26,883		

In 1917 there were 2,513 joint stock companies registered in India with a total paid up capital of \$294,413,940. Of these companies 599, with a capital of \$29,777,220 were engaged in banking and insurance; 54, with a capital of \$29,064,680 operated railways and tramways; 757, with a capital of \$48,445,040 were engaged in miscellaneous trading; 251, with a capital of \$15,804,720, were engaged in tea-planting; 153, with a capital of \$19,940,580, were engaged in coal mining; there were 197 cotton mills with a capital of \$54,597,240; 44 jute mills had a capital of \$28,183,140; there were 15 mills for silk, hemp and wool, with a total capital of \$6,468,660; 132 companies had cotton and jute screws and presses, and had a capital of \$8,708,120; 18 companies with a total capital of \$2,842,820 engaged in the sugar business, and there were 40 land and building companies with a capital of \$9,408,960. There were 624 foreign companies working in India in 1914, engaged in railways navigation, jute mills, rice mills, tea planting, and mining.

Mineral Production:

Value of mineral production of the Empire and native states:

Mineral	1916	1917	Mineral	1916	1917
Coal.....	\$18,849,821	\$21,926,594	Magnetite.....	\$68,355	\$70,756
Gold.....	11,192,691	10,798,380	Clay.....	22,574	43,832
Petroleum.....	5,440,308	5,311,805	Chromite.....	79,708	127,409
Manganese ore.....	7,226,946	7,295,248	Steatite.....	12,772	31,444
Salt.....	3,539,819	4,778,143	Agate.....	3,805	1,239
Saltpetre.....	2,952,391	2,564,456	Gypsum.....	3,620	5,025
Lead and lead ore.....	1,984,741	2,481,219	Diamond.....	1,754	8,874
Tungsten ore.....	2,417,349	3,028,139	Ochre.....	4,573	7,921
Building materials and road metal.....	1,017,363	1,213,911	Corundum.....	13,525	18,827
Mica.....	1,514,764	2,469,720	Antimony.....	2,444	675
Tin ore and tin.....	191,007	323,350	Amber.....	763	3,324
Jadestone.....	237,780	328,059	Graphite.....	7,294	2,658
Ruby, sapphire and spinel.....	182,313	251,898	Platinum.....	223	92
Monazite.....	182,318	274,536	Molybdenite.....	981	3,042
Iron ore.....	184,587	194,588	Beauxite.....	2,250	3,013
Silver.....	431,018	1,152,869	Asbestos.....		1,472
Copper ore.....	15,838	146,587	Bismuth.....		790
Alum.....	30,156	18,016	Total value.....	\$57,815,851	\$64,887,611

Railways and Roads:

There were 36,333 miles of railway open 1917-1918. There were approximately 55,982 miles of macadamized and 114,131 miles of unmetalled roads in India in 1916-1917. The Ganges, Brahmaputra, Indus and Irawadi with their branches are extensively used for inland travel, as are the canals in the southern part of India.

Post Offices, Telegraphs:

In 1918 there were 19,410 post offices, 49,749 letter boxes, and a total of 1,147,922,768 pieces of mail were handled. There were 87,714 miles of telegraph line with 347,906 miles of wire, which carried 19,897,787 paid messages.

Money, Weights and Measures:

India is on a gold basis, the unit being the **rupee**, with a par value of \$0.324 U.S. currency. The rupee is divided into 16 **annas**, the **anna** into 12 **pie**. The sum of 100,000 rupees is called a **lakh**, or (**lac**), and is written 1,00,000. 100 lakhs are a **crore**, and the crore is signified 10,00,00,000.

The principal weights and measures are the **maund**, which in Bengal is equivalent to 82.287 pounds, in Bombay is equivalent to nearly 28 pounds, in Madras to nearly 25 pounds; the **tola**, equivalent to 180 grains, and the **guz**, which in Bengal is equivalent to 1 yard, in Bombay is equivalent to 27 inches.

Language: Commercial language, English.

Local Advertising Media:

In order to cover the whole of India in any campaign it is necessary to use the press of Bombay for the western part, the press of Madras for the southern, and the press of Calcutta for the eastern part. There are several excellent dailies in Calcutta and one with a national circulation in Bombay. There are likewise several good engineering and commercial reviews published in Calcutta and Bombay. There are numerous publications in native languages in each of these cities.

Shipping Routes:

American & Indian Line.
Grace Line.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of British India levies specific duties based on weight on some commodities, and *ad valorem* duties of 2½ and 7½ per cent upon others. Certain specified articles, such as various kinds of machinery for cotton mills, and various kinds of agricultural machinery when constructed so as to be capable of operation by manual or animal power, are admitted free.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates: Via Azores, or Indo \$0.66 per word from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Bombay, 23 days; Calcutta, 26 days; Madras, 24 days.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to India. Limit of weight—11 pounds. Parcels can not be registered. Delivery charges are collected as follows: one to three pounds, 24 cents; four to seven pounds, 48 cents; eight to eleven pounds, 72 cents.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

FRENCH DEPENDENCIES IN INDIA

French possessions in India cover about 196 square miles. There are five separate colonies with population estimated as follows: Pondichery, 166,793; Karikal, 56,548; Chandernagar, 27,356; Mahé, 11,063; Yanaon, 5,157; total 266,917. The chief towns and their population are: Pondichery, 47,321; and Karikal, 18,432.

The principal crops of Pondichery are paddy, ground-nut and ragi. About 50,000 acres are under rubber, in 1917 they produced 1,207,000 pounds. In Pondichery there are four cotton mills and at Chandernagar there is one jute mill; the former have 1,622 looms and 171,213 spindles, and employ 7,335 persons. There are two oil factories, and some oil compressing plants.

The chief exports from Pondichery are oil seeds. In 1917, the imports at the ports of Pondichery, Karikal and Mahé amounted to \$2,552,465 and exports to \$3,930,700.

Total length of railway is 43 miles from Pondichery to Villapuram and Peralam to Karikal.

Shipping Routes:

American and Indian Line.
American-Asiatic S. S. Co.

Customs Tariff: The provisions are those of the French tariff, with special duties for spirits, salt tobacco and opium.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, \$0.66 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Twenty-four days.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to French India. The regulations are the same as those for British India.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

PORTUGUESE DEPENDENCIES IN INDIA

The Portuguese dependencies in India are: Gôa, on the Malabar coast, capital Panjin; Damão, about 100 miles north of Bombay and Din, a small island about 140 miles west of Damão. The chief industry is the salt works, of which there are 501 in Gôa, employing 1,968 men, with an annual production approximating 12,200 tons; there are eleven salt works in Damão and five in Din. Manganese deposits were discovered near Mormugão in 1906. There are six concerns operating about twenty mines. There are 51 miles of railway connecting Mormugão with British India.

The chief exports of Portuguese India are: cocoanuts, fresh and salted fish, spices caju-nuts, salt, and copra. Imports and exports for 1914 and 1916 were as follows:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1914.....	\$3,026,268	\$969,857	1916.....	\$3,838,062	\$1,305,729

The trade is mainly transit. There are 18 telegraph offices and 167 miles of telegraph line in Portuguese India.

Shipping Routes:

There are no direct lines from New York to Portuguese India, goods are ordinarily shipped via Hong Kong or British Indian ports.

Customs Tariff: The tariff is a combination of specific and ad valorem duties. Goods and merchandise of national production and goods nationalized in Portugal and adjacent islands pay 50 per cent of the regular duties.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, \$0.66 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

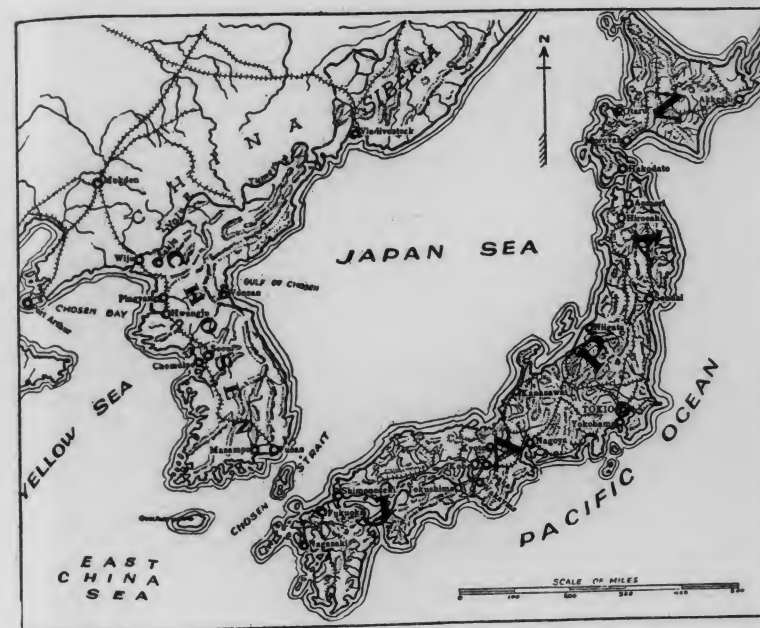
Mail Time: Twenty-four days.

Parcels Post:

Goods can be sent to Portuguese India by parcel post via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.



JAPAN

The Empire of Japan consists of the five islands of Honshu (the mainland), Kiushiu, Shikoku, Hokkaido (Yezo), and Taiwan (Formosa), besides numerous smaller islands among which are the Hokoto (Pescadores) Islands, the peninsula of Chosen (Korea) and southern half of the island of Karafuto. By treaty of 1915 the Chinese Government extended Japan's lease of territory on the Peninsula of Liaotung including the towns of Port Arthur and Dalny, and the railway between Port Arthur and Chang-Chun for ninety-nine years. Another treaty with China promulgated in the same year gave Japan exclusive mining and colonization rights in eastern Mongolia; the rights formerly enjoyed by Germany with respect to the Province of Shantung, and the port of Kiau-Chau; and also gave Japan preferential rights to railway, mining, and financial development in South Manchuria as well as inner Eastern Magnolia.

The principal commercial cities of Japan are Tokio, the capital, which is not quite as large as Chicago; Osaka, which is about as large as Philadelphia, Yokohama, Kobé and Nagasaki.

The principal industries of Japan are agriculture and manufacturing. Of agricultural crops the most important are rice, more than one half of the acreage devoted to this crop being under irrigation; tea, barley, rye, wheat, millet, sweet potatoes and cotton. Rice is

not only the most important foodstuff of Japan, but is likewise used in brewing the national beverage "saké." An important industry closely related to agriculture is sericulture, in which a large proportion of the population is engaged, and which is the principal subsidiary occupation of most agricultural families. The agricultural holdings in Japan are according to our standards almost uneconomically small, over 60 per cent being under one acre in size.

The principal mineral products of Japan are copper, coal and petroleum, but Japan is absolutely destitute of iron, and is therefore a large importer of both pig iron and steel.

Japanese manufacturing industries are various and important, and among Asiatic nations Japan is the only one which has successfully organized its manufactures to the point where they have become a powerful factor in international trade. Of these industries the production of textiles is the most conspicuous; cotton yarns, cotton goods and silk goods are manufactured and largely exported, as are woollens and hemp. The ceramic industry, the manufacture of paper, of matches, and of toys and novelties are likewise important. Recently the chemical industry, the glass industry, the refining of sugar, the manufacture of tinned foodstuffs and the shipping and shipbuilding industries have been extensively developed. As an illustration of the expansion of Japan's manufacturing industries it is of interest to note that during the five years from 1914 to 1918 the total investment in the formation of new enterprises and the expansion of old ones amounted to \$3,456,435,579 of which \$1,994,825,196 was invested in new enterprises and \$1,461,610,401 was invested in the further expansion of enterprises already in existence.

Japan's railway mileage is extensive, and the system is complete. A large mercantile marine is likewise operated, and Japanese shipping is to be found in all of the world's principal ports.

The total foreign trade of Japan in 1919 amounted to \$2,258,365,758. Imports were valued at \$1,148,642,976, and exports at \$1,109,722,782. Per capita imports amounted to \$21.52, and exports to \$20.79. The per capita share of the total foreign trade amounted to \$42.31.

Area and Population

The population of Japan proper (excluding Formosa, the Pescadores, and Chosen) according to the census of 1913 was 53,362,682, of whom 26,964,586 were males and 26,398,096 females.

The population of Chosen is 16,913,225; of Taiwan, 3,710,850; of Karafuto, 95,200.

Distribution of urban and rural population:

Population	1913	
	No. of towns	Population
Under 500.....	163	42,522
501 — 2,000.....	1,288	3,413,627
2,001 — 5,000.....	7,584	24,345,915
5,001 — 10,000.....	1,852	12,105,244
10,001 — 20,000.....	335	4,496,820
20,001 — 50,000.....	97	2,933,888
50,001 — 100,000.....	26	1,865,550
Over 100,000.....	11	5,937,704
Total.....	12,356	55,131,270

Population in cities, according to census of 1913:

Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Akita.....	36,560	Niigata.....	66,622
Aomori.....	47,077	Oita.....	38,905
Ashigawa.....	63,275	Okayama.....	86,961
Fukui.....	56,218	Onomichi.....	31,268
Fukuoka.....	97,303	Osaka.....	1,395,823
Fukushima.....	33,981	Otaru.....	92,864
Gifu.....	51,547	Saga.....	44,100
Hakodate.....	99,785	Sakai.....	36,667
Hamamatsu.....	43,012	Sapporo.....	67,706
Himeji.....	40,316	Sasebo.....	96,924
Hiroaki.....	38,586	Sendai.....	94,914
Hiroshima.....	167,130	Shimonoseki.....	104,141
Kagoshima.....	75,907	Shizuoka.....	72,117
Kanazawa.....	129,804	Shuri.....	64,108
Kobe.....	442,167	Takamatsu.....	24,102
Kochi.....	39,162	Takatsuki.....	41,837
Kofu.....	53,672	Takatsuki.....	38,045
Kokura.....	38,139	Takatsuki.....	44,096
Kumamoto.....	68,167	Takatsuki.....	32,403
Kure.....	128,342	Tokushima.....	70,292
Kurume.....	39,292	Tokyo.....	2,050,126
Kyoto.....	509,380	Tokyo.....	37,278
Marugame.....	28,685	Tokyo.....	64,822
Matsuyama.....	39,653	Toyohashi.....	54,673
Matsuyama.....	45,189	Tsu.....	47,295
Matsuyama.....	38,631	Uji-Yamada.....	40,357
Mayebashi.....	50,061	Utsunomiya.....	54,049
Mito.....	43,215	Wakamatsu (Fukuoka-ken).....	41,828
Mito.....	71,977	Wakamatsu (Fukuoka-ken).....	34,519
Moji.....	43,527	Wakayama.....	77,683
Morioka.....	41,112	Yamagata.....	45,371
Nagano.....	39,354	Yokkaichi.....	38,812
Nagasaki.....	161,174	Yokohama.....	397,574
Nagoya.....	452,043	Yokosuka.....	85,473
Nara.....	40,938	Yonezawa.....	38,265
Nawa.....	55,547		

Emigration:

On June 30, 1917, there were 343,826 Japanese in China including Manchuria; 29,627 in southern Asia, Australia and the Philippines; 1,464 in Europe; 13,823 in Canada; 101,645 in Hawaii; 112,293 in the United States; 13,995 in Asiatic Russia; 1,169 in Mexico; 28,657 in South America. These figures are low, since there is a large number of stowaways not accounted for.

Immigration:

During 1914, 18,013 foreigners visited Japan. In 1915 the figure was 14,836; in 1916, 19,908; in 1917, 22,428 of whom 5,196 were American, 3,868 British, 9,621 Chinese and 7,780 Russian.

Commerce

The total foreign trade of Japan for the calendar year 1919 amounted to \$2,258,365,758. Imports amounted to \$1,148,642,976 and exports amounted to \$1,109,722,782.

Total foreign commerce of the United States with Japan for eleven years:

Year ended June 30—	EXPORTS			IMPORTS				Excess of exports (*) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent free	
1909	\$26,460,573	\$231,040	\$26,691,613	\$57,510,278	\$12,882,444	\$70,392,722	81.70	-\$43,701,109
1910	21,761,347	197,963	21,959,310	52,016,321	14,382,440	66,398,761	78.34	-44,439,451
1911	21,761,347	197,963	21,959,310	52,016,321	14,382,440	66,398,761	78.34	-44,439,451
1912	36,517,516	203,893	36,721,409	62,365,561	86,161,935	148,527,496	79.42	-111,806,087
1913	53,132,527	345,519	53,478,046	63,062,323	17,545,146	80,607,469	78.23	-27,129,423
1914	57,597,503	144,312	57,741,815	71,355,230	20,278,010	91,633,240	77.87	-33,891,425
1915	51,087,664	117,856	51,205,520	84,487,145	22,868,752	107,355,897	78.70	-56,150,377
1916	41,312,770	205,010	41,517,780	73,800,468	25,082,170	98,882,638	74.63	-57,369,858
1917	74,246,734	224,197	74,470,931	113,113,592	34,530,636	147,644,228	76.61	-73,173,297
1918	128,910,610	1,516,451	130,427,061	151,483,292	56,644,186	208,127,478	72.78	-77,700,417
1919	264,956,532	2,684,680	267,641,212	197,307,256	87,638,183	284,945,439	69.24	-17,304,227
			326,462,269			303,993,041		*22,469,228

Value of Japan's foreign trade in 1916, 1917, 1918 and 6 months of 1919:

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	TOTAL TRADE
1916.....	\$376,701,227	\$561,479,106	\$938,180,333
1917.....	516,351,837	799,098,016	1,315,449,853
1918.....	831,569,701	978,107,183	1,809,676,884
1919 (6 months).....	522,587,487	423,141,761	944,729,248

Foreign trade of Japan for six months, ending June 30, 1919:

Articles	1919
Food, drink, and tobacco:	
In a natural state—	
Rice.....	\$40,938,002
Beans and peas.....	8,914,681
Other.....	10,150,818
Partly or wholly prepared—	
Sugar.....	10,471,789
Other.....	8,082,325
Total.....	\$78,557,615
Raw materials:	
Rape seed.....	754,930
Hides and skins.....	3,181,957
Crude india rubber and gutta percha.....	5,141,917
Chili saltpeter.....	4,378,494
Sulphate of ammonium, crude.....	928,633
Oil cake.....	35,457,462
Cotton, raw.....	188,130,036
Flax, hemp, jute, etc.....	2,985,075
Wool.....	18,694,729
Coal.....	4,794,902
Ores.....	4,690,014
Other.....	21,299,775
Total.....	\$290,437,924
Manufacture for further use in manufacturing:	
Leathers.....	1,264,664
Tanning extracts.....	339,593
Caustic soda and soda ash.....	3,172,690
Coal-tar dyes.....	3,346,516
Woolen or worsted yarns.....	7,798
Pulp for paper making.....	1,991,509
Iron pig, ingot, and slab.....	11,270,838
Iron, bar, rod, plate, and sheet.....	35,073,299
Iron pipes and tubes.....	3,074,959
Lead, ingot and slab.....	1,540,476
Tin, ingot and slab.....	1,352,453
Nickel, ingot and grain.....	1,262,888
Antimony, ingot and slab.....	67,492
Brass and bronze, ingot and slab.....	56,683
Construction materials.....	1,782,207
Other.....	24,186,676
Total.....	\$89,790,741
Articles wholly manufactured:	
Oil, petroleum.....	\$3,652,610
Cotton tissues.....	2,262,842
Woolen tissue.....	2,431,464
Paper.....	5,371,893
Iron nails.....	1,135,579
Steam vessels.....	219,157
Machinery.....	22,623,711
Other.....	23,086,869
Total.....	\$60,784,125
Miscellaneous.....	3,017,082
Total Imports.....	\$522,587,487

Table Continued:

EXPORT	1919
Food, drink, and tobacco:	
In a natural state—	\$1,309,179
Rice.....	7,178,022
Beans and peas.....	3,377,042
Aquatic products.....	1,849,745
Other.....	2,063,181
Partly or wholly prepared—	3,982,866
Tea.....	516,524
Sugar, refined.....	1,835,891
Sake.....	632,539
Beer.....	1,599,211
Colle or isinglass, vegetable.....	5,821,316
Comestibles, in tins and bottles.....	
Other.....	
Total.....	\$30,165,516
Raw materials:	
Waste silk.....	1,285,392
Coal.....	7,986,512
Wood.....	4,502,052
Other.....	4,201,193
Total.....	\$17,975,149
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing:	
Cola oil.....	\$877,401
Fish oil and whale oil.....	469,366
Sulphur.....	470,625
Camphor.....	1,500,260
Menthol crystal.....	697,536
Raw silk.....	97,630,080
Cotton yarns.....	30,639,902
Copper, ingot and slab.....	7,065,846
Zinc, ingot and slab.....	1,176,968
Plaits for hat making.....	2,326,784
Other.....	32,710,874
Total.....	\$175,565,642
Articles wholly manufactured:	
Leather manufactures.....	1,725,842
Matches.....	6,827,354
Silk.....	12,760,192
Cotton tissues.....	68,655,429
Woolen tissues.....	2,998,219
Silk handkerchiefs.....	1,455,947
Cotton towels.....	843,418
Table cloths.....	554,518
Cotton undershirts and drawers.....	5,053,025
Other knitted goods.....	3,134,316
Hats, caps, and bonnets.....	1,431,482
Buttons.....	2,132,700
Papers.....	5,849,370
Potteries.....	4,452,925
Glass and glass manufactures.....	4,097,300
Mats and matings.....	549,993
Umbrellas.....	1,430,808
Toys.....	1,915,274
Other.....	64,588,159
Total.....	\$190,456,271
Miscellaneous.....	\$7,979,183
Total Exports.....	\$423,141,761
Excess of imports.....	\$100,445,726

Value of principal articles of import and export in 1918

Articles	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Plants and animals.....		
Grains, flour, starches and seeds.....	\$98,358	\$53,218,862
Beverages and comestibles.....	70,374,772	50,341,000
a. Tea.....	53,919,677	11,482,085
b. Sugar and confectionery.....		12,586,182
c. Aquatic products.....	1,053,689	8,515,475
d. Alcoholic liquors.....	5,739,591	5,304,187
e. Beverages and comestibles.....		12,047,070
f. Tobacco.....	1,016,324	405,998
Skins, hairs, bones, horn, etc.....	12,740,686	4,095,930
Oils, fats, waxes, and manufactures of.....	16,589,854	22,810,180
Drugs, chemicals, medicines, and explosives.....	38,825,787	36,682,803
Dyes, pigments, coatings, etc.....	10,957,095	6,604,839
Yarns, thread, twine and cordage.....	307,484,333	292,932,391
Tissues and manufactures of.....	12,280,638	203,507,933
Clothing and accessories.....	670,408	41,334,706
Paper and paper manufactures.....	8,847,200	18,643,614
Minerals and manufactures of.....	178,532,065	20,595,129
Metal manufactures.....	16,608,856	24,184,166
Ores and metals.....		54,510,415
Clocks, watches, scientific instruments.....	39,127,876	55,122,962
Potteries and glass manufactures.....		17,946,589
Miscellaneous.....	66,460,152	42,015,700

Value of principal articles of import for 3 years:

Articles	1915	1916	1917
Food:			
Rice.....	\$2,433,290	\$1,537,632	\$3,243,659
Beans and peas.....	4,626,369	3,540,378	4,734,608
Sugar.....	7,372,936	6,463,071	5,825,241
Papeseed and mustard seed.....	2,384,746	1,699,695	2,132,536
Raw materials:			
Hides and skins.....	3,186,118	4,447,244	2,909,022
India-rubber, etc.....	1,708,932	3,608,511	4,546,852
Nitrate of soda, crude.....	1,613,166	3,078,567	4,482,863
Sulphate of ammonium.....	1,464,343	957,019	1,425,578
Oil cake.....	17,991,298	18,698,333	27,871,075
Cotton, raw.....	18,583,399	137,492,159	164,826,088
Flax, hemp, etc.....	4,194,654	4,543,536	9,179,785
Wool.....	5,230,956	16,686,336	25,952,018
Coal.....	2,220,149	2,109,734	4,501,114
Ores.....	1,930,731	8,048,863	8,792,074
Worked materials:			
Leather.....	950,025	1,388,706	1,076,754
Tanning extracts.....	351,774	1,594,117	575,174
Caustic soda.....	1,354,332	3,305,693	6,659,661
Aniline dyes.....	1,436,976	1,711,916	2,258,921
Woolen or worsted yarns.....	198,873	722,295	383,063
Pulp for paper making.....	2,975,496	4,490,824	1,394,769
Iron lump, ingots, etc.....	3,959,087	8,326,863	2,568,503
Iron bar, rod, etc.....	12,167,529	33,152,972	83,003,360
Iron pipe and tube.....	687,313	1,710,337	4,385,338
Lead ingots and slabs.....	1,449,201	3,716,357	2,923,362
Tin.....	910,778	894,678	1,882,824
Nickel.....	3,314,085	1,000,264	513,930
Antimony.....	533,030	3,502,353	2,562,484
Brass and bronze ingots.....	409,391	7,148,132	5,052,162
Construction materials.....		534,184	4,890,708
Finished articles:			
Kerosene oil.....	4,214,910	2,774,332	2,641,850
Cotton fabrics.....	926,347	2,031,444	1,538,975
Woolen fabrics.....	1,804,310	2,580,062	3,097,085
Paper.....	1,507,772	2,902,079	2,040,673
Iron nails.....		2,092,855	1,260,065
Machinery and engines.....	4,514,055	8,102,865	14,859,083

Value of principal articles of export for 3 years:

Exports	1915	1916	1917
Food: (a) Raw			
Rice.....	\$4,819,130	\$5,576,283	\$7,301,947
Beans and peas.....	4,503,332	8,037,556	16,733,334
Aquatic products.....	5,093,688	6,218,356	7,066,219
(b) Manufactured			
Tea.....	7,670,207	8,008,824	10,834,610
Refined sugar.....	5,878,284	8,178,025	13,023,442
Sake.....	14,204	1,011,123	1,077,512
Beer.....	712,894	1,368,550	2,420,380
Japanese isinglass.....	849,619	1,218,537	973,581
Comestibles in tin and bottle.....	1,814,521	2,662,990	3,650,345
Raw materials:			
Waste silk.....	2,963,859	5,219,270	8,241,382
Coal.....	9,579,889	10,162,172	13,174,112
Wood.....	4,586,367	6,134,313	7,337,914
Worked materials:			
Colza oil.....	1,442,363	1,875,047	1,988,637
Fish oil.....	1,113,616	1,865,520	1,805,500
Sulphur.....	1,238,841	3,095,338	3,059,110
Camphor.....	1,730,756	3,131,321	2,741,070
Menthol crystal.....	898,946	1,200,492	798,974
Raw silk.....	75,711,197	132,984,234	176,867,505
Cotton yarns.....	32,973,081	38,640,743	53,853,347
Copper, ingots and slabs.....	22,043,621	32,927,315	43,572,560
Zinc, ingots and slabs.....		9,586,836	10,432,037
Plaits for hats.....	7,037,495	8,126,570	9,049,243
Finished articles:			
Leather manufactures.....	4,437,255	3,155,505	3,356,856
Matches.....	7,329,109	10,509,390	12,243,811
Habutae.....	19,201,582	20,555,585	23,946,182
Cotton fabrics.....	19,178,688	29,905,220	63,474,208
Woolen fabrics.....	9,018,921	4,685,843	3,678,377
Silk handkerchiefs.....	1,360,943	2,153,936	2,321,888
Cotton towels.....	1,018,558	1,626,696	1,498,828
Table-cloths.....	960,395	1,443,232	1,434,128
Knitted undershirts.....	5,337,326	14,359,526	8,326,050
Other knitted goods.....	819,492	2,588,007	4,754,146
Hats, etc.....	1,847,625	3,318,481	2,978,971
Buttons.....	1,996,177	3,743,605	5,108,966
Paper.....	2,164,157	4,872,450	8,015,467
Potteries.....	3,478,113	6,027,788	7,208,019
Glass and glass manufactures.....	2,924,716	5,177,909	7,201,207
Mats and matting for floor.....	1,135,843	1,425,971	1,085,425
Umbrellas.....	759,978	1,088,794	1,147,978
Toys.....	2,257,676	3,804,729	4,187,939

Value of the foreign trade of Japan by countries of origin and destination in 1916, 1917 and 1918:

Countries	Imports			Exports		
	1916	1917	1918	1916	1917	1918
Asia:						
China.....	\$54,102,040	\$66,435,611	\$140,431,106	\$95,970,882	\$158,712,694	\$179,036,681
Kwantung.....	16,909,040	26,510,329	50,158,599	18,455,835	32,763,832	58,016,015
Hong Kong.....	505,615	899,196	415,632	17,426,020	28,535,099	31,750,710
British India.....	89,373,367	111,634,740	133,690,315	35,065,492	50,497,272	100,957,356
Straits Settlement.....	5,347,116	7,502,489	14,617,837	9,192,519	13,969,744	21,041,116
Dutch India.....	7,085,557	8,640,550	24,345,343	8,674,436	18,068,302	35,731,249
French Indo-China.....	3,006,247	3,636,915	27,620,789	931,171	1,877,435	5,000,434
Asiatic Russia.....	883,559	1,872,008	2,176,762	58,611,352	37,005,721	19,968,287
Philippine Islands.....	4,714,242	7,645,882	8,693,058	5,722,305	8,408,837	11,715,091
Siam.....	1,468,605	2,169,871	2,856,896	1,051,311	1,100,503	3,029,369
Other countries.....	12,639			36,762		

Continued on page 476

Table Continued:

Countries	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1916	1917	1918	1916	1917	1918
Europe:						
Great Britain.....	\$40,702,584	\$31,557,235	\$32,934,528	\$51,123,467	\$101,019,093	\$71,218,883
France.....	2,224,891	2,175,763	1,859,478	31,875,288	48,763,623	70,886,233
Germany.....	2,061,444	1,256,340	1,710,151	.....	.....	.....
Belgium.....	170,476	6,429	1,945	.....	.....	.....
Italy.....	349,801	217,139	305,664	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	911,360	1,538,412	1,135,679	1,928,454	8,949,617	5,771,233
Austria-Hungary.....	18,119	11,426	813	19,583	72,091	276,939
Holland.....	210,249	628,399	870,566	.....	.....	.....
Sweden.....	5,623,388	2,637,394	1,844,920	56,036	52,311	23,996
Norway.....	1,039,272	146,948	105,846	133,602	8,503	.....
Russia.....	549,952	652,755	341,763	5,015,939	1,004,854	810
Spain.....	76,709	92,330	129,317	16,643,456	6,737,002	80,891
Denmark.....	56,080	26,241	20,055	746,340	261,326	93,225
Turkey.....	4,173	2,470	2	203,722	195,384	25
Portugal.....	4,393	3,298	1,424	9,785	.....	.....
Other countries.....	5,416	.....	.....	8,644	16,524	5,219
North America:						
United States.....	101,631,317	179,312,973	312,073,727	169,433,925	238,550,617	264,269,502
Canada.....	829,782	1,274,718	3,875,927	5,636,383	8,054,864	13,626,400
Mexico.....	3,574	3,224	22,528	288,781	79,881	176,444
Others.....	1,615	.....	.....	410,541	.....	.....
South America:						
Peru.....	243,962	67,972	342,242	250,503	394,501	1,028,282
Chile.....	3,033,526	4,844,036	5,613,624	461,849	1,183,189	2,345,625
Argentina.....	30,467	1,569,540	4,371,046	648,214	1,740,721	12,649,722
Brazil.....	19,822	27,948	56,059	50,155	231,567	1,679,258
Other countries.....	31,546	.....	.....	80,595	.....	.....
Africa:						
Egypt.....	4,149,531	5,437,231	4,575,624	2,683,048	6,733,129	14,191,268
Cape Colony and Natal.....	3,610	9,397,562	14,680,322	2,129,502	3,383,112	9,143,786
Other countries.....	112,778	4,992,392	327,445	240,799	256,262	693,551
Australia.....	21,579,653	16,417,849	24,363,877	13,833,473	13,603,638	32,455,263
New Zealand.....	5,400	5,643	3,234	1,561,904	2,083,264	4,360,434
Hawaii.....	37,495	128,968	34,474	3,556,654	3,211,731	3,853,482
Other countries.....	2,083,643	6,220,522	6,151,507	377,175	1,581,773	3,030,422
In bonded warehouses.....	4,223,660	8,751,089	8,809,677	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	1,267,507	.....	.....	312,085	.....	.....
Grand Total.....	\$376,701,227	\$516,351,837	\$831,569,701	\$561,479,106	\$799,098,016	\$978,107,183

Production and Industry

Agriculture:

Area of arable land in Japan proper during 3 years:

Year	Landed farmers' area (acres)		Tenanted area (acres)		Total area (acres)	
	Paddy field	Upland	Paddy field	Upland	Paddy field	Upland
End of December 1914.....	3,548,513	4,213,995	3,687,073	2,788,968	7,235,586	7,002,963
1915.....	3,545,617	4,238,468	3,720,016	2,850,861	7,265,633	7,089,329
1916.....	3,552,649	4,259,418	3,746,522	2,887,778	7,299,171	7,147,196

Number of families engaged in agriculture classified as proprietors, tenants, and those tenants combining agriculture with a subsidiary occupation:

End of December	Proprietors	Tenants	Tenants with other occupation	Total farming families
1914.....	1,731,247	1,520,476	2,204,508	5,456,231
1915.....	1,717,995	1,524,192	2,208,975	5,451,169
1916.....	1,696,224	1,524,989	2,236,550	5,457,793

Area under cultivation per family, and the number of families cultivating holdings of various sizes during 2 years:

Area cultivated per farmer's family	1915		1916	
	Number of families	Percentage	Number of families	Percentage
Under 1 acre.....	1,990,275	36.49	1,986,831	36.40
Over 1 acre.....	1,823,845	33.44	1,817,220	33.30
Over 2 acres.....	1,092,157	20.03	1,103,818	20.22
Over 4 acres.....	330,121	6.05	333,189	6.11
Over 7 acres.....	149,367	2.74	148,322	2.72
Over 12 acres.....	68,154	1.25	68,413	1.25
Total.....	5,453,969	100.00	5,457,793	100.00

Ratio of one crop to two crop fields for 2 years:

Cultivation	Area (acres)		Per cent	
	1915	1914	1915	1914
One crop paddy fields.....	4,324,507	4,320,788	59.90	60.10
Two crop (ordinary rotation for second crop).....	2,239,322	2,237,310	31.02	31.12
Two crop (green manure for second crop).....	655,264	631,296	9.08	8.78
Total.....	7,219,096	7,189,400	100.00	100.00

Of the paddy fields 64.4 per cent. are irrigated by rivers; 20.9 per cent. by reservoirs; 14.7 per cent by other means. The means employed are simple, only approximately 80 places, representing an area of 10,780 acres, employ modern mechanical equipment; and only about 50 places with an area of 18,375 acres employ modern drainage methods.

Area under cultivation and production of rice during 5 years:

Year	Area (acres)	Production (Bushels)	EXPORTS	IMPORTS
1913.....	7,421,050	256,803,050	\$2,177,256	\$24,139,056
1914.....	7,430,850	291,300,660	2,476,952	12,361,854
1915.....	7,487,200	285,771,640	4,816,548	2,433,228
1916.....	7,523,950	298,638,620	5,576,106	1,537,326
1917.....	129,908,800	279,276,830	.....	.....

Production of barley and wheat during 5 years:

Year	(Production in bushels)			
	Barley	Naked barley	Wheat	Total
1913.....	54,380,620	46,909,800	26,704,860	127,995,280
1914.....	48,290,280	36,827,770	22,933,680	108,051,730
1915.....	52,392,880	42,392,560	26,760,410	121,545,850
1916.....	48,846,490	40,476,310	29,990,590	119,313,390
1917.....	46,853,590	41,886,670	34,576,460	123,316,720

Production of mixed grains in bushels during 5 years:

Year	Proso millet	Buckwheat	Foxtail millet	Barnyard millet	Maize
1912.....	1,952,020	5,089,560	9,484,160	3,617,880	3,791,620
1913.....	1,262,170	5,314,400	10,966,060	2,585,660	2,800,280
1914.....	2,355,710	6,990,480	8,927,170	4,900,490	3,929,590
1915.....	2,110,430	6,413,050	10,639,020	4,333,280	4,011,350
1916.....	2,304,610	5,988,920	11,160,240	4,200,420	3,909,150

Production of beans, potatoes and sweet potatoes during 5 years:

Year	Soy beans bushels	Red beans bushels	Horse beans bushels	Peas bushels	Sweet potatoes tons	Potatoes tons
1912.....	17,941,210	4,839,170	2,560,110	1,906,030	4,049,473	769,386
1913.....	15,294,230	3,071,110	2,498,790	1,931,580	4,283,674	783,461
1914.....	18,723,040	4,660,320	2,483,460	2,161,530	4,051,976	968,492
1915.....	19,453,770	4,915,820	2,600,990	2,115,540	4,359,764	1,052,154
1916.....	19,162,500	4,532,570	2,744,070	2,325,050	4,510,071	1,157,358

Production of other crops during 5 years:

Year	Leaf indigo pounds	Leaf tobacco pounds	Cotton pounds	Hemp pounds	Rape-seed pounds
1912.....	23,260,160	96,005,980	7,244,120	19,634,020	8,433,460
1913.....	17,089,940	111,848,660	6,384,980	22,070,720	7,491,820
1914.....	18,006,800	126,088,900	6,781,460	20,056,500	7,293,580
1915.....	29,802,080	108,321,640	6,938,400	20,435,240	7,244,020
1916.....	49,386,540	105,561,680	6,244,560	18,700,640	7,186,200

Sericulture is the principal subsidiary occupation of many agricultural families, and one of the most important occupations in Japan.

Number of families engaged in sericulture and the area of mulberry plantations during 5 years:

Year	Sericultural families by seasons			Area of mulberry plantation (acres)
	Spring	Summer	Autumn	
1912.....	1,500,409	334,203	1,118,701	1,111,381
1913.....	1,500,280	507,912	1,134,938	1,107,057
1914.....	1,459,016	501,740	1,135,258	1,103,232
1915.....	1,433,045	549,108	1,192,742	1,110,814
1916.....	1,498,007	528,652	1,335,821	1,140,524

Number of egg-cards hatched, the output of various grades of cocoons, and the number of cocoons produced per egg-card:

Year	Egg-cards in 1,000	Output of cocoons (bushels)	Value
Spring variety.....	1912..... 2,652 1913..... 2,665 1914..... 2,648 1915..... 2,651 1916..... 2,782	13,127,590 13,260,450 13,301,330 13,224,680 15,667,260	\$51,860,222 58,638,504 42,524,220
Summer variety.....	1912..... 638 1913..... 609 1914..... 597 1915..... 663 1916..... 633	2,723,630 2,728,740 2,570,330 2,979,130 3,147,760	11,113,946 8,441,100 9,533,214
Autumn variety.....	1912..... 1,844 1913..... 1,883 1914..... 1,848 1915..... 2,017 1916..... 2,341	6,888,280 7,465,710 6,668,550 7,537,250 11,352,860	30,601,104 24,021,528
Total.....	1912..... 5,135 1913..... 5,159 1914..... 5,094 1915..... 5,332 1916..... 5,756	22,749,720 23,460,010 22,698,620 23,746,170 29,167,880	79,163,076 93,556,272 87,045,912 76,079,460 135,982,884

The raw silk output during 4 years has been as follows:

Year	Raw silk		Waste silk, etc.		Total	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
1913.....	30,900,660	\$99,351,498	9,086,000	\$3,508,908	39,986,660	\$102,860,406
1914.....	31,016,300	86,898,510	9,185,120	3,727,032	40,201,420	90,625,542
1915.....	33,411,700	105,296,124	11,679,640	3,140,886	45,091,340	108,437,010
1916.....	37,335,200	156,288,534	12,926,900	4,342,062	50,262,100	160,630,596

Tea planting and picking, next to sericulture, is the most important subsidiary occupation. The following table shows the acreage of tea plantations and the number of tea manufacturers during 4 years:

Year	Area (acres)	Number of persons employed	Year	Area (acres)	Number of persons employed
1913.....	120,012	1,088,272	1915.....	117,891	1,134,838
1914.....	119,609	1,061,412	1916.....	119,897	1,103,968

The following table shows the production of various classes of tea for 4 years, in pounds:

Year	Green tea 1st kind (Hikicha)	Green tea 2nd kind (Gyokuro)	Green tea 3rd kind (Sencha)	Green tea 4th kind (Bancha)	Black tea	Oolong tea	Total including others
1913.....	94,808	700,091	50,410,809	21,224,301	65,708	29,612	72,539,451
1914.....	97,724	729,374	49,190,967	19,179,141	60,727	7,615	71,608,015
1915.....	161,533	625,058	53,129,691	19,542,168	76,636	11,787	75,597,114
1916.....	166,215	651,201	59,800,384	21,118,066	56,671	5,501	81,623,826

In 1916 there were 1,572,500 horses, 1,342,990 horned cattle, 3,370 sheep, 109,353 goats and 327,891 swine in Japan. During the same year 531 slaughtering houses slaughtered 341,307 head of cattle, 281,511 swine, 12,096 goats and 80,862 horses. In 1917, 3,041 families kept 14,349 fowl, producing 1,151,401 eggs, and 11,711 chickens. There were in 1915, 5,509 dairies with 45,645 milk cows, producing 10,918,627 gallons of milk valued at \$3,772,527.

Output of fruits during 4 years, in tons:

Year	Plums	Peaches	Pears	Persimmons	Apples	Grapes	Oranges
1913....	1,445	44,587	98,551	194,275	39,247	15,685	297,483
1914....	1,805	43,199	86,098	160,702	39,387	16,330	260,520
1915....	1,705	50,034	109,564	201,140	29,178	18,700	255,068
1916....	1,417	53,541	98,620	155,361	38,392	20,880	.....

Metals and Minerals:

Mineral production of Japan during 4 years:

Year	Gold (Troy oz.)	Silver (Troy oz.)	Copper (pounds)	Lead (pounds)
1913.....	177,246	4,580,840	135,218,700	7,678,680
1914.....	182,011	5,190,240	143,275,580	9,275,660
1915.....	265,431	5,096,280	153,344,240	9,686,800
1916.....	252,532	5,781,600	194,624,500	23,120,220

Year	Iron (tons)	Iron pyrites (pounds)	Antimony (pounds)	Manganese (pounds)
1913.....	78,400	252,367,780	42,700	39,217,940
1914.....	98,329	555,010,980	7,882,420	27,591,260
1915.....	91,276	148,754,340	16,185,740	56,977,480
1916.....	431,251	200,478,460	21,967,320	108,650,740

Year	Coal (tons)	Sulphur (tons)	Petroleum (gallons)
1913.....	23,446,500	64,900	80,661,450
1914.....	24,522,300	81,400	112,368,700
1915.....	22,539,000	79,200	124,509,450
1916.....	25,191,100	116,600	147,572,050
1919.....	\$862,237,453	.....	.....

Present and estimated future production of pig iron and steel in Japan, Chosen, and leased territory in China, in unit of 100 tons:

Year	Pig Iron				
	Japan Proper	Chosen	Manchuria	China	Total
1915.....	345.6	.....	30.0	200.0	575.6
1916.....	491.0	.....	35.0	200.0	726.0
1917.....	539.9	.....	70.0	200.0	809.9
1918.....	541.5	100.0	230.0	480.0	1,351.5
1919 and after (est.).....	541.5	100.0	230.0	480.0	1,351.5
1921 and after (est.).....	611.5	100.0	230.0	480.0	1,421.5

Continued on page 481

Table Continued:

Year	STEEL MATERIALS				
	Japan Proper	Chosen	Manchuria	China	Total
1915.....	405.1	.....	.....	50.0	455.1
1916.....	569.6	.....	.....	50.0	619.6
1917.....	686.0	.....	.....	60.0	746.0
1918.....	765.0	.....	120.0	60.0	950.0
1919 and after (est.).....	770.0	.....	120.0	60.0	1,270.0
1921 and after (est.).....	1,090.0	.....	.....	.....	.....

Number of companies engaging in the mining business during 4 years:

Year	Metal Business		Coal		Petroleum		All others		Total	
	No. of Co.'s	Cap. paid up	No. of Co.'s	Cap. paid up	No. of Co.'s	Cap. Paid up	No. of Co.'s	Cap. paid up	No. of Co.'s	Cap. paid up
1912.....	103	\$19,599,288	91	\$29,476,218	26	\$16,723,816	19	\$4,113,978	239	\$69,913,300
1913.....	105	20,272,086	100	27,137,016	28	18,561,456	21	4,684,188	254	70,654,746
1914.....	113	21,102,252	114	31,578,678	34	20,410,530	25	9,870,360	286	82,961,820
1915.....	128	22,348,248	116	25,744,608	34	20,365,710	27	9,878,826	305	78,337,392

In June, 1915 there were 83,293 males and 13,533 females employed in the metal mines; 133,613 males and 46,487 females employed in the coal mines; 4,450 males and 230 females employed in the petroleum fields; 5,913 males and 698 females in other mines; total 227,269 males, 60,948 females. In 1916 a total of 16,608 mining applications were filed.

Fisheries:

In 1916 there were a total of 394,701 fishing boats, of which 2,800 were equipped with motors (127 steam propelled) and 391,901 were not. The fishing population totalled 1,365,954; 1,044,667 male and 21,207 females. There were 26,328 fishing boats, without motors, built in 1916. The average length of the boats is less than 30 feet. The value of the catch in 1916 was as follows: fish, \$37,100,502; shell fish, \$1,760,430; aquatic animals, etc., \$6,904,272; sea-weeds, \$5,150,316; total catches, \$50,915,520. The deep sea fisheries of Hokkaido in 1916 engaged 1,342 sail boats, 118 steamers and 1,610 motor boats with a total crew of 47,299. The value of the catch was \$3,309,761.

Forestry:

There were in 1915, 3,224,158 acres of crown forest, 17,957,637 acres of state forest, 7,011,037 acres of communal forest, 269,345 acres of temple forest, 17,207,952 acres of private forest; total 48,670,129. There are 8,915,270 acres of moorland. There were, in 1915, 5,023,029 bundles of bamboo produced. In 1913 there were 176 saw yards in Japan representing a capital investment of \$3,049,254; three of the companies, only, are important. Important wood consuming industries are the production of camphor, lacquer ware, pencils, matches, paper pulp and railway sleepers. The output of camphor in 1915-1916 (Japan Proper) was 5,333,840 pounds, valued at \$1,927,758.

Industries and Manufactures:

Capital invested in the formation of new enterprises and the expansion of old ones for 5 years:

Year	New Enterprises		Expansion of Old	Year	New Enterprises		Expansion of Old
	New Enterprises	Expansion of Old			New Enterprises	Expansion of Old	
1914.....	\$94,958,142	\$80,544,777	1917.....	\$508,637,921	\$440,735,579		
1915.....	88,368,655	111,439,153	1918.....	998,402,850	585,240,636		
1916.....	304,457,628	243,650,259					

The shipbuilding output of 1919 is estimated at 700,000 tons, of which about 230,000 tons will be supplied to the United States under the 1918 agreement in force whereby the United States in return for shipbuilding materials is to receive completed ships. About 70,000 tons represent the vessels ordered by shipping companies, and the remaining 400,000 tons are vessels built for speculation by the shipyards. New steamship companies are being floated, among the more important being, the Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha (owned by the Kawasaki Dockyard), and the Tayo Kisen Kaisha. The Asano Dockyard, Katsuda Kisen Kaisha, Hashimoto Kisen Kaisha, and Teikoku Kisen Kaisha are reported to be establishing a company with a capital of 200,000,000 yen (\$99,600,000).

The number of slips for building ships has decreased from 145 in 1917, to 105 at the present time, forty small shipyards having gone out of existence since the armistice. The larger yards are proceeding with their prearranged programmes; from January to the end of April, 44 vessels of over 1,000 tons each, totaling 184,611 tons, were launched. The Japanese navy, moreover, contemplates embarking upon an extensive programme of submarine construction.

Number of establishments in the principal industries and the capital invested in them:

Kind	Number of establishments	Capital invested
Beer brewing	4	\$8,707,064
Bricks and tiles	90	3,740,976
Cement	18	6,738,438
Chemical stuffs	74	2,669,778
Coal mining	55	26,427,864
Cokes	10	651,384
Copper and iron work	64	9,130,332
Cords and nets	25	2,253,946
Cotton spinning	34	46,260,714
Drugs, industrial	119	9,296,166
Medical	129	2,915,790
Dye-stuff making	47	3,271,860
Dyeing and bleaching	175	2,308,906
Electric industry	393	133,980,426
Fertilisers, artificial	97	8,898,762
Gas	86	35,067,666
Grain cleaning	151	985,542
Ice	61	4,069,555
Hosiery	43	899,388
Leathers	28	2,868,978
Matches and match sticks	29	1,923,774
Milling	25	2,968,566
Mining and metallurgical	115	111,726,184
Oils	66	2,349,564
Paper mills	83	17,745,732
Petroleum boring and refining	24	19,712,334
Porcelain and earthenware	56	1,043,808
Printing and type foundry	205	2,402,352
Raw silk	302	3,080,126
Rolling stock	4	1,333,634
Sake brewing	503	6,284,760
Salt	21	1,995,450
Shipbuilding	27	14,789,090
Soy and miso	284	3,313,194
Spinning other than cotton	12	6,169,722
Sugar refining	10	8,066,106
Textiles, cotton	165	6,946,602
Textiles, silk	72	1,462,128
Textiles, woolen	20	9,603,432
Textiles, others	156	1,315,218

Geographical distribution of establishments with a paid up capital of more than \$498,000 each:

District	No. of establishments	Capital paid up	District	No. of establishments	Capital paid up
Aichi	1,153	\$41,311,092	Nagano	804	\$13,266,720
Chiba	202	55,861,656	Nagasaki	117	6,333,066
Fukuoka	388	30,580,188	Niigata	454	30,125,016
Fukushima	388	7,789,178	Oita	182	6,358,464
Gifu	322	8,586,516	Okayama	439	11,754,294
Gumma	286	9,617,376	Osaka	1,330	164,881,824
Hiroshima	438	11,516,748	Saga	204	6,543,082
Hokkaido	825	18,052,998	Saitama	270	5,485,454
Hyogo	1,217	81,390,132	Shizuoka	652	18,955,406
Ibaraki	275	5,259,876	Tokyo	2,231	485,991,228
Ishikawa	323	7,022,298	Tochigi	275	9,720,462
Ishikawa	168	5,146,324	Tokyo	391	13,527,174
Kagawa	632	58,765,992	Toyama	124	9,051,134
Kanagawa	136	6,252,788	Wakayama	200	5,689,152
Kumamoto	500	49,607,128	Yamagata	180	7,990,410
Kyoto	213	6,212,052	Yamaguchi	293	11,657,682
Miyagi	261	19,481,262	Yehime		

Number of factories employing mechanical and hand power and the number of employees in each of the principal industries:

Kind of enterprise	No. run by steam, gas, etc.	No. run by manual power	Horsepower	No. of employees
Textile industry:				
Filature	2,633	482	14,539	248,494
Spinning	136	4	131,742	140,062
Weaving	2,469	1,772	129,460	193,915
Knitting and braiding	728	226	4,164	27,167
Machinery:				
Machine making	548	29	18,006	34,250
Shipbuilding	98	58	60,875	55,773
Tools and implements	300	80	6,634	24,412
Foundry, metal and metalware making	611	133	18,291	35,042
Chemical:				
Ceramics	420	624	24,538	48,594
Paper-making	207	96	92,457	18,057
Explosives	75	103	3,757	21,883
Artificial fertilizers	39	6	29,575	3,898
Medicines and chemicals	131	71	21,706	12,107
Food and drinking:				
Brewing	541	795	8,523	27,210
Sugar-refining	23	5	4,818	2,418
Ten-curing	75	153	1,371	5,233
Cleaning of grains and flour	270	2	10,275	6,133
Confectionery	73	82	1,392	3,884
Miscellaneous:				
Printing and binding	584	92	6,208	28,842
Wood and bamboo ware	616	265	28,728	26,028
Special workshops:				
Electricity	90	8	439,976	3,120
Gas	35	1	6,796	1,625
Metallurgy	76	22	18,528	18,583
Government factories:				
Printing Bureau	3		2,960	2,853
Railway Works	21		13,683	12,386
Mint	1		2,102	277
Monopoly Bureau	63		6,032	24,498
Military factories	8		40,976	58,281
Naval factories	21		164,125	45,405
Steel foundries	1		114,367	13,853
Sawmills	15		885	299

Number of factories employing mechanical and hand power and the number of employees:

Year	No. run by steam, gas, etc.	No. run by manual power	Total	Male operatives	Female operatives	Total
1912.....	8,710	6,409	15,119	348,230	515,217	863,447
1913.....	9,403	6,408	15,811	375,596	540,656	916,252
1914.....	10,334	6,728	17,062	318,667	535,297	853,964
1915.....	10,688	6,121	16,809	350,976	559,823	910,799
1916.....	12,612	6,687	19,299	458,632	636,669	1,095,301

For the year 1916 the kind of motive powers was as follows:

	No. of engines	Horse power		No. of engines	Horse power
Steam.....	5,407	327,849	Waterwheel (Turbine... Pelton's... Japanese..)	228	270,545
Gas.....	1,665	38,318		111	104,302
Oil.....	572	6,998		1,658	3,282
Motor.....	16,486	293,386			

Statistics of the textile industry:

Year	Factories or families	Looms	Operatives	Value of output
1913.....	396,151	672,428	667,343	\$306,481
1914.....	352,393	622,099	610,777	326,462
1915.....	418,419	680,530	715,343	300,128
1916.....	490,063	772,391	820,499	564,227

Output of the fabrics classified according to kind:

Year	Silk	Silk and cotton mixed	Cotton	Hempen	Muslin	Flannel
1913.....	\$59,922,348	\$15,197,466	\$52,477,746	\$2,236,020	\$9,676,140	\$858,552
1914.....	51,036,036	12,720,414	74,891,730	2,343,090	7,268,808	1,017,912
1915.....	60,599,628	13,648,686	90,827,232	2,423,268	9,183,618	679,272
1916.....	79,721,334	18,256,680	151,636,020	3,051,246	9,616,380	956,160

Year	Serges	Blankets	Woolen cloth	Carpets	Miscellaneous	Total, including others
1913.....	\$2,623,464	\$588,138	\$1,520,394	\$339,138	\$1,370,496	\$177,527,538
1914.....	6,731,964	948,690	2,006,442	329,676	1,075,182	162,579,570
1915.....	1,998,972	653,874	6,009,864	319,218	1,422,786	189,303,744
1916.....	3,190,188	1,706,148	8,294,688	406,368	2,313,708	280,985,046

Returns of exported fabrics:

Year	Silk	Cotton	Woolen	Total including others
1913.....	\$19,608,252	\$16,735,290	\$483,060	\$37,188,648
1914.....	16,942,956	17,350,320	740,526	37,496,910
1915.....	21,523,062	19,178,478	9,260,310	50,460,348
1916.....	25,214,736	29,905,398	1,180,758	61,704,192

Statistics of cotton mills and production:

Year	Companies	Mills	Capital paid up	Reserves	No. of rings	No. of mules	No. of throwings	Looms
1910.....	36	136	\$33,622,968	\$12,279,684	2,014,284	55,480	282,186	17,072
1914.....	42	157	42,738,360	18,246,222	2,606,004	54,170	348,766	25,413
1915.....	41	161	42,833,478	19,253,676	2,754,124	53,390	355,315	30,068
1916.....	40	161	50,667,018	24,378,096	2,825,944	49,690	370,681	31,295
1917.....	43	170	67,130,400	34,860,000	3,009,000	51,900	383,500	36,200

Output of yarns export and home consumption:

Year	Output packages	Exported	Consumed at home	Converted into textile	Textile output (yds.)
1913.....	1,134,781	347,633	609,153	177,994	226,313,951
1914.....	1,666,184	569,999	791,269	304,922	454,901,174
1915.....	1,720,265	575,891	833,509	310,864	500,076,621
1916.....	1,925,579	545,147	1,037,400	341,032	560,181,108
1917.....	1,903,000	470,825			594,649,419

Statistics of hemp spinning mills:

Year	No. of mills	Paid up capital	Daily av'ge. of working spindles in 1,000s	Material consumed (lbs.)	Output (lbs.)
1912.....	14	\$3,291,282	24	87,060	75,413
1913.....	16	2,530,836	25	125,634	100,028
1914.....	16	2,949,156	26	153,388	128,608
1915.....	21	3,099,552	29	188,080	155,288
1916.....	9	3,834,600	36	239,044	169,577

The chemical industry factories number 2,146 and employ 143,611 operatives; in this classification are included 962 ceramic factories employing 49,203 operatives; 277 paper plants employing 31,309 operatives; 255 explosive plants employing 31,177 operatives; 183 medicine factories employing 9,281 operatives, 21 toilet article factories employing 1,021 operatives; 69 dye-stuff and paint plants employing 2,695 operatives; 74 oil and wax plants with 4,619 operatives; and 68 artificial manure factories with 6,277 operatives. In 1915 there were 85 gas works; 1,512,428 lamps, 906,934 heating installations, 2,153 power installations; production, 6,050,573 cubic feet. In 1916 there were 2,617 electric plants in existence, 472 of which supplied power, 2,617 of which were isolated or government plants. Total production 805,289 k.w. During the same year 186 plants with a total production of 414,919 k.w. were under construction. Tobacco, salt and camphor are state monopolies.

For data on railways, post offices, telegraphs and telephones, money, weights and measures, language, local advertising media, consular representation, shipping routes, customs tariff, consular regulations, cable and postal rates, mail time, parcel post, money orders and reply coupons, see pages 490 to 492.

CHOSEN
(Korea)

Area and Population

Area 84,738 square miles. Native population (1915) 15,957,630 (8,192,614 males; 7,765,016 females); Japanese population (1915), 303,659 (163,012 male; 140,647 female). Population of principal cities (1915):

Cities	Families	Male	Female	Total
Seoul.....	55,367	124,432	116,653	241,085
Chemulpo.....	7,505	17,285	14,002	31,287
Kaesong.....	8,057	17,784	18,884	36,668
Fusan.....	8,059	16,640	16,100	32,740
Pingyang.....	14,439	31,124	29,680	60,804
Gensan.....	10,673	24,049	21,744	45,793
Chin-pan-po.....	5,953	11,634	10,779	22,413
Han-Heung.....	5,561	11,878	10,453	22,331
Haichou.....	3,009	8,188	8,185	16,373
Chinchou.....	3,297	7,792	7,801	15,593
	3,197	6,901	6,661	13,562

Foreigners in Chosen (1915); Chinese 15,768; American 562; English 375; French 71; total 17,100.

Commerce

Eleven year table of the total foreign trade of the United States with Chosen:

Year Ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS				Excess of Exports (*) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1909..	\$320,476	\$304	\$320,780	\$1,513	\$1,366	\$2,879	52.56	*317,901
1910..	441,443	623	442,066	13,609	6,567	20,176	67.45	*421,890
1911..	1,144,583	.....	1,144,583	243,739	1,812	245,551	99.26	*899,032
1912..	1,122,377	782	1,123,159	190,556	2,672	193,228	98.62	*929,931
1913..	1,369,332	1,594	1,370,926	3,523	1,610	5,133	68.63	*1,365,793
1914..	1,265,848	415	1,266,263	4,004	3,517	7,521	56.69	*1,258,742
1915..	1,187,415	1,029	1,188,444	7,990	763	8,753	91.28	*1,179,691
1916..	675,081	373	675,454	63,037	1,450	64,487	97.75	*610,967
1917..	2,082,691	623	2,083,314	299,197	2,026	301,223	99.33	*1,782,091
1918..	944,924	123,811	1,068,735	6,304	3,778	10,082	62.53	*1,058,653
1919..	.....	.....	3,411,371	.....	.....	298,973	.....	*3,112,398

Value of foreign trade for 6 years:

Year	Merchandise			Specie and Bullion	
	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Total	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1912.....	\$33,423,270	\$10,450,530	\$43,874,298	\$733,056	\$5,041,752
1913.....	35,646,840	15,377,244	51,022,092	100,596	5,450,112
1914.....	31,489,038	17,125,224	48,614,760	151,392	5,390,352
1915.....	29,481,102	24,647,016	54,128,118	404,574	5,858,472
1916.....	37,079,088	28,286,898	65,366,484	814,230	8,027,760
1917.....	51,237,228	41,724,930	92,957,178	226,590	19,423,992

Value of trade with principal countries of origin and destination for 3 years:

Countries	1915		1916		1917	
	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS
Japan Proper.....	\$20,368,200	\$20,684,430	\$21,396,072	\$26,124,582	\$32,233,050	\$36,202,608
China.....	2,788,302	3,994,956	4,014,378	4,763,370	5,954,088	6,303,664
Great Britain.....	5,976	2,130,942	32,868	2,286,516	4,482	2,020,386
United States.....	15,936	1,958,634	479,574	3,262,398	167,328	5,781,282
Asiatic Russia.....	1,445,694	53,286	2,345,070	84,660	1,717,104	81,174
Belgium.....	.....	30,378	.....	.....	.....	498
Hong Kong.....	4,482	33,564	8,964	30,378	9,960	44,820
France.....	498	34,362	.....	22,410	.....	23,406
Germany.....	.....	95,118	.....	60,258	.....	10,458
Total, incl. others.	\$24,647,016	\$29,481,102	\$28,286,898	\$37,079,088	\$41,719,452	\$51,237,228

Value of principal imports:

Staple Items	1914	1915	Staple Items	1914	1915
Rice.....	\$1,356,054	\$157,368	Woolen fabrics.....	\$392,424	\$281,370
Italian Millet.....	571,206	281,486	Silk fabrics.....	461,148	484,554
Flour.....	616,026	340,134	Paper.....	656,862	748,992
Sugar.....	751,980	767,418	Wrought iron.....	593,616	388,928
Sake.....	438,240	453,180	Machinery.....	737,538	608,556
Petroleum.....	740,028	847,098	Coal.....	867,018	877,476
Cotton yarn.....	1,030,362	1,212,630	Timber, planks and sleepers.....	843,612	715,128
Sheetings, gray.....	2,927,742	3,111,006	Straw bags, ropes, and mats.....	538,836	548,298
Sheetings, white.....	874,986	1,047,294	Post parcels.....	1,948,176	1,987,518
Cotton fabrics, Japanese.....	987,534	966,618			
Hempen fabrics.....	805,266	574,194			

Value of principal exports:

Items	1914	1915	Items	1914	1915
Beans and peas.....	\$3,165,288	\$2,653,344	Leather manufacture.....	\$1,553,262	\$1,042,314
Rice.....	9,640,782	12,208,968	Coal.....	233,064	313,242
Cattle.....	216,630	168,324	Fertilizers.....	496,008	456,666
Cow hide.....	1,780,350	1,761,924	Ginseng.....	641,424	618,018
Fish, fresh, dried, salted.....	671,304	446,208	Cotton.....	871,002	576,186
Gold ore.....	519,912	962,642	Tobacco.....	308,760	123,504
Other ores.....	1,932,240	128,982			

Production and Industry

The industries of Chosen are almost wholly of an agricultural nature. The acreage of cultivated land is 7,249,949, of which about 37 per cent. is rice paddy, and 63 per cent. farm. There are about 39,200,000 acres of forest. Rice is the staple product and is grown on 6,652,000 acres; barley is grown on 1,432,426 acres, the yield being 23,506,000 bushels. Soy beans are grown on 130,038 acres, the yield being 163,520,000 bushels. The area of mulberry plantations is 31,360 acres; in 1915, 302,287 bushels of cocoons were produced. In 1916, 33,306 lbs. of ginseng valued at \$996,000 were produced.

Cotton, the cultivation of which was introduced in 1905, was cultivated on 4,900 acres in 1914; the yield was 52,698,800 lbs. Ginning is carried on in factories as Mokpho, Fusan, and other places. The number of cattle was 1,287,000 in 1914. Tobacco is grown on 61,250 acres; fruit on 4,900 acres. The number of Japanese investors in farming in

Chosen in 1915 was 7,156, the farms occupying about 689,000 acres, the investment amounting to about \$21,948,276.

Mineral production in 1916: gold, 195,600 ounces; alluvial gold, 26,400 ounces; iron ores, 122,000 tons, graphite, 20,964,800 pounds; coal, 127,000 tons.

In 1914, there were 316,219 fishermen, of whom 11,028 were Japanese. The value of the catch was \$6,277,119; of marine products, \$3,482,182. About 441,000 acres of forest land along the Yolu and Tuman Rivers is leased for lumbering development.

The only important manufactures are fabrics, hides and leathers, paper, liquors, tobacco, metal work and bamboo work. Japanese enterprise has started rice cleaning plants, iron works, brick works, and 13 electric power plants with a total capacity of 8,100 k.w. These industries employ about 17,000 persons of whom about 13,000 are Koreans.

TAIWAN (Formosa)

Area and Population

Taiwan consists of Formosa proper; the Pescadores Island (Hokoto) and smaller adjacent islands. The area of Taiwan proper is 5,768 square miles; of the Pescadores 19 square miles. The following table shows the population on December 31, 1916:

	Male	Female	Total
Japanese.....	79,198	63,252	142,450
Natives.....	1,729,650	1,619,387	3,349,037
Aborigines.....	66,406	56,518	132,924
Foreigners.....	15,302	2,321	17,623
Total.....	1,890,556	1,751,478	3,642,034

The population of principal towns is as follows:

Taihoku.....	100,222	Kako.....	19,109
Keelung.....	18,063	Kagi.....	22,270
Gilan.....	16,995	Tainan.....	62,689
Shinchiku.....	17,485	Takao.....	15,170
Taichu.....	20,427	Toko.....	10,615
Shokwa.....	16,907		

Commerce

Value of foreign trade of Taiwan for 4 years:

Year	Trade with Japan Proper			
	Commodities		Specie and Bullion	
	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS
1914.....	\$22,777,524	\$19,855,260	\$774,888	\$103,584
1915.....	29,975,616	20,212,326	1,232,052	140,436
1916.....	40,148,262	24,663,450	814,728	435,252
1917.....	52,537,008	33,736,512	856,062	339,138

Year	Trade with Foreign Countries			
	Commodities		Specie and Bullion	
	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS
1914.....	\$5,465,036	\$6,480,474	\$3,486	\$34,860
1915.....	7,684,140	6,364,938	118,524	39,342
1916.....	15,762,696	7,639,320	559,254	5,478
1917.....	20,027,070	10,507,302	66,732	2,490

Value of principal imports:

Year	Opium	Rice	Petroleum	Tobacco-leaf	Oilcake, beans, tea-seed	Timber and boards
1913.....	\$1,878,954	\$1,054,764	\$458,658	\$323,202	\$842,118	\$315,732
1914.....	918,810	143,922	375,990	376,986	838,134	232,068
1915.....	1,090,620	6,474	233,562	537,840	1,165,818	215,634
1916.....	1,854,552	4,482	275,892	229,080	1,530,354	220,614

Value of principal exports:

Year	Tea	Sugar	Camphor	Flax, Hemp Jute	Timber (ex. ship's use)
1913.....	\$3,204,132		\$2,237,514	\$184,758	\$48,306
1914.....	3,166,284		1,901,364	219,120	99,600
1915.....	3,540,780	\$170,316	1,611,030	200,694	92,130
1916.....	3,150,846	5,635,866	2,325,162	208,662	199,200

Value of imports from principal countries of origin:

Year	China	British India	Dutch Indies	Great Britain	Germany	United States
1914.....	\$3,638,388	\$506,466	\$184,260	\$636,444	\$260,454	\$398,400
1915.....	3,815,676	835,146	84,660	354,078		378,978
1916.....	3,649,344	1,287,330	112,548	614,034	23,406	379,000

Value of exports to principal countries of destination:

Year	China	Hong Kong	Dutch Indies	Great Britain	Germany	United States
1914.....	\$1,733,040	\$194,718	\$670,308	\$319,218	\$459,654	\$2,788,800
1915.....	2,487,012	290,334	980,064	463,638		3,326,640
1916.....	5,173,722	889,926	802,278	388,938		3,754,422

Production and Industry

Area under cultivation during three years in acres:

Year	Paddy	Upland	Rice	Sweet Potatoes	Beans, Peas, etc.	Sugar Cane	Tea
1913....	813,400	825,650	1,247,050	294,000	85,760	164,150	88,200
1914....	825,650	742,800	1,261,750	286,650	90,650	188,650	
1915....	863,850	901,600	1,239,700	276,850	88,200	208,250	

Produce of the principal crops for three years:

Year	Rice bushels	Rush pounds	Ground Nuts bushels	Sweet Potatoes bushels	Peas, Beans, etc. bushels	Jute tons	China Grass tons
1913....	26,193,860	1,309,060	1,120,060	27,876,390	701,300	2,820	865
1914....	23,546,880	1,819,020	1,025,320	27,828,240	680,827	2,439	995
1915....	24,446,240	1,766,560	1,223,440	27,439,140	783,200	2,477	960

In 1915, livestock was as follows: 273,000 buffalo, 125,000 cattle, 1,318,000 swine, and 117,000 goats. Sugar cultivation has been extensively developed under the auspices of the Japanese government. In 1917, the area under sugar was estimated at 334,000 acres (276,252 in 1916), the yield being estimated at 686,860,000 lbs. (679,004,000 lbs. in 1916). There are 12 companies with 36 sugar refineries having a total capacity of 22,077 tons.

Mineral production for four years:

Year	Gold Troy Ounces	Alluvial Gold Troy Ounces	Silver Troy Ounces	Copper Pounds Troy	Coal Tons	Sulphur Tons	Phosphorus Tons
1912....	51,240	1,800	107,520	4,020,000	283,096	1,479	.....
1913....	36,000	1,680	50,400	4,120,000	327,266	2,349	5,724
1914....	43,800	27,720	51,120	5,000,000	308,588	1,224	1,363
1915....	53,560	3,240	47,400	3,312,000	388,776	1,899	512

There are extensive forests, principally in the Aresan chain. Camphor is an important product and lumbering operations have been extensively undertaken. The principal manufacturing industries are flour and sugar milling, and the manufacture of oil, glass, bricks, soap, iron-work, spirits, and the preparation of tobacco.

KARAFUTO

Area, 13,148 square miles; population, 57,206. Principal industry is herring fisheries. Agriculture and pasturing are being developed. There are extensive forests.

KWANTUNG

Leased territory on the southern part of the Liaotung Peninsula; area, 540 square miles; population, 855,106. The chief town and port is Dairen, which has outposts at Kinchow, Pitzewo, Port Arthur and Pulantien. The principal industries of the territory are agriculture, fishery, and the manufacture of salt. Port Arthur and Dairen are connected with Kharbin, Mukden, and the Eastern Chinese Railway System.

The following facts apply to Japan as a whole, including Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, and Kwantung.

Railways:

Imperial Railways: Open mileage 1917, 5,856. Light Railways: mileage, 1,300. Electric tramways: track mileage, 1,368.

Post offices: Number of post offices, 3,326.

Telegraphs and Telephones:

Length of telegraph lines: aerial, 44,230 miles; underground, 1,036 miles; submarine, 5,886 miles. Telephone apparatus, 1917, 258,834, and telephone subscribers, 231,724. Wireless stations, ten.

Money:

The monetary unit of Japan is the yen=100 sen=1,000 rin=\$0.498 United States currency. Japan has adopted the gold standard. Gold coins are 20, 10 and 5 yen, silver 50, 20 and 10 sen, and bronze 1 sen and 5 rin pieces.

Weights and Measures:

Distance and Length

Ri = 36 cho = 2160 ken	= 2.44030 miles
Ri (marine)	= 1 knot
Ken = 6 shaku = 60 sun	= 7 ft. 5½ inches
Shaku = 10 sun = 100 bu	= 1 ft. 2 11-12 inches
Tan (cloth measure)	= a roll of about 25 shaku
Shaku (cloth measure)	= 1.25 shaku

Land Measure

Square ri = 1296 cho	= 5.95505 square miles
Cho = 10 tan = 3000 tsubo	= 2.45064 acres
Tsubo or bu	= 3.95369 square yards
Ko (Formosa) = 2934 tsubo	

Quantity, Capacity and Cubic Measure

Koku = 10 to = 100 sho	= { 4.96005 bushels 47.65389 gallons (Liquid) U. S. A. 5.11902 bushels (dry) U. S. A.
Go (10th of a sho)	= 10th of a ton
Koku (capacity of vessels)	= about 12 cubic ft.
Shakujime (timber)	= about 3 x 6 x 6 ft.
Tana (fagot, etc.)	

Weights

Kwan or Kan = 1000 momme	= { 8.26733 lbs. (Avoir.) 10.04711 lbs. (Troy)
Kin = 160 momme	= { 1.32277 lbs. (Avoir.) 1.60754 lbs. (Troy)
Momme = 10 fun	= { 0.13228 oz. (Avoir.) 0.12057 oz. (Troy)

Language: The language of foreign trade in Japan is English.

Local Advertising Media:

There are two dailies in Tokyo and two in Osaka printed in Japanese with a circulation of over 150,000 each, there are two general and commercial magazines printed in English and three English dailies which are influential among the English speaking population. Posters and electric display signs, as well as posters in railway stations and tram cars are extensively employed as media.

Consular Representatives:

The United States maintains consular officials in Taihoku (Taiwan), Yokkaichi; consuls and vice consuls in Dairen (Manchuria), Kobe, Nagasaki, Seoul (Chosen), Yokohama, also consuls general in Seoul (Chosen), Yokohama, and a consular agent in Hakodate.

Japanese officials are stationed at Mobile, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu, Chicago, New Orleans, St. Louis, New York City, Portland (Oregon), Philadelphia, Manila (P. I.), Galveston, Seattle.

Shipping Routes: (from New York to Kobé and Yokohama.)

Barber Line.

American and Oriental Line.

American-Asiatic Steamship Co.

The principal transcontinental railroad lines accept shipments for Japan.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of Japan assesses duties under a general (maximum) and conventional (minimum) rate. Products and manufactures of the United States are assessed under the conventional rates. Some of the duties assessed are *ad valorem*, and some specific and based on weight.

Consular Regulations:

There are no restrictions as to weights or marks. A certificate of origin (costing \$0.50 for 12) must be taken out for certain classes of goods in order to enjoy the benefits of the conventional tariff. The consul charges \$2.00 to certify, and \$1.00 to certify each extra copy.

Cable rates: Via San Francisco, \$1.33 per word.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Japan, including Chosen, Taiwan, and Karofuto. Limit of weight, 11 pounds.

Mail time: Via San Francisco, 22 days from New York.

Parcel post: Service extends to Japan.

Money orders: Issued.

International reply coupons: Issued.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES**Area and Population**

A group of states occupying the southern portion of the Malay Peninsula, southernmost point of Continental Asia, with a total area of 27,508 square miles, consisting of Pahang, 14,000 square miles; Perak, 7,800 square miles; Selangor, 3,158 square miles, and Negri Sembilan, 2,550 square miles. The Federated Malay States are under British protection and are politically associated with the Straits Settlements. The population in 1911 was 1,036,999, comprising 420,840 Malays, 433,244 Chinese, 172,465 natives of India, 3,284 Europeans and Americans, and 2,649 Eurasians. There is a large floating population from India and China. The largest town in the States is the federal capital, Kuala Lumpur, (Selangor), with about 47,000 inhabitants.

Commerce

In the United States statistics of foreign commerce American exports to and imports from the Federated Malay States are included in statistics of American trade with the Straits Settlements. See page 509.

Foreign trade of the Federated Malay States for four years:

Years	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	Total
1914.....	\$69,818,351	\$40,961,095	\$110,779,446
1915.....	91,891,683	34,077,056	125,968,739
1916.....	124,884,025	39,530,867	164,414,892
1917.....	154,454,631	41,598,007	196,052,638

Value of principal imports and exports in 1917:

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
Rice.....	\$3,601,684	Rubber (79,831 tons).....	\$107,317,739
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes.....	2,383,685	Tin (39,833 tons).....	41,317,721
Cotton piece goods.....	1,970,968	Copra (47,162,933 pounds).....	1,422,211
Petroleum.....	1,830,758	Rice.....	203,056
Machinery.....	1,051,074	Tapioca.....	78,892
Ironware.....	1,014,422	Coffee.....	38,249
Opium.....	966,634		
Sugar.....	949,897		
Condensed milk.....	942,067		

Production and Industry

The chief industries of the Federated Malay States are the cultivation of rubber, which has supplanted in importance the less profitable production of rice, pepper, sugar, coffee, and other commodities to which the soil and climate are well adapted; the mining of tin ore, and to a lesser degree of gold, tungsten, and coal; the cultivation of valuable woods, including the cocoa palm, of which the by-product copra is exported in large quantities.

Revenues from lands increased \$132,041 during the year 1917.

Area of land estimated to be in occupation on January 1, 1918:

States	Building and Agriculture	Mining	Total
Perak.....	Acres 785,390	Acres 129,747	Acres 915,137
Selangor.....	587,531	83,887	671,418
Negri Sembilan.....	409,085	18,022	427,107
Pahang.....	206,082	49,838	255,920
Total.....	1,988,088	261,494	2,249,582

The total area owned by rubber estates exceeding 100 acres in area amounted, in 1918, to 1,044,839 acres, of which 612,286 acres were planted with rubber alone, and 408,574 acres were bearing. The Malay States are separated only by the narrow Johore Straits from Singapore, which has recently become the most important rubber market in the world, and the rubber export from the Federated Malay States increased 17,067 tons in 1917.

The output of tin has been on the decline since 1913, probably because increased costs due to war conditions have greatly reduced the margin of profit, and have consequently discouraged fresh ventures. It is estimated that about 71 per cent of the tin produced in the Federated Malay States comes from Chinese owned or Chinese managed mines.

Other minerals produced in 1917, were gold, 18,154 ounces, valued at \$342,364; wolfram, 942,571 pounds; and scheelite, 759,696, pounds. The coal output in 1917 was 155,279 tons.

The copra industry has suffered because of difficulty experienced in shipping the product, and a large number of cocoanut trees were being cut down with a view to planting rubber until recent legislation put an end to the practice. The Government has purchased the cocoanut estate of a liquidated company for experimental purposes, and has promised assistance in extending both the oil expressing and copra industries. Measures have been taken to prevent the wastage of all timber lands, and an area of 333.4 square miles has been added to the forest reserves, the total now being 2,241 square miles or 8.1 per cent of the entire area of the Federated Malay States.

Railways, Telegraphs, Telephones, Post Offices: There are 930 miles of open line on the Federated Malay States Railway, with 205 stations. Telegraph and telephone lines have a total mileage of 2,276 miles, with 11,211 miles of wire. In 1917 there were 92 post offices.

Money, Weights and Measures: As in Straits Settlements.

Language: English.

Shipping Routes:

Shipments to the Federated Malay States are ordinarily made via the Straits Settlements ports of Singapore or Penang. See under Straits Settlements.

Customs Tariff: The only import duties are those levied upon liquors, tobacco and petroleum.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England States, \$0.94 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Thirty days.

Parcels Post:

Goods can be sent by parcel post to the Malay States via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

THE MALAY STATES NOT IN FEDERATION

These states are five in number as follows: Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu.

JOHORE

Johore has an area of 7,500 square miles and a population, 1911, of 180,417, of whom 102,219 are Malays, 63,405 Chinese, and 5,659 natives of India. The state lies at the extreme southern end of the Malay Peninsula.

Commerce

Imports, 1917: \$9,744,274. Foodstuffs, drinks, and narcotics, \$5,846,570; raw materials, \$1,149,234; manufactured articles \$2,282,990; coin and bullion, \$125,041.

Exports, 1917: \$27,630,568, rubber, \$21,213,362; gambier, \$829,808; pepper, \$369,936 copra, \$1,045,184; arecanuts, \$784,560; tin, \$2,331,392.

There are 376 miles of road.

KEDAH

Situated on the west coast of the peninsula, north of Province Wellesley and Perak, has an area of 3,000 square miles, and a population 1911, of 245,986, of whom 195,411 are Malays, 33,746 Chinese, 8,135 Siamese, and 6,074 Indians. The principal product of Northern Kedah is rice, and of Southern Kedah rubber, cocoanuts, and tapioca is cultivated on large estates. The territory is in daily communication with Penang.

Highways, Railways and Telegraphs

There are 210 miles of macadamized roads and an excellent telephone system. The territory is connected by railway with the Federated Malay States and Siam.

PERLIS

Situated on the west coast of the Peninsula, north of Kedah. Has an estimated area of 316 square miles, and a population 1911, of 32,746, of whom 29,497 were Malays, 1,627 Chinese, 1,338 Siamese. The principal agricultural product is rice. Rubber production in 1918, amounted to 25,342 pounds, and cocoanuts are grown. There were 7,800 head of cattle in 1915. In 1918, 154 tons of tin were mined, and there are extensive guano deposits. There are 14 miles of macadam, 20 miles of gravel, and 14 miles of earth road.

KELANTAN

Lies on the east coast of the Peninsula and has an estimated area of 5,870 square miles. Population 1911, 286,751, of whom 5,355 were Siamese and 9,844 Chinese. The capital is Kota Bahru with a population of 12,000.

Commerce

In 1917, total exports, \$2,548,297; total imports, \$1,229,975 (1916, \$1,860,613 and \$1,045,212 respectively). Chief exports, 1917: Cattle, sheep and goats, \$83,689; betel-nuts, \$93,471; fish, \$74,481; copra, \$201,593; Para rubber, \$2,015,837.

Chief imports, 1917: Opium, \$29,912; cattle, \$15,148; fish, \$14,636; rice, \$60,363; wheat and flour, \$23,552; milk, \$18,947; sugar, \$41,540; tobacco, \$77,961; salt, \$16,106; gambier, \$21,650; petroleum, \$16,168; cotton goods, \$232,230; silk goods, \$21,090; timber, \$12,394; cement, \$16,975; machinery and metal goods, \$93,983.

Production and Industry

The principal industry is agriculture and the cultivated area comprises about 236,000 acres. Principal products are rice, grown on 104,200 acres; coconuts, on 36,900 acres; rubber, on 70,850 acres; betel-nuts, resin, rattan, bamboo, tapioca, sugar cane, corn, and gharu. A large part of the state is covered with jungle containing much valuable timber. There are 120,000 head of cattle, and 25,000 head of Buffalo. Sheep, goats, and poultry are raised. The mineral resources of the country, which are almost entirely in British hands, but as yet largely unworked, comprise gold, pyrites, tin, and galena.

The principal manufacturing industries are silk-weaving, boat building, and brick-making. Roads have not been developed to any extent. There is a bi-weekly boat and rail service between Tumpat and Kuala Lebir, about 60 miles up the river. The capital has direct telegraphic communication with Penang, and Bangkok, and has telephone service. There are 4 post offices.

TRENGGANU

Lies on the east coast of the Peninsula between Pehang and Kelantan. Area is estimated at 6,000 square miles. Population 1911, 154,037. Capital and principal town Kuala Trengganu, with a population of about 14,000.

Commerce

The total imports and total exports in 1917 were each about \$1,400,000. Chief exports, 1917: dried fish, \$427,731; tin ore, \$261,770; padi, \$83,515; copra, \$52,460; black pepper, \$136,469; wolfram ore, \$151,327. Chief imports: rice, \$153,941; cotton piece goods, \$122,744; raw silk \$22,380; tobacco, \$39,191; petroleum, \$34,594; sugar, \$21,774.

Production and Industry

The industries of the country, and its character are similar to those of Kelantan. The capital has telephone service, but there are no railways, telegraphs or trunk roads in the state. Communication with the interior is by means of river boats and good native paths. Passenger service along the coast of the state is maintained by means of native built motor boats. There is regular steamer connection with Singapore and Bangkok.

OMAN

An independent state in southeastern Arabia; its independence is guaranteed by Great Britain and France. Its area is estimated at about 82,000 square miles, population at about 500,000, principally Arabs. The capital is Muscat, which, with the adjacent town of Muttrak, has an estimated population of 24,000. Commerce is mostly by sea and statistics are given only for the ports of Muscat and Matrak, but protected caravans carry on trade with the interior, which since 1913 has been in a state of political upheaval. Agriculture is primitive. Camels are bred. Mineral resources are said to be extensive, though undeveloped.

Commerce

Total exports 1917-1918, \$764,308; chiefly dates, \$355,018; fruit, \$9,217; fish, \$12,548; limes, \$4,629; cotton goods, \$15,395; hides and skins, \$2,357. Total imports for 1917-1918, \$741,120; chiefly rice, \$262,647; coffee, \$63,578; sugar, \$39,913; piece goods, \$233,579; silk and silk goods, \$6,480; twist and yarn, \$19,633; wheat and other grain, \$49,442.

Trade is principally in the hands of British Indians and chiefly with that country. The import duties are 5 per cent *ad valorem*. There is a mail boat weekly to and from Bombay, and there is cable connection with the Indo-European telegraph system. The common medium of exchange is the Maria Theresa dollar, although on the coast the rupee circulates. The weights in use are: 1 Kujas—the weight of 6 dollars or 5.9375 oz. 24 Kujas = 1 Maskat Maund; 10 Maunds = 1 Farasala; 200 Maunds = 2 Bahar. Rice is sold by the bag; other cereals by the following measures: 40 Palis = 1 Farrah; 20 Farrahs = 1 Khandi.

PERSIA

Area and Population

A large country in Asia, bounded by the Caspian Sea, Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea. It has an area of about 628,000 square miles, and is about 900 miles in length from east to west, and about 700 from north to south.

The population is estimated at 9,500,000. The principal cities are Teheran, the capital, (population about 290,000), Tabriz 200,000, Ispahan 80,000, Meshed and Kerman 60,000, Barfurush and Shiraz 50,000, Yezl 45,000 and Hamadam 30,000 to 40,000. The principal ports are Bushire, Bender Abbas and Mommerah on the Persian Gulf, and Astara, Bender-guez, Enzeli and Mechedissar on the Caspian Sea.

Commerce

Trade of the United States with Persia. (Statistics are for fiscal years ending June 30).

	1913	1914	1915	1916
Exports to.....	\$2,120	\$2,343	\$1,352,279	\$13,495
Imports from.....	1,970,474	1,948,038	641,081	583,456

	1917	1918	1919	Calendar Year 1919
Exports to.....	\$419,530	\$119,714	\$644,960	\$908,594
Imports from.....	1,027,659	888,084	447,675	1,453,152

Total foreign trade for six years:

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
1911-12.....	\$55,424,261	\$40,900,272	1914-15.....	\$40,445,065	\$32,080,665
1912-13.....	55,168,348	42,411,591	1915-16.....	37,592,100	30,547,900
1913-14.....	57,045,836	40,279,645	1916-17.....	70,723,206	62,018,460

Imports by commodities for three years:

Commodities	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Cottons.....	\$11,360,000	\$11,120,000	\$15,069,600
Sugar.....	10,176,800	9,980,400	6,552,640
Tea.....	1,852,720	2,743,360	1,851,280
Gold and silver bars.....	1,816,320	726,720	1,520,880
Gold and silver coin.....	313,520	270,240	928,640
Petroleum.....	1,042,880	859,520	1,047,680
Yarn.....	841,760	801,520	531,200
Flour.....	712,400	370,640	1,484,080
Woolens.....	693,760	138,480	221,840
Indigo and cochineal.....	89,280	19,520	325,760
Haberdashery.....	592,000	334,640	419,040
Rice.....	561,680	626,880	876,240
Spices.....	262,800	236,240	164,240
Wool.....	107,200	145,920	149,520
Animals.....	215,520	118,400	230,640
Silk goods.....	299,680	104,880	92,720
Tin, zinc and lead.....	133,280	38,560	64,800
Tobacco.....	225,120	168,000	302,000
Copper and nickel.....	239,280	27,600	227,120
Iron and steel.....	399,680	62,320	1,040,320
Iron and steel, manufactured.....	836,560	1,947,120	300,720
Timber.....	304,160	377,040	66,800
Silkworm eggs.....	230,720	92,960	

Exports by commodities for three years:

Commodities	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Fruits.....	\$4,131,600	\$5,730,800	\$7,234,080
Carpets.....	2,060,960	1,036,320	1,077,680
Cotton.....	5,878,720	5,711,120	4,278,000
Fish.....	604,000	6,249,280	789,600
Rice.....	1,710,000	4,942,240	5,041,360
Gold and silver coins.....	1,082,400	403,920	174,880
Gums.....	452,800	599,760	697,280
Opium.....	3,315,680	3,338,560	3,327,760
Cocoons.....	976,560	1,269,360	1,543,200
Wool.....	522,000	273,440	167,360
Skins.....	588,320	828,640	701,680
Animals.....	775,840	379,920	1,330,480
Silk stuff.....	261,200	309,840	240,320
Cottons.....	196,480	177,280	167,280
Hides.....	1,031,760	524,480	416,720
Silk.....	86,320	44,480	48,080
Wheat and barley.....	592,720	388,240	215,520
Pearls and other precious stones.....	29,760		70,960
Drugs.....	178,960	222,720	192,080
Timber.....	142,720	65,760	55,360
Tobacco.....	79,200	141,920	428,480
Petroleum.....		1,740,640	5,339,200

Foreign trade by principal countries of origin and destination for 3 years:

From or To	Imports			Exports		
	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Afghanistan.....	\$273,132	\$242,173	\$806,743	\$240,327	\$138,072	\$234,290
Germany.....	1,441,476	32,562	206,200	114,235	9,379	
Austria-Hungary.....	308,775	17,010	62,888	43,035	1,944	
Belgium.....	626,940	26,001	190,716	18,720		
China.....	28,042	546,750	488,624	1,944	6,609	2,430
Egypt.....	772	12,150	512,467	434,187	648,848	3,347,266
United States.....	34,992	23,376	41,018	357,453	683,656	1,360,576
British Empire.....	11,994,480	13,714,774	32,807,143	7,154,080	6,179,149	12,460,165
France and colonies.....	899,100	24,931	273,073	90,882	41,310	2,201
Italy.....	320,819	65,551	27,138	12,490	115,911	
Netherlands and colonies.....	38,952	51,030	563,760	139,482	24	
Russia.....	22,557,007	21,607,074	32,506,596	21,259,584	21,640,802	42,800,829
Switzerland.....	47,239	2,575	20,572	1,944		
Turkey.....	1,545,323	757,270	1,321,108	1,735,020	717,336	978,089
Muscat.....	25,029	275,562	16,169	22,958	171,072	9,720
Oman.....	129,674	131,220	763,839	451,008	327,517	837,198

Russia formerly controlled about 64 per cent of the trade of Persia, and the British Empire about 30 per cent. It is probable that Great Britain will, in the future, control the greater part of Persia's foreign trade as a result of diplomatic advantages recently acquired by treaty.

Production and Industry

The principal products of Persia are wheat, barley, rice, fruits, gums, especially gum tragacanth, wool, cotton, silk and pearl. The opium industry is extensive. The best wool is that produced in Khorassan. Persian rugs and carpets, all of which are hand made, are an important article of export, especially to the United States. The centers of this industry are at Tabriz, Nermay, Hamad, Teheran, and Sultanabad.

The mineral deposits of Persia are of great importance, especially the petroleum fields. Iron, lead and copper are produced in the province of Azerbaijan; lead is also found near Khalkal. Coal is produced near Tabriz. Extensive deposits of copper and iron are found

in the Elburz range; turquoise, copper, coal and salt are mined in Khorassan, and copper, lead, turquoise, iron, nickel, manganese, borax and marble are mined in Kerman. Along the southern coast line on the Persian gulf, naphtha, salt and iron ochre are mined. Manufacturing is negligible with the exception of the rug-making industry.

The present production of gasoline by the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. reaches 150,000 tons per annum, but, ultimately, when certain extensions have been completed, it is estimated that it will amount to 600,000 or 700,000 tons annually.

It is now stated that the oil fields that are being developed and tested by the producing companies of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. are among the most extensive and prolific in the world. Were refineries existing to deal with the oil, the field from which crude is now being obtained would produce about 4,000,000 tons annually. Most of the wells, however, have to be kept shut down for want of facilities to deal with the crude. Some idea of the richness of this field is given by the statement that the present obtainable production exceeds that of the whole of the Rumanian and Galician oil fields before the war.

The capital of the company amounts to \$29,199,000 of which \$9,733,000 consists of debenture stock and the remainder of preference and ordinary shares. Of this total capital, \$10,706,300 is held by the British Government, that sum representing the amount the Government in 1914 agreed to provide.

The company now owns 22 vessels of a total dead-weight capacity of 130,915 tons, including the nine tankers of the Petroleum Steamship Co. that were recently purchased. In addition there are nine other tankers of 74,500 tons dead-weight capacity, which are being managed, thus providing a total fleet of 31 vessels of 205,415 tons.

Communications:

There are six miles of railway extending from Teheran to Shah-Abdul-azim, and a railway from Julfo, on the Russian frontier, to Tabriz. There is a system of telegraphs with 6,312 miles of line and 131 stations, a large part of which is worked by the British government. There are 218 post offices. Transportation is principally by cart and by camel, the latter, however, being used only from March to November.

Money, Weights and Measures:

Persia has nominally a double monetary standard, but actually the finances of the country are on a silver basis. The unit is the *kran* of 20 *shahis*, with an approximate normal value of \$0.08 U. S. currency. Silver coins are 5, 2, and 1 *krans*; 10, 5 and 3 *shahis*. Nickel 2 and 1 *shahi* pieces are also coined. Gold coins are the *ashrafi* (10 *krans*) *penj hazari* (5 *krans*) and *dohazari* (2 *krans*). Gold coins are used as commodity only, and while the gold *kran* is supposed to be double the value of the silver *kran*, the value of both fluctuate constantly. Accounts are reckoned in *dinars*, an imaginary coin which equals one thousandth of a silver *kran*. The Imperial Bank of Persia at Teheran and the Banque d'Escompte (affiliated with the Russian State Bank), are the principal banks.

The unit of weight is the *batman*, equivalent to 6.54 pounds avoirdupois; the unit of measure is the *zar*, which varies, according to locality from 41 to 44 inches.

Languages:

French, German or English should be employed in correspondence with Persia, according to the nationality of the firm addressed.

Consular Representatives:

United States consular officials are stationed at Tabriz and Teheran. Persian consular officials are stationed at San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Jersey City-Hoboken, New York City, Philadelphia.

Shipping routes:

There are no direct shipping routes to Persian ports from New York, and goods are ordinarily shipped via Aden, or via English or Italian ports.

Customs Tariff:

Both *ad valorem* duties, usually either 5 or 10 per cent., and specific duties are levied by the Persian customs tariff.

Consular regulations:

No consular documents required. No restrictions as to marks, weights, etc.

Cable rates: To Bushire via Azores-Malta-Fao, \$0.74 per word; via Azores-Bombay, \$1.03 per word; to Bender Abbas via Malta, \$0.86 per word; via Bombay, \$0.92 per word, from New York or New England States.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: To Bender Abbas, via Brindisi, 33 days; to Bushire, via Brindisi 31 days.

Parcels Post:

Goods can be sent by parcel post to Persia via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

Money orders: Issued (for certain post-offices only).

International reply coupons: Not issued.

SIAM

(See Map, page 644)

A country in Asia bounded by French Indo-China, Burma, and the South China Sea. It has an area of 195,000 square miles, being thus about as large as Arizona and Utah together, and a population (1915-16) of 8,819,868.

The climate is tropical, and the most suitable time for travel is during the dry season from November to January. The rainiest and hottest months are April, July and August.

The principal commercial center is the city of Bangkok, the capital, which has a population of 628,675 inhabitants of whom about 200,000 are Chinese. Bangkok may be reached by either steamer or railroad from Singapore, or by coastal steamer from the ports of French Indo-China. The bar at the mouth of the Manam river prevents vessels of more than 13 feet draught from ascending to Bangkok, and cargo must therefore be transferred.

Although the language of the country is Siamese, English is understood and spoken.

The trade of Siam is largely in the hands of foreigners, and the wholesale importers are of various nationalities, including British, Dutch, French, and Italian. There are some Siamese firms of growing importance who are able to make direct importations.

Area and Population

The area of Siam is estimated as 195,000 square miles. According to the official figures for 1915-16 the total population of the country was 8,819,686, distributed among eighteen monthons, or departments (the figures for Bangkok are for 1910):

Department	Population (1915-16)	Department	Population (1915-16)
Krung Teb (Bangkok).....	941,526	Pisanulok.....	274,625
Krung Kao.....	650,355	Bayab.....	1,277,105
Chantaburi.....	143,910	Petchabun.....	79,719
Surat.....	176,791	Puket.....	233,052
Nakorn Chaisri.....	306,007	Rajaburi.....	414,654
Nakorn Rachasima.....	550,196	Roi Et.....	645,665
Nakorn Sawan.....	315,816	Ubon Rajatani.....	901,341
Nakorn Sritamarat.....	502,343	Udon.....	756,484
Patani.....	294,806		
Prachinburi.....	355,291	Total.....	8,819,686

Commerce

Trade of the United States with Siam. (Statistics are for fiscal years ending June 30.)

	1913	1914	1915	1916
Exports to.....	\$485,058	\$836,870	\$619,707	\$774,956
Imports from.....	116,565	146,545	242,391	237,250

	1917	1918	1919	Calendar Year 1919
Exports to.....	\$1,128,872	\$1,148,484	\$2,113,851	\$1,937,977
Imports from.....	109,442	156,981	173,231	223,827

Foreign trade of Siam (sea-borne, through Bangkok) for 3 years by principal countries of origin and destination:

Countries	Imports from			Exports to		
	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
United States.....	\$1,066,171	\$1,627,166	\$1,775,529	\$55,450	\$112,576	\$148,819
Australia.....	68,357	64,600	102,787	807	2,859	10,640
Austria-Hungary.....	169,696	410	2,234	609,421		
Belgium.....	608,112	14,299	5,643	825,779		
China.....	3,250,684	3,171,990	3,158,422	128,228	206,663	363,437
Cochin China.....	311,838	257,016	382,590	40,609	113,960	191,028
Denmark.....	219,953	161,145	47,107	61,123	325,795	90,259
Dutch Possessions.....	997,868	1,279,066	1,568,982	444,758	747,176	1,317,620
France.....	565,428	263,008	208,108	155,604	11,024	4,007
Germany.....	2,458,889	15,021		2,747,266		
Hongkong.....	5,375,366	5,974,474	6,455,514	13,771,592	14,749,479	14,808,298
India.....	3,451,617	4,068,127	5,760,893	725,451	1,078,128	1,643,665
Italy.....	304,055	185,941	56,549	176,130	1,628	
Japan.....	777,339	2,160,180	2,767,872	220,067	101,076	202,262
Netherlands.....	523,033	401,183	271,895	3,080,019	195	
Russia.....	9,104	1,536	20	3,959		4,336
Singapore.....	5,741,655	5,641,894	6,126,836	16,530,756	24,704,977	24,672,336
Switzerland.....	237,029	107,118	98,078	2,901		
United Kingdom.....	7,238,206	6,795,373	6,836,864	2,151,860	2,000,001	1,766,756
All other countries.....	218,070	312,940	342,807	1,015,713	793,300	580,765
Total.....	\$33,591,870	\$32,502,487	\$35,918,730	\$42,742,523	\$44,948,997	\$45,804,168

Foreign trade of Siam by principal classes for five years:

Classes—Imports	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
General merchandise.....	\$24,879,224	\$24,737,360	\$29,345,151	\$31,745,423	\$34,768,400
Alcoholic liquors.....	602,736	690,731	837,874	794,729	592,860
Opium.....	1,089,684	1,118,340	1,025,649	2,013,424	1,108,556
Gold leaf.....	1,126,595	773,485	1,062,825	1,265,280	1,631,515
Treasure.....	1,358,344	596,602	230,988	99,874	42,678
Total.....	29,036,583	27,916,518	32,502,487	35,918,730	38,144,009

Exports	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Rice.....	31,578,232	32,449,847	36,987,188	36,208,814	48,875,662
Teak.....	1,866,450	1,817,391	1,379,174	2,037,356	2,071,041
Other goods.....	3,388,654	3,952,143	5,187,740	5,820,338	6,764,399
Re-exports.....	523,190	709,220	772,613	1,089,329	1,555,964
Treasure.....	251,504	282,227	122,282	648,531	384,563
Total.....	37,608,030	39,240,828	44,948,997	45,801,168	59,951,629

Value of principal imports for three years:

Articles	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
Ammunition and explosives.....	\$45,642	\$45,537	\$34,685
Arms.....	19,007	857	2,529
Art works.....	58,436	819	29,660
Belting, machine.....	35,128	66,472	97,494
Bicycles and parts.....	64,494	39,473	33,213
Biscuits.....	121,967	108,639	21,882
Brass manufactures.....	284,124	192,881	182,943
Carriages, etc.....	6,167	15,026	9,705
Cement.....	259,895	84,447	92,847
Chemicals and medicines.....	487,513	648,520	654,179
China and earthenware.....	457,016	432,241	339,329

Continued on page 504

Table Continued:

Articles	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
Clocks and watches, etc.	\$77,117	\$81,976	\$56,870
Clothing, articles of.	72,000	112,349	103,568
Coal and coke.	158,606	367,937	545,673
Copper and copperware.	68,599	39,043	49,708
Cordage, twine, etc.	140,119	193,312	281,122
Cotton goods.	6,752,886	6,508,545	8,979,420
Cutlery (except tools).	79,576	57,253	96,489
Dyestuffs.	70,936	87,360	59,026
Electrical goods and apparatus.	415,851	316,348	307,371
Embroideries, lace, etc.	207,122	160,775	112,389
Enamelware.	164,075	116,260	75,561
Fish:			
Canned.	119,057	59,148	18,800
All other.	261,738	302,896	351,800
Flour.	196,866	212,307	284,552
Glass and crystalware.	190,303	220,921	194,356
Gold leaf.	1,528,352	1,062,825	1,265,280
Gunny bags.	1,711,124	1,983,013	2,304,389
Hats and caps.	255,555	235,748	243,070
Hemp manufactures, other than cordage.	122,479	67,410	68,340
Iron and steel manufactures:			
Bars, section, etc.	194,861	341,133	241,979
Galvanized sheets, plain or corrugated.	306,373	341,957	38,589
Iron or steel sheets and plates.	33,169	62,407	86,774
Machinery:			
Marine.	110,801	78,733	37,404
Milling.	89,788	2,810	3,093
Other, and parts.	554,022	439,978	242,723
Nails, rivets, etc.	113,384	69,137	11,411
Railway material.	590,464	137,183	24,964
Railway cars, trucks, etc.	84,873	192,487	197,579
Wire, and manufactures of.	37,430	183,750	371,923
Other.	503,963	390,620	
Jewelry:			
Gold and silverware (including plated ware).	215,952	168,246	46,576
Precious stones:			
Set.	37,770	40,344	38,998
Unset.	303,411	228,982	70,542
Leather manufactures:	145,999	140,250	63,687
Boots and shoes.	55,823	58,148	49,316
Other.	181,099	258,310	235,981
Matches.	306,627	561,064	501,124
Matting and rattan goods.	426,922	421,655	460,812
Meat, preserved.	518,373	52,125	37,138
Milk, canned.	128,302	118,342	148,974
Motor cars and parts.	244,639	214,692	152,523
Motorcycles.	9,640	7,905	19,364
Musical instruments.	31,489	25,164	19,505
Oils:			
Mineral.	874,123	1,312,289	1,581,004
Lubricating.	467,563	100,753	116,063
Oilcloth, etc.	41,379	32,270	20,807
Opium.	827,530	1,025,649	2,013,424
Painter's colors.	127,306	211,762	141,437
Paper and manufactures of, books, etc.	424,306	603,451	557,536
Perfumery and cosmetics.	188,695	201,959	177,910
Rubber goods.	119,508	165,081	166,800
Silk and manufactures:			
Piece goods.	1,251,204	1,115,124	1,020,567
Raw.	60,511	45,702	109,371
Other.	107,302	120,169	103,371
Soap.	110,456	158,269	227,400
Spices and condiments.	203,866	238,605	170,056
Sporting goods and games.	24,437	92,723	100,591
Stationery other than paper.	66,360	100,295	91,411
Sugar and molasses.	1,280,392	1,203,429	1,150,068
Tea.	297,760	295,071	315,478
Tiles.	39,288	29,535	22,091
Tobacco and manufactures.	928,077	829,098	861,655
Treasure, gold coin, etc.	1,122,482	230,988	99,874
Umbrellas.	188,365	150,725	139,623
Varnish.	14,914	15,599	22,244
Vegetables, dried.	338,538	414,843	431,237
Wax.	54,134	40,415	68,964
Wine, beer, spirits, etc.	714,234	837,874	794,739

Continued on page 505

Table Continued:

Articles	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
Wood and manufactures:	\$3862,823	\$255,751	\$176,454
Planks, etc.	125,495	49,721	22,460
Furniture.	41,659	59,702	62,889
Other manufactures.	150,872	129,336	142,492
Woolen goods.	388,543	306,960	604,409
Yarn, cotton:			
White.	130,298	61,595	89,767
Colored:	359,802	262,185	566,338
Turkey red.	60,103	32,830	37,333
Other.	2,772,616	3,693,833	4,651,579
Zinc and manufactures.			
All other articles.	\$33,591,870	\$32,502,487	\$35,918,730
Total.			

Value of principal exports:

Articles	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
Armadillo skins.	\$11,315	\$12,066	\$11,605
Bones.	5,901	8,990	6,648
Cardamoms.	44,128	82,462	73,988
Copra.	2,668	581	352
Cotton.	116,283	32,589	31,342
Damar.	2,889	15,718	5,077
Fish.	666,173	557,530	426,343
Gamboge.	13,147	38,210	81,172
Gum benzoin.	11,888	1,687	3,857
Hides and skins.	908,617	990,979	915,123
Horns.	56,670	31,738	22,990
Lac, stick or crude.	173,907	273,161	171,105
Mussels.	313,378	177,006	229,916
Pepper.	318,704	221,677	368,610
Precious stones (including re-export).	177,139	218,265	185,651
Rice and paddy.	36,518,687	36,987,188	36,208,513
Rubber.	33,431	12,671	13,223
Salt.	43,253	85,065	118,228
Silk and manufactures:			
Piece goods.	345,102	439,422	557,189
Raw.	130,688	211,212	225,154
Wolfram (tungsten) ore.	395	59,961	16,487
Wood:			
Teak.	1,952,216	1,879,174	2,037,356
Agila and others.	278,313	539,505	490,973
All other articles.	517,631	2,103,793	3,602,961
Total.	\$42,742,523	\$44,948,997	\$45,804,168

Imports of foodstuffs for three years:

Articles	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
Biscuits.	\$535,296	\$327,872	\$57,402
Butter.	41,469	36,454	42,644
Cereals.	167,426	129,212	150,655
Cheese.	11,893	6,639	5,029
Fish:			
Sardines, canned.	96,581	33,675	6,314
Salmon, canned.	481,756	162,629	8,570
Flour.	3,950,186	2,833,248	3,074,921
Meat, preserved.	88,947	73,770	48,627
Milk, canned.	908,892	524,510	429,292
Molasses.	6,384,051	10,007,074	9,658,430
Spices and condiments.	3,498,315	3,725,584	2,692,387
Sugar.	20,545,101	10,595,230	13,922,429
Tea.	619,454	648,038	597,776
Vegetables, dried.	4,981,767	5,186,444	4,247,574

Exports of foodstuffs for three years, in tons:

Articles	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18
Cardamoms.....tons	136	183	120
Copra.....tons	41	13	9
Fish.....tons	15,262	12,880	13,268
Mussels, dried.....tons	2,169	1,765	2,226
Pepper.....tons	1,284	976	1,619
Rice and paddy.....tons	1,314,858	1,318,966	1,249,276

Production and Industry

The principal agricultural product of the country is rice, the total crop in 1915-16 being reported as 5,180,600 tons. Much land has been reclaimed by irrigation. The total yield of paddy in 1915-16 was 4,468,905 short tons; the exports to foreign countries in 1917-18 amounted to 1,249,676 tons, a decrease of 69,296 tons from the previous year. There are in Siam, principally at Bangkok, 66 large rice mills, of which 10 are Siamese, 13 owned in the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong and 43 owned by Chinese. Domestic animals were reported in 1916 as totalling 4,567,527, and as consisting of 2,336,936 head of cattle, 105,678 horses and ponies, 2,120,180 buffaloes and 5,333 elephants.

Other important products are hides, gamboge, pepper and salt, dried fish, lac, cattle, and sesame. Hemp, tobacco and cotton are grown for local consumption. The forests of northern Siam are valuable for their product of teak, cedar, rosewood, and yang. Exports of teak from Bangkok were in 1918, 30,141 tons (47,336 tons in 1917) valued at \$1,636,315 (\$2,074,594) in 1917. The logs are floated down the river to Bangkok during the rainy season, and those cut on the Burma border are floated to Moulmein. The normal float to Bangkok is 100,000 logs; to Moulmein, 20,000.

There are five European and two or more Chinese concerns now operating teak concessions. At the Bangkok mills it is generally customary to cut all the best logs into squares, while defective logs are sawed into planks. The average cubic contents of each square is given as 40 cubic feet. Squares of an average length of 26 feet are usually classified as long, those from 15 to 22 feet as short. Rubber is beginning to be developed.

Siam's mineral resources include tin, tungsten, wolfram, coal, iron, zinc, manganese and antimony. Mining is extensively carried on on the island of Puket, and at Renong on the mainland, in the northern part of the province of Puket; Australian interests are prominent in the development of tin mines.

While the cessation of the war seriously affected the output of tungsten in the Siamese Malays, there has, on the other hand, been no diminution in the production of tin ore. The estimated monthly output of this ore is about 1,000 tons. This amount is likely to be largely exceeded within the next few years, owing to the fact that a number of foreign firms are now actively investigating the mineral-bearing areas throughout the entire peninsula, and are arranging for workings according to modern methods. At present about 50 per cent of the ore is produced in Chinese owned mines and by Chinese methods. According to official statistics the metallic tin production for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, totaled 153,782 piculs (9,153.6 long tons), which is a record figure; of this amount 51,343 piculs (3,056.1 long tons) were obtained by dredging, and 102,439 piculs (6,097.5 long tons) by other methods, as compared with a total of 147,259 piculs (8,765.3 long tons), in 1917, and 151,175 piculs (8,998.4 long tons), in 1916. About 20 dredges are now in operation on the peninsula, one working on the east coast and the others on the west coast. The metallic tin content of the Siamese ore is about 70 per cent. The principal buyers of Siamese-tin ore are the Straits Trading Co. and the Eastern Smelting Co., their smelting works being located in Singapore and Penang.

The Siamese Government collects a royalty on tin and tin ore amounting to about 25 per cent of the market price of metallic tin in Singapore, the fluctuations in value at the latter place being adjusted and the rate reckoned according to a "royalty scale" published in the Siamese Government Gazette from time to time. While the actual percentage of metallic tin in the ore can not be ascertained, the Government, for revenue collecting purposes, estimates the tin ore which is exported from the east coast of Siamese Malaya to contain 65 per cent, and that from the west coast 70 per cent metallic tin.

Of the total output of tin in 1917-1918, from Siamese Malaya, amounting to 153,782 piculs (9,153.6 long tons), 131,999 piculs (7,857.1 long tons), were recovered in the district of Puket, 13,520 piculs (804.7 long tons), in Patani, 5,899 piculs (351.1 long tons), in Nakon Sritamarat, and 2,364 piculs (140.7 long tons), in Surat.

Output of metallic tin in Siamese Malaya for 11 years ended March 31, 1918:

Fiscal year	Tin from dredging		Tin obtained by other methods		Total tin output from all sources	
	Piculs	Long Tons	Piculs	Long Tons	Piculs	Long Tons
1907-8.....	467	27.8	71,971	4,283.9	72,438	4,311.7
1908-9.....	2,428	144.5	77,659	4,822.5	80,087	4,767.0
1909-10.....	7,372	438.8	71,911	4,280.4	79,283	4,719.2
1910-11.....	11,451	681.6	70,804	4,214.5	82,255	4,896.1
1911-12.....	23,317	1,387.9	76,310	4,542.2	99,627	5,930.1
1912-13.....	32,946	1,961.0	77,678	4,623.6	110,624	6,584.6
1913-14.....	30,026	1,787.2	83,336	4,960.4	113,362	6,747.6
1914-15.....	29,686	1,767.0	81,045	4,824.1	110,731	6,591.1
1915-16.....	46,829	2,787.4	104,346	6,211.0	151,175	8,998.4
1916-17.....	47,298	2,815.3	99,961	5,950.0	147,259	8,765.3
1917-18.....	51,343	3,056.1	102,439	6,097.5	153,782	9,153.6

It is believed that there are yet great possibilities for mining developments in Siam. Hitherto, because of lack of adequate facilities for transportation, it has been the mineral bearing areas situated near the centers of population that have been exploited, while the vast mountain ranges and slopes on the Burma-Siam frontiers have been neglected. Further extension of the Siamese-Malayan system of railways by branch lines into these unprospected regions offers fair chances for advancing the Kingdom's fame as a mining center, especially for tin and tungsten, and possibly for molybdenum.

Railways, Telegraphs, Telephones, Post Offices:

Railway mileage, 1917, 1,227. Length of telegraph lines, 4,551 miles of wire, 6,147 miles; number of offices, 78. There were two telephone exchanges with 794 instruments; there are two wireless stations. Post offices number 285, of which four do a foreign money order business.

Money, Weights and Measures:

Siam is nominally on a gold basis. The unit of currency is the silver tical, worth approximately \$0.36 United States currency. Silver coins are 2 salung equal to half a tical (worth about \$0.18 United States currency), and one salung (worth about \$0.09 United States currency). Nickel coins are the 10 santang, equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ tical and 5 santang. Bronze coin, one santang. Currency notes are issued by the government for 5, 10, 20, 100, and 1,000 ticals.

The principal measure of weight is the tical, equal to 0.525 ounces; 4 ticals are equal to 1 tamlung (2.1 ounces); 20 tamlungs are equal to 1 chang (or catty), (2.675 pounds). The principal measures of length are the niu, equal to 0.83 inch; 12 niu, equal to 1 keup (10 inches); 2 keup equal 1 sok (20 inches); 4 sok equal 1 wah (80 inches); 20 wah equal 1 sen (133 feet) and 400 sen equal to 1 yote.

Language:

The language of the country is Siamese, but English is used for foreign trade correspondence.

Local Advertising Media:

The press of Siam is centered at Bangkok. Principal dailies are printed in the English language, but there are several good Siamese and Chinese papers.

Consular Representatives:

United States has a vice-consul at Bangkok.

Siam has consuls in San Francisco, Chicago, and New York City.

Shipping Routes:

There are no direct steamers with regular sailings for Bangkok, goods being ordinarily shipped via Singapore, or Hong Kong. See under Straits Settlements.

Customs Tariff:

The duty on all merchandise imported into Siam in vessels belonging to foreign nations is 3 per cent *ad valorem*. There is no discrimination in favor of the products of any nation.

Consular Regulations:

No consular documents are required. Invoices must specify numbers, quantity, net weight and value.

Transshipment permits must be obtained from the Government of the Straits Settlements at Singapore for motor cars and accessories exported via Singapore.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England States, \$0.94 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Via London, forty days.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to Siam. Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Parcels can be prepaid only as far as Hong Kong. To cover cost of transmission from Hongkong to Bangkok the recipient must pay 95 stangs (about 35 cents gold) for each parcel.

Money Orders: Issued to Bangkok and Chiengnai.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

SIBERIA

(See Under Russia in Europe)

SIKKIM

An Indian state in the Himalaya Mountains south of Thibet, with an area of 2,818 square miles and a population (1911) of 87,920. It is a protectorate of Great Britain. The principal towns are Gangtok, Rhenock, Pakyong and Rongo. The principal products are rice, maize, oranges, apples and wool. Some copper mines are developed.

Sikkim is important as a transit point for trade between Thibet and Bengal. Exports to India 1917-1918 amounted to \$860,220; imports from India in the same year, \$929,061. The principal imports are cotton piece goods, provisions, oils, salt, sugar, tea and tobacco. Principal exports are grain, vegetables, fruits, wool, lumber and hides.

Shipping Routes: See India.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

A British colony in the Malay Peninsula, southern Asia, bordering on the Straits of Malacca, including Singapore, an island having an area of 220 square miles; Penang, an island having an area of 107 square miles; Province Wellesley, a strip of territory on the mainland with a total area of 270 square miles, and Malacca, a strip of territory 42 miles long varying in width from 8 to 24 miles. The population in 1911 was 714,069. Associated politically with the Straits Settlements are the Cocos Islands, Christmas Island and Labuan.

The seat of government and principal commercial city is Singapore (population 303,321), which is about as large as Minneapolis. There are in the Settlements about 417,000 Chinese, 262,000 Malays and 91,000 natives of India. The immigration statistics for 1915 show 91,730 immigrants from China and 75,320 from India in that year. The language of the Straits Settlements is English.

Singapore is a free port and one of the most important coaling stations and shipping ports in the world. It is a port of call for all steamers between Europe and the Orient, and is served by more than fifty lines of steamers. It is a commercial center for the Dutch East Indies, French Indo China and Siam, and its trade is extensive.

The mercantile establishments are of two types, the great wholesale establishments doing an import and export business, which are principally of European nationality, the retail shops which are principally in the hands of the Chinese, who do not import directly. There are, however, several large European department stores in Singapore which do their own importing.

The climate of Singapore, and of the Straits Settlements in general, is mild, although Singapore lies but eighty miles north of the Equator. There are no definite changes of seasons, but May is the hottest month and January the rainiest.

Commerce

United States statistics of foreign trade also include under the classification "Straits Settlements" the Federated Malay States, the non-federated Malay States and adjacent islands. As thus classified this trade has been as follows: (Statistics for fiscal years ending June 30.)

	1913	1914	1915	1916
Exports to.....	\$3,606,901	\$4,184,674	\$3,845,765	\$4,585,231
Imports from.....	35,712,185	26,307,860	24,989,878	82,114,598

	1917	1918	1919	Calendar Year 1919
Exports to.....	\$7,734,439	\$8,810,297	\$12,200,452	\$12,134,504
Imports from.....	89,984,946	159,188,127	137,576,918	145,862,447

Foreign trade of the Settlements for three years:

Classes	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1915	1916	1917	1915	1916	1917
Live animals, foods, drinks, and narcotics	\$93,247,000	\$107,281,000	\$135,099,000	\$76,490,000	\$86,383,000	\$104,370,000
Raw materials.....	108,838,000	140,046,000	165,176,000	122,236,000	158,110,000	211,300,000
Manufactured and partly manufactured articles.....	40,280,000	53,690,000	59,786,000	27,546,000	32,571,000	36,207,000
Coin and bullion.....	6,083,000	6,750,000	7,082,000	3,062,000	2,448,000	2,146,000
Total.....	\$248,448,000	\$307,767,000	\$367,143,000	\$229,334,000	\$279,512,000	\$354,023,000

Value of imports by countries of origin in 1916 and 1917:

Countries	1916	1917	Countries	1916	1917
United Kingdom.....	\$27,384,899	\$27,275,913	China.....	\$7,819,979	\$8,134,093
British India and Burma	26,970,705	34,179,669	France.....	1,873,562	1,324,708
British North Borneo,			Denmark.....	219,805	112,504
Sarawak, and Brunei.	5,048,666	4,635,866	French Indo-China.....	7,993,634	10,521,947
Hong Kong.....	20,830,827	22,540,538	Italy.....	2,553,142	1,269,522
Union of South Africa.....	1,600,940	2,080,850	Japan.....	12,941,267	19,761,643
Australia and New Zealand.....	3,316,476	5,439,289	Netherlands.....	1,515,674	444,080
Ceylon.....	269,971	259,176	Netherlands East India.....	51,220,356	61,537,497
Canada.....	114,573	593,598	Norway.....	1,262,193	428,402
Egypt.....	243,091	186,950	Siam.....	36,270,154	44,200,235
Other British Possessions	4,282	7,826	Spain.....	41,141	107,541
			Sweden.....	236,273	91,401
			United States.....	6,776,812	9,440,071
			Philippine Islands and Sulu.....	501,149	266,968

Quantity and value of imports by principal commodities in 1916 and 1917:

Articles	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Live Animals, Food, Drinks, and Narcotics:				
Animals.....	number			
Beans and peas.....	360,331	\$3,547,207	277,138	\$3,601,972
Bread and biscuits.....	19,268	919,308	22,120	1,354,739
Butter and cheese.....		568,675		148,254
Chocolate and cocoa.....		348,628		452,189
Coffee.....	268	84,897	104	34,784
Confectionery.....	2,013	650,789	4,995	1,102,547
Curry stuffs.....		132,566		89,314
Drugs and medicines.....		821,836		608,709
Fish.....		1,752,332		1,823,963
Flour, wheat.....	56,590	6,132,631	43,590	5,284,440
Fruits.....	29,661	2,155,311	34,811	3,029,021
Lard.....		1,259,654		1,307,719
Malt liquors and wines.....	1,842	400,050	1,684	489,067
Milk, condensed.....	2,185,112	3,613,137	2,030,521	3,179,812
Oilman's stores.....	572,255	3,577,844	455,897	3,793,657
Pepper.....		1,304,925		1,023,099
Rice.....	21,335	5,857,206	20,576	5,971,521
Sago.....	880,270	36,936,685	1,036,540	47,773,487
Salt.....	61,955	2,057,585	40,312	1,128,724
Sugar.....	35,155	348,015	42,101	477,766
Tea.....	93,952	8,602,072	201,671	19,927,833
Tobacco.....	4,563	1,504,958	4,816	1,763,426
	5,835	6,734,041		8,501,824
Raw Material:				
Copal.....				
Copra.....	4,934	602,220	4,515	545,542
Damar.....	87,857	7,683,031	43,802	2,899,343
Gambier.....	7,281	465,800	8,252	582,241
Gutta, inferior.....	4,761	821,875	3,922	658,704
Gutta-percha.....	12,556	935,107	8,207	692,341
Hides, raw.....	926	354,250	1,435	645,005
Nuts.....	8,111	2,804,511	5,201	2,226,554
Oil.....	15,434	925,234	37,770	2,453,000
Benzine.....				
Liquid fuel.....	1,001,625	563,186	1,396,695	648,452
Lubricating.....	137,235	2,392,008	33,432	626,633
Peanut.....	1,438,052	707,550	984,423	533,012
Petroleum.....	7,326	1,243,399	7,162	1,641,050
Rattans.....	1,418,512	2,656,950	821,547	1,613,163
Rubber, Para.....	26,515	1,570,815	21,326	1,388,936
Textile materials.....	8,100	7,961,067	9,770	9,955,704
Timber.....	8,037	730,292	2,440	385,149
Tin.....		811,549		1,050,395
Tin ore.....		366,216		440,535
	24,291	13,674,957	16,229,258	16,229,258

Continued on page 511

Table Continued:

Articles	1916		1917	
	Quality	Value	Quality	Value
Manufactured Articles:				
Ammunition.....		\$197,094		\$129,773
Arms, etc.....		32,286		28,335
Apparel, hosiery, etc.....		2,026,089		2,022,303
Bamboo and rattan ware.....		239,997		290,118
Boots and shoes.....		387,205		296,998
Books and maps.....		296,949		265,638
Cement.....	casks	383,766	383,146	1,180,781
Chemicals.....	pieces	1,182,598		1,102,402
Cotton piece goods.....		1,152,277		10,032,789
Crockery and porcelain.....		4,828,609	4,789,911	1,237,135
Cycles and accessories.....		895,672		468,598
Glass and glassware.....		416,769		551,940
Gunnies.....	bales of 100 pieces	93,383	91,057	1,639,104
Hardware and cutlery.....		2,465,447		2,322,220
Hats and caps.....		569,678		332,991
Hides, tanned.....	tons	34	24	13,496
India-rubber goods, including tires.....	tons	1,279	1,453	1,061,528
Iron, corrugated.....	tons	4,504	3,933	297,769
Iron nails.....		589,955		486,843
Joss sticks and paper.....		1,906,354		871,969
Machinery.....		977,635	44,279	1,815,479
Matches.....	cases	40,747		1,257,941
Mats and matting.....		413,135		494,817
Motor cars, etc.....		1,525,509		1,987,598
Paints, varnishes, and aniline dyes.....		630,100		588,923
Paper and paper goods.....		1,420,755		1,329,490
Perfumery and cosmetics.....		569,233		442,676
Sarongs, slendangs, and kains.....	coorges	371,722	325,721	4,399,361
Sewing thread.....		4,502,568		597,490
Silk goods.....		545,555		369,361
Soap.....		1,627,146		1,226,891
Tar.....		683,146		818,290
Stationery.....		533,185		638,453
Tin plate.....	boxes	200,142	82,616	80,804
Tools, instruments, and implements.....		1,364,795		830,800
Towels, canvas, etc.....		386,088		480,738
Umbrellas, etc.....		436,865		504,179
Wooden manufactures.....		238,711		252,277
Woolen goods.....		996,176		2,136,453
Yarn.....		339,390		433,301
		1,155,246		1,669,289

Quantity and value of principal articles of domestic export:

Articles	1916		1917	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Animals.....	Q1,122	\$50,226	Q1,233	\$74,448
Areca nuts and other spices (excluding pepper).....		4,415,353		4,273,787
Copra.....	73,007	6,828,854	77,603	5,771,567
Cuteh.....	4,766	403,179	5,162	350,753
Fish.....	45,389	5,418,351	47,974	5,412,678
Fruits.....		2,955,992		1,134,439
Gambier.....	15,037	2,487,212	11,146	1,945,090
Gum.....				
Copal.....	5,856	757,050	4,107	505,889
Damar.....	6,813	658,613	5,717	430,433
Other.....		430,054		474,002
Gutta-percha.....	2,577	840,191	3,921	1,557,328
Gutta, inferior.....	9,862	822,021	5,209	432,766
Hides, raw.....	3,753	936,343	2,313	723,483
Nuts.....	9,601	643,404	23,352	1,681,271
Pepper.....	19,339	5,508,595	25,193	7,893,547
Rattans.....	23,129	2,159,900	19,726	2,286,377
Rubber, Para.....	59,316	74,308,447	96,592	118,447,759
Sago.....	59,964	2,679,448	45,483	1,942,010
Shells.....	1,905	526,027	1,153	304,731
Tapioca.....	31,054	2,435,611	39,782	4,240,379
Tin.....	65,231	55,444,216	64,027	66,896,362
Tin ore.....	705	562,570	1,038	922,968
Wolfram and scheelite ores.....		1,088,509		796,802
Wool.....				

Note: Q number.

Value of exports to principal countries of destination in 1916 and 1917:

Countries	1916	1917	Countries	1916	1917
Denmark.....	\$1,085,000	\$1,766,000	Russia, Asiatic.....	\$9,129,000	\$4,569,000
France.....	6,395,000	8,614,000	Spain.....	355,000	365,000
Italy.....	2,161,000	4,078,000	United Kingdom.....	53,123,000	56,315,000
Japan.....	6,633,000	10,137,000	United States.....	76,341,000	117,569,000
Netherlands.....	78,000	.....			

Singapore ranks as one of the most important ports in the world, since all commerce via Suez to the Far East passes through the Straits of Malacca, which at Singapore are only about a mile in width. The trade of Singapore is largely passing or transit, and figures for these two classes are not included in the statistics reported above.

Production and Industry

The most important products of the Straits Settlements in point of value are rubber, tin and copra. In normal times a flourishing business is done in the raising of pineapples, but the industry has suffered on account of the difficulty of obtaining tin-plate in the canning factories at Singapore. Pepper and other spices, nuts, sago, and tapioca, are raised in large quantities, and there is an increasing yield of wolfram and scheelite ores from the mines.

During the last few years the crude rubber industry has had a remarkable growth, and at present Singapore is the world's greatest rubber market. Exports of Para rubber in 1916 amounted to 59,316 tons, valued at \$74,308,447. In 1917 shipments totaled 96,592 tons valued at \$118,447,759. The value of that going to the United States was \$4,000,000. Exports of gutta-percha during 1917 amounted to 3,921 tons, valued at \$1,557,328. The combined shipments of rubber and rubber products aggregated nearly \$120,000,000 for 1917. Exports of Para rubber during 1918 reached only 64,823 tons.

The colony continues to be the largest producer of tin as well as the world's foremost market. The quantity of tin ore imported from outside the Malay Peninsula and Straits Settlements for smelting purposes was only 24,113 tons against a total export of 64,027 tons. In spite of a tendency to abandon cocoanut products in favor of the more profitable rubber industry, there was a slight increase in the quantity of copra exported in 1917 over preceeding years.

Money: The Straits Settlements dollar has a value of \$0.568 United States currency. Other coins are the half-dollar, 20, 10 and 5 cent pieces, and copper coins of 1, ½, and ¼ cents.

Weights and Measures: The English system is officially standard. The native terms, which are still in use, are as follows:

1 Catty = 16 Tahils, or 1 ⅓ pounds. 1 picul = 100 Catty, or 133 ⅓ pounds. 1 Koyan = 40 picul = 5333 ⅓ pounds. The Malay Catty = 1.42 pounds; the Malay picul = 142.628 pounds, and the Koyan, 5,705.143 pounds. These measures are sometimes used in Penang. Measures of capacity are the gantang (gallon) and chupack (quart). The native weights and measures vary according to local custom or industrial use.

Railways: The railways of the Straits Settlements connect with those of the Federated Malay States. The gauge of both is 1 meter.

Language: English is the language of trade.

Local Advertising Media:

There are two important English dailies published in Singapore and several Chinese papers.

Shipping Routes:

Barber Line.
American and Oriental Line.
American Asiatic Steamship Company.
American and Manchurian Line.

Consular Regulations:

No documents are required and there are no restrictions as to weights, marks, etc.

Customs Tariff:

The Straits Settlements are on a free trade basis. Duties are levied on spirits, beer and tobacco.

Cable Rates: From New York and New England, \$0.94 per word.

Mail Time: About thirty-one days to Singapore.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

Parcels Post:

Goods can be sent by parcel post to the Straits Settlements via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

LAPUAN

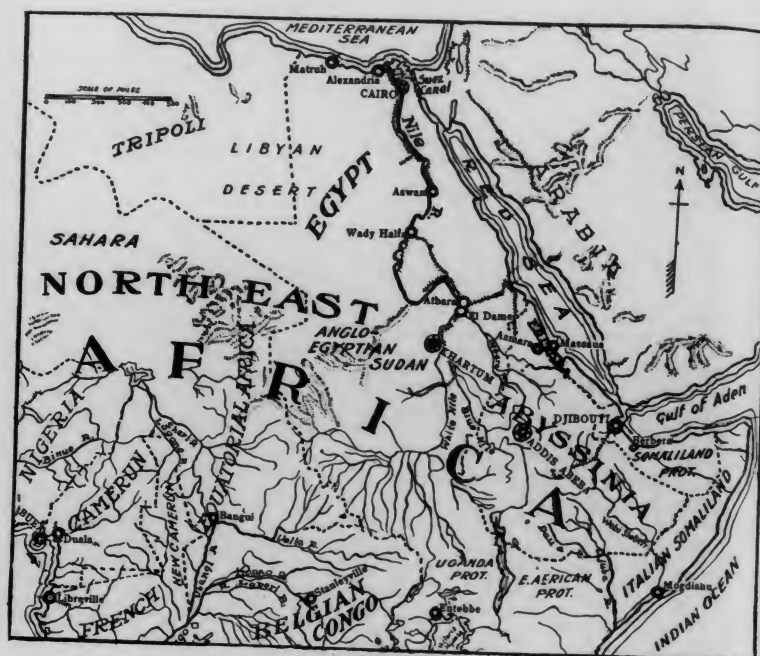
Labuan, an island about 6 miles from the North West Coast of Borneo, has been part of Singapore since 1907. Area 28½ square miles. Population, 6,860. Principal town Victoria, population 1,500. There are about 40 Europeans on the island. Goods can be sent by parcel post to Labuan via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

COCOS ISLANDS

The Cocos or Keeling Islands, are a group of about 20 small Coral islands, which lie about 700 miles southwest of Sumatra, and 1,200 miles southwest of Singapore. Population 1911, 749. They are a British possession.

CHRISTMAS ISLANDS

Christmas Island, is 200 miles southwest of Java and 700 miles east of the Cocos Islands. It is 9 miles in both length and width. The sole source of revenue is the large phosphate deposit. Imports 1916, \$170,132, consisting principally of tools, machinery and railway equipment; exports, \$548,317. Phosphate of lime was exported in 1916 to the amount of 44,209 tons (25,738 tons in 1915, 93,785 tons in 1914). Christmas Island is a British possession.



AFRICA

ABYSSINIA

An independent country in northeast Africa as yet largely undeveloped. It is bounded on the north by the Italian colony of Eritrea, on the east by British and French Somaliland, on the south-east by Italian Somaliland, on the south by British East Africa and on the west by the Sudan. The population is to a large extent illiterate. The climate is hot, and, in the eastern highlands, temperate; there is a heavy rainfall in the summer season.

The principal requirements in manufactured goods are cotton fabrics and yarns, iron and steel bars, corrugated iron roofing, enamel ware, hardware, wines and liquors, soap and scent, silk and silk thread, felt hats and sewing machines. About 30,000,000 yards of grey cotton goods is imported yearly, of which the United States supplies about 80 per cent. The port of Aden in Arabia is the principal distributing center for Abyssinian trade.

Area and Population.

Area approximately 350,000 square miles; population between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000. The population is of Semitic origin, and the race is a mixture of Jewish, Arabian and non-

Negro African tribes. The Abyssinian Christians, about half of the whole population, are of the Copt sect; Christianity having been established in the country since the fourth century.

The country has a great number of market towns or trading centers, but, with the possible exception of Harrar, no large cities. The principal trading centers of interest to the American exporter are Harrar (population about 50,000), Diré Dawa (population about 20,000), and Adis-Abeba (population 40,000 to 50,000), Gondar, Sokoto, and Iamare. The ports for Abyssinia are Djibuti (Jibuti) in French Somaliland, and Massua in Italian Somaliland (Eritrea).

Commerce.

United States exports to Abyssinia in the calendar year 1919 were valued at \$9,612, according to official statistics. These are not reliable since shipments to Abyssinia are made via Aden or Egypt and do not appear in statistics of direct trade.

There are no statistics of trade compiled by the Abyssinian government.

There are four important trade routes to and from Abyssinia as follows: (1) over the Franco Ethiopian railroad via Djibuti; (2) through northern Eritrea (via Adiquala and Adowa) to the seaport of Massua; (3) through the Sudan (via Goré Gambela and Gallabat) to Khartoum in Egypt in Port Sudan; (4) through British Somaliland to the port of Zeyla, Bulhar or Berbera. Other less important trade routes are from Dessie to Assab on the Red Sea; from Ginir and Dolo in southern Abyssinia to Mogadishu in Italian Somaliland; and through Moyale into British East Africa. The following statistics of trade via the principal trade routes give an approximate analysis of the foreign commerce of the country.

Imports: (1) Via Franco-Ethiopian railroad from Djibuti to Diré Dawa, thence by caravan to Harrar for distribution:

Articles	1914	1915	1916
Apparel, wearing:			
Clothes, ready-made.....	\$64,482	\$140,643	\$34,491
Hats.....	91,581	40,167	11,352
Shoes.....	38,880	13,175	32,775
Underwear.....	13,710	9,642	32,455
Old clothes.....	197,520	11,994	141,071
Arms and ammunition:			
Cartridges:			
Military.....	1,518,881	19,814	1,496
Hunting.....	129,499		2,245
Powder.....	54,519	855	6,211
Rifles.....	7,057,444	8,140	4,281
Swords.....		2,891	
Bark.....	81,084		79,694
Beads, etc.....	175,669	12,087	25,169
Books.....	110,006	94,794	173,628
Bottles, empty.....		2,245	292,528
Building material:			
Cement.....	69,624	271,895	503,116
Lime.....			
Paints.....	103,153	85,905	74,445
Candles.....	326,485	1,207,717	72,516
Carpet.....	544	97,365	110,754
Carts, knocked-down.....	119,327	12,636	
Chemicals:			
Alcohol, rectified.....	1,356,605	350,692	87,914
Naphthalene.....	128,644	62,766	145,566
Coal.....		10,711	
Cotton goods:			
Blankets.....	425,031	72,943	100,582
Tents.....			
Unbleached.....	21,616,680	26,341,181	22,120,085
All other kinds.....	20,604,096	23,374,184	20,665,580
Collections.....		213	

Continued on page 516

Table Continued:

Articles	1914	1915	1916
Drugs and medicines:			
Medicinal plants.....	\$19,707	\$23,450	\$4,286
Other.....	390,219	229,119	248,199
Earthenware.....	209,942	229,396	176,845
Food and drink:			
Beer.....	1,178,686	65,337	98,430
Biscuits.....	8,675	48,308	28,494
Butter.....	56,021	72,516	16,067
Canned goods:			
Fruits.....	58,485	15,746	35,988
Milk.....	11,673	14,891	11,032
All other kinds.....	839,132	731,697	563,959
Cereals.....	2,660,504	847,598	799,071
Confectionery.....	349,516	254,931	101,544
Dates.....	1,654,382	261,849	1,079,722
Fish, dried.....	61,163	17,317	31,706
Flour, wheat.....	2,688,036	1,313,653	786,254
Fruits, dried.....	76,802	108,183	34,170
Groceries.....	45,737	182,736	261,035
Liquors.....	2,538,397	2,587,775	1,343,002
Macaroni.....	312,988	63,588	79,281
Maize.....		865	
Mineral waters.....	133,999	67,588	46,272
Oil, edible.....	472,158	783,436	343,517
Rice.....	3,639,921	1,151,333	1,173,714
Salt.....	50,365,083	76,147,392	8,593,623
Spices.....		720,344	491,371
Sugar.....	6,459,105	4,318,775	5,290,839
Tea.....	231,797	216,960	131,783
Vegetables, dry.....	180,106	54,198	112,790
Vinegar.....		40,809	
Wine.....	1,163,586	1,097,627	639,964
Furniture.....	99,829	190,769	57,979
Glass and glassware.....	1,494,780	593,804	313,964
Glass and straw.....		24,956	2,357
Income.....	974,847	2,704,796	627,688
Lamps.....		21,102	27,420
Leather.....	177,273	157,536	162,066
Matting.....	125,317	91,688	16,922
Metals and manufactures of:			
Agricultural machines and other implements.....	512,092	292,313	124,036
Beds.....	14,030	63,627	151,675
Copper.....	43,380	32,668	19,172
Construction material.....	2,481,841	7,878,735	
Enamel ware.....	237,260	52,055	11,566
Hardware and cutlery.....	1,732,789	505,041	928,150
Iron, corrugated.....	1,890,996	2,466,192	1,714,428
Iron and tinware.....	2,701,960	410,314	637,972
Lead, pig.....		2,784	
Pipes.....		72,516	
Tools.....	20,781	16,815	2,784
Oils:			
Kerosene.....	8,082,529	13,990,102	3,374,256
Other kinds, industrial.....	72,836	369,437	135,069
Office furniture and supplies:			
Furniture.....		30,525	8,247
Paper:			
Writing.....	387,862	171,261	156,385
Wrapping.....	20,674	222,369	154,246
Perfumery.....	329,331	176,097	169,881
Rope.....	80,442	34,063	10,069
Sacks, empty.....	2,715,078	2,770,642	2,739,918
Saddlery.....		452	2,464
Soap.....	1,047,684	2,708,890	1,607,785
Tar.....	14,565	168,491	22,929
Tobacco:			
Raw.....	1,153,292	427,390	514,683
Manufactured.....	64,968	156,598	
Wood and timber.....	128,002	332,375	35,038
All other articles.....	6,049,470	4,184,236	3,059,805
Total.....	\$163,262,541	\$205,074,307	\$157,276,639

(2) Via Massua, by railroad to Asmara, and by caravan to Adequala:

Articles	1914		1915	
	Quantity Pounds	Value	Quantity Pounds	Value
Chemicals and medicines.....	673,200	\$74,443	484,880	\$40,761
Coffee.....	442,860	58,734	2,281,840	389,236
Cotton piece goods, unbleached.....	4,991,360	896,937	6,799,320	1,200,861
Cotton textiles of other sorts.....	1,020,840	375,276	1,594,780	587,083
Cotton yarn.....	501,380	89,330	1,623,820	222,098
Durra.....	62,420,820	766,847	49,409,140	603,829
Gold coin.....		19,175		12,159
Ironwork.....	2,246,640	165,607	3,097,380	65,890
Kerosene.....	3,289,880	67,336	4,789,180	98,035
Machinery.....	937,420	110,713	268,400	46,472
Rice.....	3,968,360	64,787	9,090,840	189,145
Silver coin.....		674,636		213,437
Soap.....	544,280	29,688	853,380	41,578
Sugar.....	3,636,160	141,104	3,339,600	171,034
Sweetened spirits.....	*73,948	93,845	*37,476	48,187
Timber.....	3,772,560	53,018	1,725,460	27,850
Tobacco.....	1,779,140	293,922	1,039,500	178,072
Wheat and wheat flour.....	9,118,120	263,545	2,260,280	93,746
Wine.....	*295,950	154,509	*421,847	193,516
Woodwork.....	588,280	43,791	1,019,480	60,440
All other articles.....		1,243,539		1,201,103
Total.....		\$5,680,785		\$5,687,537

Note: * Gallons.

(3) Via the Sudan:

Articles	1914	1915	1916	
			Quantity	Value
Cloth, damour.....	\$1,720	\$1,013	12,525	\$1,715
Cotton fabrics.....	116,165	173,079	399,193	101,480
Cotton, unginned.....	232	1,003	60,489	1,231
Cotton yarn and thread.....	4,369	3,149	30,962	6,080
Dollars, Maria Theresa.....		16,322		
Ironware and other metals.....	5,927	5,828		1,186
Sacks, empty.....	4,602	3,490	45,422	4,414
Salt.....	5,472	11,454	2,298,981	32,130
Silk and silk thread.....	22,529	24,132	13,515	30,310
Soap.....	1,567	2,911	11,593	1,048
Vegetables and fruits, preserved.....	3,727	2,124		850
Wines and liquors.....	3,421	5,882		178
All other articles.....	16,002	18,482		5,225
Total.....	\$185,733	\$268,869		\$185,867

Exports: (1) Via Franco Ethiopian railroad:

Articles	1914	1915	1916
Beeswax.....	\$3,577,190	\$3,490,413	\$3,791,382
Butter.....	886,561	358,619	608,622
Cereals.....	363,654	2,940,717	1,513,739
Coffee.....	31,920,723	48,862,440	44,051,040
Coffee husks.....	4,006,933	2,540,754	971,207
Dyestuffs.....	146,533	143,646	146,747
Flour.....		428,457	5,042,196

Continued on page 518

Table Continued:

Articles	1914	1915	1916
Ivory.....			
Leather.....	\$135,287	\$41,130	\$231,797
Maize.....	441,480	100,546	
Potatoes.....		5,928,247	1,856,398
Rubber.....	333,946	334,946	625,443
Skins and hides.....	210,702	104,436	48,736
Specimens.....	46,074,297	50,051,326	34,206,769
Tobacco.....		2,143	71,660
Vegetables, dry.....	316,308		38,214
All other articles.....	152,463	426,955	643,421
Total.....	\$88,516,082	\$116,697,523	\$94,394,830

(2) Via Massua:

Articles	1914		1915	
	Quantity Pounds	Value	Quantity Pounds	Value
Beeswax.....	124,520	\$23,833	168,740	\$31,893
Coffee.....	108,880	18,640	1,221,880	253,853
Cotton piece goods, unbleached.....	352,000	60,144	1,077,120	182,438
Cotton manufactures of other kinds.....	125,400	40,358	149,820	52,834
Dom nuts.....	7,067,280	209,189	4,917,220	138,315
Durra.....	1,246,520	15,547	6,500,780	79,833
Gold coin.....		43,155		119,381
Hides.....	3,701,060	811,710	6,520,580	1,430,079
Meat, preserved.....	192,720	15,783	1,418,780	190,862
Mother-of-pearl shells.....	756,140	101,482	984,060	90,953
Petroleum.....	838,860	17,169	1,071,500	20,828
Rice.....	109,560	4,165	4,747,380	90,953
Salt.....	94,380,000	165,594	142,142,000	249,395
Silver coins.....		106,473		522,503
Skins.....	1,197,900	315,266	1,985,280	116,522
Tobacco.....	1,389,080	246,318	682,220	261,566
All other articles.....		337,049		
Total.....		\$2,531,875		\$3,841,208

(3) Via the Sudan:

Articles	1914	1915	1916	
			Quantity Pounds	Value
Beeswax.....	\$122,517	\$114,851	505,930	\$102,572
Butter.....	2,897	1,438	3,656	277
Cattle.....	1,260	356	*762	7,533
Coffee.....	232,616	140,461	4,164,600	343,114
Egret and marabou.....	1,582	4,310	35	2,911
Hides.....	1,270	2,135	37,609	1,433
Honey.....	6,189	5,838	115,401	8,551
Horses and mules.....	9,456	5,739	*216	1,646
Rubber.....	15,051	267		
Spices.....	2,086	4,938	150,183	8,453
All other articles.....	1,868	1,300		4,982
Total.....	\$396,792	\$281,633		\$481,472

Note: * Number.

Estimated total foreign commerce for two years:

Trade Routes	1914		1916	
	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
British East Africa (Moyale-Nairobi).....	\$40,127	\$90,822	\$30,000	\$70,479
British Somaliland (Harrar and Ogaden country to Zeila-Bulhar-Berbers).....	155,628	171,279	298,747	274,262
Eritrea (Adowa-Adequala-Asmara-Massaua).....	1,136,157	506,375	834,338	458,046
Eritrea (Dessie-Assab).....	81,131	83,979	70,380	72,920
French Somaliland (Jibuti to Franco-Ethiopian Railroad).....	3,827,793	3,701,852	3,406,922	3,344,611
Italian Somaliland (Ginir-Doio to Mogadishu or Juba River).....	103,959	90,564	100,840	73,530
Sudan (Gambela-Gallabat-Khartum-Port Sudan).....	185,733	396,792	185,867	481,472
Total.....	\$5,530,558	\$5,041,663	\$4,927,094	\$4,775,320

The British port of Aden practically controls Abyssinian trade, and is the principal distributing center for the Abyssinian market, goods being transhipped to Abyssinia via Djibuti. The trade of the country is shared by French, English and Italian merchants, but nine tenths of the skins, half of the civet and ivory and a large share of the coffee exported from Abyssinia come to the United States via Aden and other ports.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture and stock raising are the national industries. Coffee is the principal product, the cultivated coffee grown in the province of Harrar being known as Harrari coffee, and the wild coffee which abounds in the provinces of Sidsmo, Kaffa and Guma. The supply is unlimited. Millet, wheat and barley are grown extensively. Cotton grows wild and is beginning to be cultivated; tobacco, potatoes and chillies are likewise grown. The agricultural methods are primitive.

There are about 10,000,000 head of cattle in the country, and cattle hides are exported to the extent of about 1,200,000 per year. Ghee, or clarified butter, is another important product. About 5,000,000 sheep skins a year are exported. Mules are the principal pack and riding animals.

Beekkeeping is extensively carried on, and about 1,500,000 pounds of beeswax is exported each year. Rubber, beeswax made by wild bees, wild coffee, and gums, principally myrrh, are important forest products. The large timber acreage of cedar, acacia and pine is virtually unworked, although a native tanning extract is produced. Civet cats are bred and civet is an important article of export. Ivory comes from the Magi and Lake Rudolph region of southwestern Abyssinia.

Manufacturing is limited to a few saw mills, two or three flour mills with a limited output, several soap factories and some small tanneries. Commercial deposits of coal, iron, oil, sulphur, gold, silver, copper and potash have been reported but they are as yet undeveloped.

Roads, Railways, Telephones:

The Franco-Ethiopian Railroad running from Djibuti in French Somaliland to Adis Abeba, via Diré Dawa, a distance of 487½ miles, is the only railroad in the country. The trip takes three days and two trains are run each week each way. All other transportation in the country is by pack animals over trails which are, on the average, poor. The telephone service of the country is adequate, and telegraph service extends to Djibuti, Diré Dawa, Harrar, Adis Abeba, and between Eritrea and Adis Abeba. At Djibuti cable service extends to all parts of the world.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The standards of currency in Abyssinia are the **Maria Theresa** and **Menelik** dollars, which fluctuate widely according to the price of silver, but which are normally worth about \$0.50 U. S. currency. Silver coins are the $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and 1-16 (*guerche* or *piastre*) of a dollar or *talari*. Copper coins are the *besa*, or 1-100 dollar and the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ *guerche* used only in Harrar. There are banknotes issued by the Bank of Abyssinia for 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 Maria Theresa dollars. The French franc is current in Djibuti, and along the railroad. In some parts of the country bars of salt are used in lieu of money, five or eight salts being equivalent to the dollar. New empty cartridges are often used, also. There is one bank, the Bank of Abyssinia, with capital of \$2,433,250, in which the National Bank of Egypt holds a large interest. The bank has its head office in Adis Ababa, and branches at Diré Dawa, Harrar, Goré and Dessie, which affords all facilities necessary for commercial transactions.

The Abyssinian ounce weighs 433 grains, or the equivalent of the weight of a Maria Theresa dollar. In measuring ivory, the pound of 12 ounces is used; in measuring coffee, the pound of 18 ounces. The *farasula* weigh $37\frac{1}{2}$ pounds avoirdupois or 50 Abyssinian ivory pounds. For grain, the *kunna* of about $\frac{1}{8}$ bushel and the *danta* of $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels are used.

At Djibuti the weights and measures are metric, according to French usage, and the metric system is largely used for foreign trade. In the Sudan trade the Egyptian *cantar* of 99 pounds is used.

Language:

The language of the country is Amharic, which has 33 written characters. For commercial correspondence French, and in some cases English, is employed.

Shipping routes:

Goods destined for Abyssinia are ordinarily shipped via Aden or Egypt.

Customs Tariff:

The import duty is theoretically 10 per cent *ad valorem*. On goods imported via the Sudan a duty of 8 per cent is levied, except upon products of the Sudan which have a duty of 4 per cent.

Consular regulations:

Invoices are useful in passing goods through the customs, but no consular invoices, bills of lading, certificates of origin, etc., are necessary. Certificates of weight should be supplied.

Cable rates:

Via Alexandria Kassala (direct), \$0.64, via Azores, Suakim, Kassala, \$0.68 per word from New York or New England.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: Via London, about 35 days.

Parcels Post:

Goods can be sent by parcel post to Abyssinia via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

Money orders: Not issued.

International reply coupons: Not issued.

BELGIAN CONGO

Belgian Congo, a colony of Belgium, situated in western central Africa, has an area of 909,654 square miles. The estimates of the native population of Bantu origin vary, ranging from 7,000,000 to 15,500,000. The European population, 1916, was 5,364. Of these 3,004 were Belgians, 643 English, 430 Portuguese, 282 Italians, 159 Dutch, 131 Americans, 93 Russians, 89 Swedish, 86 French, 80 Swiss, 37 Greek, 38 natives of Luxemburg, 25 Danish and 17 Norwegian.

The king of Belgium is represented by a Governor General, chief executive of the possession. The territory is divided into 22 districts, at the head of each of which there is a commissioner. Each district is divided into territories of which there are 179. In 1917 there were altogether more than 225 posts and stations at which 2,038 European officials were employed.

The 22 districts are grouped in 4 provinces, namely, (1) Katanga, the capital of which is Elizabethville; (2) Congo Kasai, capital Kinshasa; (3) the province of the Equator, capital Coquilhatville; (4) the Eastern Province, the capital of which is Stanleyville. Boma is the capital of the entire colony.

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Belgian Congo for 11 years:

Year ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS				Excess of exports (+) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	*Per cent free	
1909	\$3,130		\$3,130	\$17,782		\$17,782		-\$14,652
1910	26,339		26,339					*26,339
1911	6,740		6,740					*6,740
1912	16,713		16,713					*16,713
1913	14,905		14,905					*14,905
1914	103,132		103,132	22,005	\$12,661	34,666	63.48	*158,947
1915	267,714	\$21,757	289,471	70,366	60,158	130,524	53.91	-30,071
1916	41,842	446	42,288	72,815	44	72,359	99.94	*72,788
1917	107,942		107,942	33,704	1,450	35,154	95.87	*321,161
1918	334,621	1,349	335,970	6,831	7,978	14,809	46.13	*1,866,776
1919			2,731,839			865,063		

Total value of imports and exports for 5 years was as follows:

Year	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	Special	General	Special	General
1912	\$10,542,866	\$12,097,312	\$11,659,397	\$16,371,295
1913	13,917,246	11,075,714	10,728,440	13,942,479
1914	8,649,269	10,031,807	10,278,856	11,899,428
1915	8,159,302	5,758,239	4,235,769	16,035,686
1916	10,452,076	13,363,012	25,258,683	28,662,860

Chief imports and exports for 1915 and 1916:

IMPORTS	1915	1916	EXPORTS	1915	1916
Arms and ammunition.....	\$13,774	\$435,464	Rubber.....	\$2,143,605	\$3,372,370
Steamers and ships.....	24,971	162,014	Ivory.....	885,637	1,530,334
Machinery.....	258,780	774,357	Palm nuts.....	999,979	2,463,186
Iron, steel, copper.....	5,935	468,794	Palm oil.....	411,067	646,768
Wines, spirits, beer.....	157,699	538,313	Copal.....	543,358	1,038,244
Provisions.....	922,181	1,527,224	Gold, crude.....	2,610,136	1,891,571
Cottons.....	435,927	2,276,153	Copper, ore and crude.....	5,508,818	12,335,313

Imports and exports by countries:

Countries	IMPORTS 1916	EXPORTS 1916	Countries	IMPORTS 1916	EXPORTS 1916
Great Britain.....	\$6,364,040	\$23,127,803	Rhodesia.....	\$934,596	\$355,197
France.....	979,352	553,827	Union of South Africa.....	991,154	64,628
Holland.....	90,368	.....	Portugal.....	.....	159,752
United States.....	251,667	.....	Portuguese possessions.....	.....	270,880

Production and Industry

Agriculture is not extensively carried on by the natives in the Belgian Congo since the advent of the Europeans. Plantations have been established where coffee, cocoa, tobacco, rice and maize are grown for export. Of domestic animals, sheep and goats are common. Oxen have been introduced from Europe; horses, asses and mules are comparatively rare.

The principal industry is the collection of caoutchouc from the rubber vines, which exist in inexhaustible quantities.

Palm oil, palm nuts, white copal, coffee, cocoa, rice, earth nuts and timber are the most important exports.

Gold mines are worked in the upper basin of the Ituri River, the Ruwe gold mine is in the Kantanga district in the south of the colony. In 1915, 3,720 pounds of gold were mined. Eight thousand natives were employed in the mines. Iron is widely distributed and worked in a primitive fashion. The wealth of Kantanga in copper is great. In 1916, 28,872 tons were mined. Tin is also found in this region. Other minerals are, lead, oil, sulphur and mercury.

The forests of Belgian Congo cover much ground and are primeval in their density. The most valuable trees are the lianas, which yield india rubber. There are also timber trees, such as mahogany, ebony, teak, lignum vitae, African cedars and planes, while oil and bamboo palms are abundant. Of fruit trees the banana and plantain are plentiful and of unusual size.

Rivers:

Some 17 boats belonging to the state ply on the Congo river from its mouth to Matadi, a distance of about 100 miles. Beyond this point the river is not navigable for 200 miles. From Leopoldville, the Congo and its tributaries are navigable for a distance of about 1,600 miles. A public transport service, with 44 steamers, has been organized for the navigation of the upper Congo.

Roads: There are in Belgian Congo about 5,609 miles of road, suitable in part for motors.

Railways: The total length of the Belgian Congo railways is 1,081 miles.

Post Offices, Telegraphs, Telephones:

There were in 1915, 51 post offices, 26 telegraph and telephone offices. The total length of telegraph lines is 2,067 miles.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The Belgian franc is the current coin of the Congo. The metric system has been adopted.

Shipping Routes:

British & African Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Fabre Line (via Marseilles).

Compania Transatlantica (via Cadiz).

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique (French Line) (via Bordeaux).

Customs Tariff:

Duties are levied upon specific articles, usually on a basis of weight (per 100 kilos). Blankets and some other textiles are assessed at 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates:

District of Katanga, \$1.01; all other offices, \$0.92 from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Thirty days.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to Belgian Congo with same conditions as given for Belgium. An additional transit charge of 20 cents is made on each parcel.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.



BRITISH AFRICA (SOUTH)

BASUTOLAND

A territory in South Africa under the direct control of the British Crown, bounded on the north and west by the Orange Free State, on the east by Natal, and on the south by Cape Province. Estimated area, 11,716 square miles. Population, 1911, 404,507, of whom 1,390 were Whites. The country is mountainous, and is the best grain-producing area in South Africa. It is also adapted to grazing.

Land is divided on the communal principle and there are no individual proprietors. Whites are not allowed to settle in the country without special permission. There are no railways, but one line crosses the border and connects Maseru, the largest town (population about 1,500, of whom about 300 are white), with Bloemfontein. There is regular mail

service. The roads are reported to be fair. In 1911 there were 433,000 head of cattle, 86,000 horses, 22,800 ploughs and 1,722 wagons. The currency is British.

Imports and exports:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1902-03.....	\$298,352	\$1,258,285
1903-04.....	1,448,960	617,497
1904-05.....	728,130	801,010
1906.....	1,181,723	943,593
1907.....	1,169,311	1,314,343
1908.....	1,168,573	940,572
1909.....	1,266,000	1,715,748

Imports consist principally of woolen and cotton goods, haberdashery, saddlery, tinware, agricultural implements and groceries, and are chiefly of British origin.

Quantity and value of exports in 1916:

Articles	Quantity	Value
Horses.....	662	\$36,299
Cattle.....	13,135	384,353
Kaffir corn.....	76,300	225,489
Maize and maize meal.....	181,248	441,458
Wheat and wheat meal.....	70,503	482,607
Mohair.....	2,894,184	760,857
Wool.....	11,375,035	1,609,034
Hides.....	268,108	53,440
Skins.....	813,663	89,059

Trade is carried on almost entirely through the Orange Free State.

THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

The protectorate consists of that part of South Africa lying east of what was German Southwest Africa (Protectorate of Southwest Africa), west of Rhodesia and the Transvaal, north of Cape Province, and south of the Zambesi and Chobe Rivers. The winter climate (May to August) is cool; the summer is hot, and malarial fever is prevalent. Area about 275,000 square miles. Population, 1911, 125,350, of whom 1,692 were white.

Cattle raising is the most important industry. In 1911, there were 323,900 head of cattle, 358,000 sheep and goats. In 1917-18, 23,643 head of cattle were exported. Maize and kaffir corn are raised to some extent.

There are eleven post offices. Railway and telegraph from the Cape of Good Hope traverse the protectorate. The Tati District, which is a part of the protectorate, is administered by a private company and includes a valuable mineral concession. In 1917-18 the production of gold and silver respectively amounted to \$154,236 and \$63,034.

Goods can be sent to Bechuanaland by parcel post via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges. For trade with the United States, see page 530.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

Situated on Lake Nyasa and extending toward the Zambezi. Area, 39,315 square miles. Population, 1917, 731 whites, 391 Asiatics, 1,137,266 natives. For trade with the United States, see page 530.

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1913-14.....	\$191,516	\$975,567	1915-16.....	\$1,052,676	964,092
1914-15.....	881,540	856,527	1916-17.....	1,873,855	1,407,626

Coffee is cultivated on 1,331 acres, and in 1916-17, 131,400 pounds were exported. Virginia tobacco is grown on 7,484 acres, and the export for 1916-17 amounted to 4,304,124 pounds. Cotton is grown on 29,850 acres and exported in 1916-17 to the extent of 8,656 bales. Tea is grown on 4,228 acres and exported in 1916-17 to the extent of 420,685 pounds. In 1918 there were 93,000 head of cattle, 40,400 sheep, 17,700 goats and 20,350 pigs.

Ebony, bamboo, cypress and mahogany are principal forest products. Coal, graphite, and mica are mined, and large iron deposits are believed to exist. The principal ports are Port Herald, Chirimo, Kota-Kota, Karonga, and Fort Johnston. There are twenty-six post offices, 129 miles of railroad, and telegraph connection.

Customs duties are levied at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem. Free importation is allowed on practically all articles used for agricultural purposes and also passenger's baggage.

Goods can be sent to Nyasaland by parcel post via England at the regular 12-cent rate plus transit charges.

RHODESIA

Rhodesia includes the region bounded on the south by the Transvaal, on the north by the Congo Free State and East Africa, on the east by Portuguese East Africa and Nyasaland, and on the west by the Congo State, Portuguese East Africa and Buchuanaland.

The Zambesi River divides Rhodesia into two parts; South Rhodesia, with an area of 148,575 square miles, population 23,606 white, and 747,471 natives, and North Rhodesia with an area of 290,000 square miles, population 1,427 white and 820,085 natives. The territory is under the administration of the British South African Company and the British government.

Commerce

For trade of the United States with Rhodesia, see page 530.

Southern Rhodesia imports and exports for five years:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1914.....	\$1,345,531	\$14,376,147	1917.....	\$1,222,408	(1) 9,610,888
1915.....	1,042,651	22,051,457	1918 (5 months)...	467,260	4,102,603
1916.....	1,192,544	26,854,549			

Note: (1) Except gold and silver.

Principal imports during 1916 and 1917:

Articles	1916	1917	Articles	1916	1917
Food and drink....	\$2,166,806	\$2,029,550	Machinery.....	\$766,694	\$680,118
Cotton manufactures	1,489,808	1,424,509	Chemicals.....	516,282	535,509
Hardware.....	669,805	745,110	Apparel.....	659,633	484,352

Principal exports during four years:

Articles	1914	1915	1916	1917
Gold.....	\$10,587,001	\$18,038,881	\$18,931,211	.....
Silver.....	69,386	80,021	106,521	\$1,287,107
Chrome iron.....	556,620	697,458	1,632,644	201,777
Coal.....	154,684	127,443	172,058	.....
Coke.....	.....	324,224	282,263	2,316,815
Copper.....	.....	1,575,725	2,195,986	812,660
Asbestos, raw.....	.....	132,891	431,922	15,504
Diamonds.....	34,228	3,450	31,074	660,794
Slaughter cattle.....	.....	.....	544,334	381,412
Hides and skins.....	134,437	186,429	211,278	296,396
Tobacco.....	552,373	201,184	202,700	.....

The principal industries are mining and agriculture. In 1917 there were 2,598,505 tons of gold crushed, yielding 834,230 ounces, with a value of \$16,987,600. In 1917 the output of coal was 548,954 tons and of coke 78,501 tons. In the same year 211,988 ounces of silver were obtained as a by-product from gold ore. In 1917, 72,962 tons of chrome iron ore, valued at \$1,590,706, was mined, and 9,562 tons of asbestos, valued at \$922,865. The diamond yield in 1917 was 620 carats, valued at \$14,536. Gold production in 1919 was valued at \$18,931,211.

In 1917, 249,000 acres were under cultivation by whites, of which 203,000 acres were planted to corn and 1,995 to tobacco; 1,180,000 were under cultivation by natives. In 1915 there were 1,751 acres under cultivation by whites. In 1917, there were 1,000,000 head of cattle, 368,000 sheep, 766,000 goats.

Total railway mileage, 2,463. Number of post offices 104. Telegraph mileage, 7,975. An extensive telephone system is in operation.

Northern Rhodesia imports and exports for five years:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1914.....	\$1,034,519	\$961,516	1917.....	\$1,682,128	\$1,130,868
1915.....	875,460	760,327	1918.....	1,728,954	1,668,622
1916.....	1,581,239	759,686			

Principal exports were cattle, \$260,058; copper ore, \$111,085; lead, \$761,250; corn, wheat and flour, \$192,305; hides, skins and horns, \$81,691.

The principal crops are corn, cotton, tobacco, wheat, fruit, and rubber. There are large areas of timber, gold, copper, zinc, lead and coal.

There are forty post offices, and railway connection by the Rhodesian Railway system, as well as telegraph connection.

SWAZILAND PROTECTORATE

Territory with an area of about 6,536 square miles, lying between the Transvaal and the Portuguese province of Lourenço Marques. European population is estimated at about 1,300, the native at about 107,000. In 1911, the population was, European, 1,033; colored, 143; native, 99,959.

Gold and tin are mined, and there are large coal deposits not at present worked. The agricultural products include oranges and sub-tropical fruits, tobacco, maize and other cereals, but the production does not suffice for local requirements.

In 1918, there were about 250,000 native sheep and goats and about 135,000 head of cattle. Experiments have been made in cotton growing. The output of gold in 1916-17 amounted to \$95,654; output of tin during the same year \$227,117; output of tin, 1917-18, \$292,674. The principal town is Mbabane, to which a tri-weekly motor service is maintained from Carolina, which is reached by train from Pretoria. There are four telegraph offices and thirteen post offices. For trade of the United States with Swaziland, see page 530.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The area of the Union of South Africa, including that of Rhodesia, is about equal to that of the states lying east of the Mississippi River with the addition of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas. The principal cities are Cape Town and Johannesburg.

Owing to its geographical situation in the southern hemisphere, the seasons in South Africa are directly the reverse of those in the northern latitudes. Spring in South Africa occurs from September to November, summer from December to February, autumn from March to May, and winter from June to August.

The most important industry of the Union of South Africa is mining, and the gold fields of the Transvaal are the world's principal source of supply. In diamonds also the Union is the world's principal producer. Second to mining, agriculture, the breeding of livestock and dairy farming are the chief industries. Wheat, corn, fruits and vegetables are the principal crops. During the war the Union made tremendous progress in dairy farming, and while formerly large quantities of dairy products were imported, they are today exported from the Union. Manufacturing is relatively less important, and the Union is now and is likely to remain an importer of manufactured goods.

The railways of the Union connect all the principal ports from Swakopmund in South-west Africa to Beira in Portuguese East Africa with each other and with the important towns and producing centers of the interior.

The per capita imports of the Union of South Africa in 1918 amounted to \$40.31. Per capita exports during the same year amounted to \$12.76.

Area and Population

Population of Union of South Africa, according to the census of 1911:

Province	Area sq. miles	Europeans	Bantu	Colored	Total
Cape.....	276,966	582,337	1,519,939	462,649	2,564,965
Natal.....	35,291	98,114	953,398	142,491	1,194,043
Transvaal.....	50,389	420,562	1,219,845	45,805	1,686,212
Orange Free State.....	110,450	175,189	325,824	27,161	528,174
Total.....	473,096	1,276,242	4,019,006	678,146	5,973,394

In 1918 there was a total white population of 1,418,060 (Cape, 615,874; Natal, 120,465; Transvaal, 497,226; Orange Free State, 181,292). In 1911 there were 152,309 Asiatics in the Union. The white population of principal cities and towns in 1918 was as follows:

Cities	Census 1918	Cities	Census 1918
Johannesburg.....	137,873	Pietermaritzburg.....	18,529
Durban.....	48,475	Bloemfontein.....	15,752
Cape Town.....	99,729①	Kimberley.....	17,226
Pretoria.....	41,751	Krugendorp.....	13,718
Port Elisabeth.....	23,341	East London.....	17,696
Germiston.....	16,268		

Note: ① Including Suburbs.

According to the census of 1911, 192,424 persons were engaged in agriculture; 143,225 in industries, 342,000 in mining, of whom 47,000 were white.

Commerce

United States statistics of foreign trade include, in statistics of trade with British South Africa, trade with the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, Swaziland and the Nyasaland Protectorate. Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with British South Africa for 11 years:

Year ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of exports (*) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent free	
1909	\$7,296,765	\$2,189	\$7,298,954	\$460,637	\$1,228,933	\$1,589,570	27.26	\$5,609,384
1910	9,604,876	9,530	9,614,406	527,902	1,650,272	2,178,174	24.24	7,436,232
1911	12,833,239	9,203	12,842,442	499,681	1,660,661	2,160,342	23.13	10,682,100
1912	12,764,513	6,718	12,771,229	721,329	1,482,000	2,203,329	32.74	10,567,900
1913	14,481,253	7,248	14,488,501	786,808	2,518,744	3,305,552	23.80	11,182,949
1914	14,821,440	13,534	14,834,974	945,606	1,524,243	2,469,849	38.28	12,365,125
1915	14,685,305	42,659	14,727,964	3,867,135	1,080,176	4,947,311	78.17	9,780,653
1916	22,122,911	104,489	22,227,400	16,994,154	2,829,708	19,823,862	85.73	2,403,538
1917	24,086,605	9,146	24,095,751	12,585,542	2,926,615	15,512,157	81.14	8,583,654
1918	35,178,644	21,076	35,199,720	31,412,771	1,883,771	33,296,542	94.34	1,903,258
1919			44,841,871			36,388,174		8,453,697

Value of imports during the first seven months of 1919:

Articles	1919	Articles	1919
Apparel and slops	\$9,360,646	Saddlery and harness	\$65,119
Bags, coal, grain, sugar and wool	5,317,812	Other	882,605
Cotton manufactures	21,658,526	Machinery, except locomotives	
Electrical material and machinery	2,835,183	Manufacturing	1,417,652
Articles of Food and Drink:		Mining	2,657,997
Coffee, raw	1,106,267	All others	42,763
Wheat	554,579	Manures and fertilizers	1,132,511
Flour (or meal) wheat	942,081	Nitrates for manufacturing purposes	4,157,039
Fruit, almonds and nuts	81,638	Oils	2,029,268
Dates	23,328	Paper, printing	682,781
Dried fruit, all other	163,679	Wrapping	1,559,146
Milk or cream, condensed	913,947	Other, including paper bags but not stationery	651,565
Rice, including paddy	901,337	Railway material	222,053
Whiskey	659,608	Saddlers and shoemakers' materials	830,224
Sugar	176,461	Soap	2,443,408
Tea	717,020	Printed books	105,593
All other articles of food and drink	4,441,952	Motor cars	1,324,301
Furniture	1,343,206	Power looms	398,719
Glycerine for manufacturing purposes	511,636	Parts of cars and lorries	1,316,126
Haberdashery and millinery	3,793,750	Motor bicycles and parts	2,745,865
Hardware and cutlery (fencing material, etc.)	6,841,810	Wax, paraffine and stearine	2,720,078
Hats and caps	1,352,982	Wood and timber	
Implements, agricultural including machinery	3,699,738	Woolen manufactures	
India rubber and manufactures of, including tires	1,594,084	All other merchandise not specified above	30,034,493
Iron and steel manufactures, except machinery	6,002,415	Total merchandise imported	\$142,908,885
Leather and leather goods, boots and shoes	5,631,213	Imports for South African Governments	7,733,747
		Specie	(a)
		Grand Total Imports	\$150,642,632

Note: (a) Figures not published.

Leather goods again show a high figure (\$3,822,827 against \$1,499,752), and vehicles have gone up in value from \$840,405 to \$1,695,843. There were 1,245 motor cars imported compared with 491 in the first quarter of 1918, and clocks and watches still represent an increasing item. Haberdashery and millinery cost the Union not far from \$25,000,000 (against \$1,268,639 a year ago); and perfumery and toilet preparations involved a bill for \$374,220, or double the amount so expended in 1918.

Value of exports during the first seven months of 1919:

Articles	1919	Articles	1919
Animals, living	\$369,248	Wines	\$ 263,922
Asbestos, raw	721,073	All other articles of food and drink	6,040,659
Bark and bark extract	1,468,040	Hair, Angora	5,547,792
Blasting compounds	278,584	Hides, ox and cow	2,603,205
Buchu leaves	139,759	Skins, goat	2,735,130
Coal	3,318,743	Skins, sheep	7,142,144
Copper, ore and regulus	1,028,283	Oil, whale	109,581
Bar, rod and ingot	1,351,225	Ores, chrome (iron)	14,910
Cotton, raw	17,670	Tin	385,846
Diamonds	31,596,633	Soap, common and toilet	62,013
Ostrich feathers	4,365,169	Tobacco, all kinds	410,373
Articles of food and drink:		Wool	52,665,380
Maize	2,422,953	All other articles of merchandise	2,409,704
Maize meal	4,325,677	Total South African Produce	\$136,045,319
Oats	846,130	Imported Goods re-exported	10,436,733
Flour, wheat	168,554	Specie	(a)
Eggs	66,402	Grand Total Exports	\$146,482,052
Fish, dried and cured	131,545	Shipped as stores in addition to the foregoing	\$7,064,160
Fish, preserved	597,191		
Fruit, dried and preserved	640,956		
Fruit, fresh	164,170		
Brandy	88,038		
Sugar	1,535,467		
Tea	33,130		

Note: (a) Figures not published.

Values of the principal articles imported into the Union for the years 1917 and 1918:

Articles	1918	Articles	1918
Animals	\$ 393,738	Earthen and china ware	\$ 904,823
Antifriiction grease	274,699	Electrical material:	
Apparel and slops	14,345,019	Fittings, including insulators and posts	1,383,765
Arms and ammunition	1,571,709	Cable and wire	441,022
Assay apparatus	77,475	Enameled ware	193,764
Bags not leather	6,561,609	Felt	123,769
Binding twine	765,398	Food and drink, articles of:	
Bioscope films (exposed)	261,424	Baking powder	373,139
Brass	185,774	Biscuits	17,651
Brushware	375,669	Butter and substitutes	997,277
Canvases and duck	4,292	Cheese	70,555
Cement	561,053	Chicory and substitutes	13,300
Clocks and watches	4,005	Cocoa and chocolate, unsweetened	105,452
Coal, coke and patent fuel	89,899	Coffee	4,146,292
Confectionery, fancy	751,315	Confectionery, jams, etc.	327,408
Copra	293,976	Corn, flour, and grain	3,430,629
Cordage and rope	363,153	Extracts and essences	236,599
Corks and bungs		Farinaceous preparations	211,440
Cotton manufactures:		Fish	326,451
Blankets and rugs	7,216,874	Fruits and nuts	481,180
Piece goods	41,786,669	Lard and substitutes	5,800
Shawls and shawling	714,027	Meats, fresh and preserved	456,692
Underclothing	8,022,630	Milk, condensed	685,451
Waste	862,997	Oils, salad	166,916
Wick	103,107	Pickles and sauces	255,374
Other	3,968,786	Rice	2,195,648
Drugs and chemicals:		Spices	950,632
(including apothecary ware)	6,103,676	Spirits, potable	2,003,553
Dyestuffs and tanning substances	196,154		

Continued on page 532

Table Continued:

Articles	1918	Articles	1918
Food and drink, articles of (continued)		Oils, vegetables (Continued)	
Sugar.....	1,447,682	Linseed.....	705,778
Sugar products.....	158,862	Palm.....	437,484
Tea.....	2,298,321	Paints and colors.....	1,036,698
Vegetables, prepared.....	50,890	Paper.....	4,600,588
Wine.....	270,134	Perfumery.....	1,034,151
Footwear, not leather.....	237,461	Photographic materials.....	309,217
Furniture, etc.....	2,056,617	Plate, silver, and plated ware.....	457,305
Furs.....	96,980	Plumbago.....	466,327
Glass and glassware.....	1,356,464	Printers' and bookbinders' material.....	119,083
Glycerin.....	2,062,822	n. e. s.....	311,076
Haberdashery and millinery.....	6,846,066	Quicksilver.....	394,454
Hardware and cutlery.....	6,536,578	Railway material.....	430,452
Hats and caps.....	1,963,657	Saddlery and shoemakers' material (not leather).....	198,597
Hides and skins.....	365,216	Seeds.....	352,090
Host, conveying.....	278,188	Sheep and cattle dip.....	2,587,791
Implementa, agricultural and dairy.....	2,409,672	Silk manufactures.....	343,643
India rubber, including tires.....	2,112,718	Soap.....	345,074
Instruments, musical.....	391,077	Sporting goods.....	5,315,950
Iron and steel:		Stationery and books.....	471,987
Bar, bolt, and rod.....	2,008,507	Surgical and dental appliances.....	538,478
Girders, beams and joists.....	36,956	Tar, etc.....	430,262
Hoops.....	143,303	Tin and tinware.....	91,578
Pipe and ingots.....	60,244	Tobacco raw and manufactured.....	131,814
Pipes and fittings, cast and wrought.....	1,706,385	Tobaccoists' wares.....	541,568
Plate and sheet.....	2,468,785	Toys and fancy goods.....	507,148
Jewelry.....	470,780	Tramway material.....	39,584
Jute andessian.....	689,603	Vehicles:	
Lamps and lamp ware.....	156,730	Bicycles and tricycles.....	429,824
Lead.....	124,669	Motorcycles and parts.....	471,111
Leather and leather goods:		Motor cars.....	1,215,048
Boots and shoes.....	7,546,603	Motor trucks.....	41,472
Unmanufactured.....	760,337	Motor car and motor truck parts.....	835,179
Other.....	487,059	Other vehicles and parts.....	176,070
Linen manufactures.....	243,242	Wax, paraffin and stearin.....	2,655,800
Machinery (except locomotives):		Wood and timber:	
Agricultural.....	413,244	Unmanufactured.....	4,204,106
Bands and belting.....	1,002,866	Manufactured.....	965,392
Electrical.....	614,751	Woolen manufactures:	
Manufacturing.....	977,242	Blankets and rugs.....	1,956,844
Mining.....	2,863,837	Cloth and piece goods.....	4,188,760
Other, n. e. s.....	1,391,901	Hosiery and underclothing.....	366,044
Packing, engine.....	279,420	Shawls.....	334,202
Pumps.....	296,735	All other.....	250,678
Windmills.....	147,216	Zinc and zineware.....	1,165,327
Manures and fertilizers.....	569,979	All other articles.....	5,624,949
Metal, composition.....	102,673	Total.....	\$228,472,568
Nitrates.....	1,233,531	Imported from Southern and Northern Rhodesia.....	2,186,825
Oilman's stores.....	1,375,813	Total merchandise.....	\$230,659,393
Oils, mineral:		Imports of Government stores.....	10,169,910
Lubricating.....	1,307,015	Specie.....	
Motor spirit.....	2,466,006	Grand total.....	\$240,829,303
Paraffin (kerosene).....	1,216,912		
Oils, vegetable:			
Cocconut.....	192,611		
Cottonseed.....	29		
Essential and perfumed.....	185,457		

The percentage of the trade held by various countries of origin during three war years and three years preceding the war:

Countries of origin	1911	1912	1913	1916	1917	1918
United Kingdom.....	Per cent 58.2	Per cent 57.9	Per cent 54.4	Per cent 58.7	Per cent 52.5	Per cent 54.1
British possessions:						
Canada.....	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.0
India.....	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.8	6.1	7.1
Australia.....	4.4	3.4	5.2	3.3	3.6	2.5
Other.....	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.6
United States.....	8.1	9.0	9.5	15.7	17.9	13.9
Netherlands.....	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.8
Sweden.....	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.0
Japan.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	2.1	5.6
Germany.....	9.8	9.0	8.8			

Imports by principal countries of origin in 1918:

Articles and Countries of origin	Value	Articles and Countries of origin	Value
Animals.....	\$393,738	Piece goods.....	\$41,786,669
United Kingdom.....	339,526	United Kingdom.....	37,482,873
United States.....	8,828	Japan.....	1,590,976
Antifriction grease.....	274,699	India.....	1,233,093
United States.....	178,440	United States.....	1,074,483
United Kingdom.....	96,182	France.....	172,946
Apparel and slops.....	14,348,019	Italy.....	125,269
United Kingdom.....	13,735,311	Switzerland.....	94,074
Japan.....	187,146	Copper.....	98,848
United States.....	163,573	United States.....	69,761
France.....	48,665	Japan.....	13,587
Arms and ammunition.....	1,571,709	Belgian Congo.....	3,231
United Kingdom.....	1,393,138	United Kingdom.....	751,315
United States.....	170,975	Copra.....	655,469
Assay apparatus.....	77,475	Zanzibar.....	64,802
United Kingdom.....	75,465	British East Africa.....	15,733
United States.....	915	Portuguese East Africa.....	8,765
Netherlands.....	526	Mauritius.....	6,515
Bags and sacks (not leather).....	6,561,609	India.....	293,976
India.....	6,064,879	Cordage and rope (not twine).....	160,667
United Kingdom.....	457,112	United Kingdom.....	86,692
United States.....	9,183	Australia.....	24,070
Binding twine.....	765,398	United States.....	17,675
Australia.....	663,883	India.....	2,681
United States.....	88,059	Japan.....	363,153
Japan.....	3,669	Corks and bungs.....	204,928
Biocope films (exposed).....	281,424	United Kingdom.....	94,610
United Kingdom.....	130,724	Portugal.....	32,421
United States.....	124,797	United States.....	15,587
Spain.....	185,774	Spain.....	103,676
Brass.....	65,440	Drugs, chemicals and apothecary ware.....	4,712,310
United Kingdom.....	55,055	United Kingdom.....	551,842
United States.....	54,505	United States.....	173,403
Boots, shoes, and slippers.....	7,546,603	Norway.....	175,914
United Kingdom.....	4,069,602	Japan.....	135,410
United States.....	2,598,716	Canada.....	83,149
Switzerland.....	652,038	France.....	196,154
Argentina.....	174,698	Dyestuffs and tanning substances.....	73,353
Japan.....	24,732	United Kingdom.....	72,491
Brushware.....	375,669	United States.....	904,823
United Kingdom.....	196,723	Earthenware and chinaware.....	804,812
Japan.....	129,488	United Kingdom.....	81,032
United States.....	13,913	India.....	5,246
Argentina.....	9,869	United States.....	1,824,787
Cement.....	4,282	Electrical material.....	541,442
United Kingdom.....	5	United States.....	497,780
United States.....	561,058	United Kingdom.....	459,957
Clocks and watches.....	311,723	Netherlands.....	283,629
Switzerland.....	144,997	Japan.....	193,764
United States.....	67,070	United States.....	65,931
United Kingdom.....	17,722	United Kingdom.....	62,598
France.....	17,729	Netherlands.....	23,729
Japan.....	89,399	Felt.....	123,769
Confectionery.....	57,969	United States.....	93,641
United States.....	29,287	United Kingdom.....	373,139
United Kingdom.....	1,518	Baking powder.....	372,954
France.....	7,216,874	Australia.....	146
Blankets and rugs.....	3,040,000	Biscuits.....	1,635
Japan.....	2,579,785	United States.....	997,277
India.....	785,171	Australia.....	786,314
Netherlands.....	642,587	India.....	178,878
France.....	121,979	United States.....	22,877
United States.....	24,201	Argentina.....	70,555
Cheese and duck.....	1,037,995	Cheese.....	38,990
United Kingdom.....	552,489	Canada.....	24,722
Japan.....	233,261	Argentina.....	5,382
India.....	124,684	United States.....	
United States.....	112,221		
Hosiery and underwear.....	8,022,630		
United Kingdom.....	6,005,368		
Japan.....	1,189,085		
United States.....	634,611		
India.....	93,442		
Switzerland.....	72,423		

Continued on page 534

Table Continued:

Articles and Countries of origin	Value	Articles and Countries of origin	Value
Chicory and substitutes.....	\$13,300	Spirits, potable.....	\$2,003,553
Australia.....	8,886	United Kingdom.....	1,635,876
United States.....	3,642	France.....	251,900
Cocoa and chocolate.....	196,582	Netherlands.....	77,518
Portuguese West Africa.....	68,165	Argentina.....	9,961
United States.....	50,042	United States.....	1,299
Canada.....	27,851	Sugar.....	1,447,682
Netherlands.....	22,829	Portuguese East Africa.....	750,254
Brazil.....	15,805	Mauritius.....	692,420
Coffee.....	4,416,292	India.....	2,318
Brazil.....	3,707,319	United States.....	1,650
British East Africa.....	411,852	Sugar products.....	158,862
Confectionery, jams, etc.....	327,403	United States.....	138,058
United States.....	164,658	Argentina.....	13,461
Switzerland.....	72,501	Tea.....	2,298,321
Australia.....	45,059	Ceylon.....	1,116,039
United Kingdom.....	19,709	India.....	1,099,328
Corn, flour and grain.....	3,430,629	Dutch East Indies.....	57,366
Australia.....	2,459,411	China.....	12,668
Argentina.....	765,963	Vegetables, prepared.....	50,890
India.....	131,930	United States.....	14,497
Extract and essences.....	21,597	Portugal.....	33,248
United States.....	236,599	Canada.....	11,655
United Kingdom.....	199,249	Wines.....	8,872
France.....	24,814	France.....	270,134
Australia.....	4,998	Canada.....	141,839
United States.....	3,222	Portugal.....	33,248
Pharmaceutical preparations.....	211,440	Spain.....	34,095
United States.....	85,334	Italy.....	22,444
Australia.....	75,058	Footwear (not leather).....	237,461
Argentina.....	42,548	United Kingdom.....	155,013
Fish.....	6,015	United States.....	30,109
United States.....	326,415	Japan.....	11,417
Japan.....	108,362	Furniture, etc.....	2,036,617
Portugal.....	84,307	United Kingdom.....	1,334,092
United States.....	52,729	India.....	190,650
Fruit and nuts.....	481,180	United States.....	185,039
Portuguese East Africa.....	109,384	United States.....	102,303
Spain.....	78,078	Japan.....	65,965
Turkish Empire.....	55,240	Furs.....	96,980
India.....	44,626	United Kingdom.....	93,330
Australia.....	37,443	Italy.....	2,720
Lard and substitutes.....	34,499	Glass and glassware.....	1,356,464
Australia.....	5,800	United Kingdom.....	875,221
United States.....	4,419	Japan.....	285,605
Argentina.....	681	United States.....	99,846
Meats, fresh and preserved.....	456,692	Glycerin.....	2,062,822
Argentina.....	310,969	United Kingdom.....	1,719,008
Uruguay.....	74,088	Australia.....	275,872
United States.....	46,704	Argentina.....	45,317
Australia.....	19,442	France.....	11,144
Condensed milk.....	685,451	United States.....	3,327
United States.....	470,250	Haberdashery and millinery.....	6,846,066
Australia.....	123,794	United Kingdom.....	4,426,408
United Kingdom.....	56,563	Switzerland.....	942,676
Oils, salad.....	166,916	Japan.....	602,444
India.....	81,630	France.....	473,647
Portuguese East Africa.....	30,479	United States.....	253,033
Portugal.....	27,890	Italy.....	76,268
United States.....	10,429	Hardware and cutlery.....	5,536,578
Pickles and sauces.....	255,374	United Kingdom.....	3,077,453
United Kingdom.....	199,483	United States.....	1,163,222
Australia.....	27,549	Canada.....	600,132
United States.....	21,559	Japan.....	415,365
Rice.....	2,195,648	Sweden.....	96,444
India.....	2,026,756	Argentina.....	72,919
China.....	90,361	Germany.....	55,809
Sam.....	46,475	Hats and caps.....	1,963,657
Spices.....	950,632	United Kingdom.....	1,713,023
Zanzibar.....	564,572	Japan.....	193,249
Straits Settlements.....	97,902	Italy.....	23,038
United Kingdom.....	91,330	United States.....	12,341
India.....	88,590	India.....	10,040
China.....	16,989	Ecuador.....	5,608

Continued on page 535

Table Continued:

Articles and Countries of origin	Value	Articles and Countries of origin	Value
Hides and skins.....	\$365,216	Machinery (except locomotives).....	\$8,087,013
Southwest Africa Protectorate.....	171,481	United Kingdom.....	4,450,117
Madagascar.....	139,265	United States.....	3,215,389
Portuguese East Africa.....	20,044	Canada.....	154,487
India.....	14,809	Switzerland.....	92,415
Hope.....	171,194	Sweden.....	50,831
United Kingdom.....	121,619	Japan.....	17,777
United States.....	27,038	Manure and fertilisers.....	569,979
Australia.....	18,298	Japan.....	232,326
Hose, conveying.....	278,188	Argentina.....	141,893
United States.....	228,044	United States.....	140,418
United Kingdom.....	31,073	Portuguese East Africa.....	9,718
Japan.....	14,848	Falkland Islands.....	5,445
Implements and tools.....	3,207,943	United Kingdom.....	2,896
United States.....	1,569,393	Metal composition.....	102,673
Canada.....	731,688	United States.....	56,432
United Kingdom.....	533,529	United Kingdom.....	37,676
Sweden.....	297,615	Japan.....	3,020
Denmark.....	45,443	Nitrates.....	1,235,531
Japan.....	5,893	Chile.....	778,737
India rubber, including tires.....	2,112,718	United Kingdom.....	456,794
United States.....	1,283,476	Oilman's stores.....	1,375,813
Argentina.....	589,000	United Kingdom.....	603,159
United States.....	84,137	United States.....	341,054
France.....	51,488	Argentina.....	290,661
Canada.....	45,234	Brazil.....	69,202
British East Africa.....	27,462	Canada.....	36,362
Japan.....	15,845	Oils, mineral.....	5,246,092
Instruments, musical.....	391,077	United States.....	3,998,706
United Kingdom.....	240,717	Dutch East Indies.....	986,921
United States.....	88,526	British West Indies.....	203,546
Japan.....	50,460	United Kingdom.....	52,047
Instruments, surgical, dental, etc.....	237,840	Oils, vegetable.....	1,655,695
United States.....	109,248	British West Africa.....	434,248
United Kingdom.....	99,121	India.....	469,093
United States.....	16,770	Argentina.....	322,698
Japan.....	6,563,580	United Kingdom.....	144,613
Iron and steel manufactures.....	3,067,053	United States.....	32,959
United States.....	2,953,907	Zanzibar.....	70,287
United Kingdom.....	500,909	Mauritius.....	64,442
Canada.....	470,780	Paints and colors.....	1,036,696
Jewelry.....	399,875	United Kingdom.....	402,654
United States.....	31,384	United States.....	302,774
Switzerland.....	21,636	Canada.....	286,963
France.....	5,625	Paper.....	4,500,588
Japan.....	4,944	United Kingdom.....	1,365,903
Jute and hempen.....	689,603	Sweden.....	1,316,787
India.....	649,765	United States.....	729,045
United Kingdom.....	27,213	Canada.....	535,909
Japan.....	10,925	Norway.....	510,345
United States.....	1,698	Japan.....	31,356
Lamps and lampware.....	156,730	Perfumery.....	1,034,151
United States.....	63,495	United Kingdom.....	549,447
United Kingdom.....	49,687	United States.....	335,389
Japan.....	29,729	France.....	134,247
Canada.....	5,981	Japan.....	9,251
Sweden.....	5,217	Photographic material.....	309,217
Lead.....	124,669	United Kingdom.....	195,896
Australia.....	41,701	United States.....	79,480
United States.....	35,228	Plate, silver, and plated ware.....	457,305
India.....	26,551	United Kingdom.....	413,696
Japan.....	7,845	Japan.....	35,681
Leather and leather manufactures (including boots, shoes, and slippers).....	5,869	United States.....	4,847
United States.....	8,793,999	Plumbago.....	466,327
United Kingdom.....	4,487,215	Madagascar.....	460,254
United States.....	2,818,974	United Kingdom.....	4,584
Switzerland.....	652,072	United States.....	1,489
Argentina.....	528,653	Printers' and bookbinders' material.....	119,983
Japan.....	176,907	United Kingdom.....	97,048
United States.....	106,143	United States.....	10,517
Japan.....	243,242	Sweden.....	4,404
Linen manufactures.....	223,436	Canada.....	4,283
United Kingdom.....	14,215	Quicksilver.....	311,076
Japan.....	2,599	Spain.....	278,149
India.....	1,003		

Continued on page 536

Table Continued:

Articles and Countries of origin	Value	Articles and Countries of origin	Value
Quicksilver (Continued)			
Italy.....	\$28,780	Tin and tinware.....	\$131,814
United States.....	3,187	United Kingdom.....	106,002
Rails (light for industrial purposes).....	63,192	Japan.....	8,735
United States.....	41,935	Canada.....	7,451
United Kingdom.....	21,257	United States.....	541,568
Railway material.....	394,454	United Kingdom.....	140,496
United States.....	295,104	Cuba.....	133,230
United Kingdom.....	89,811	United States.....	107,155
Australia.....	6,972	Netherlands.....	59,629
Saddlers' and shoemakers' material		Nyasaland Protectorate.....	50,087
(not leather).....	430,452	Egypt.....	16,614
United Kingdom.....	262,299	Tobacconists' wares.....	507,148
United States.....	91,271	France.....	227,168
Canada.....	49,779	Japan.....	126,758
Japan.....	21,048	United Kingdom.....	121,862
Seeds.....	198,597	United States.....	23,707
United Kingdom.....	88,137	Toys and fancy goods.....	951,668
France.....	26,333	Japan.....	453,211
Argentina.....	26,250	United Kingdom.....	356,252
United States.....	24,663	United States.....	89,948
Sheep and cattle dip.....	352,690	France.....	30,698
United Kingdom.....	288,861	Tramway material.....	39,584
United States.....	63,620	United Kingdom.....	22,615
Silk manufactures.....	2,587,791	United States.....	17,456
Japan.....	1,378,353	Vehicles.....	3,168,705
United Kingdom.....	470,736	United States.....	1,900,393
China.....	201,921	United Kingdom.....	659,007
India.....	88,595	Canada.....	538,527
United States.....	86,293	Japan.....	67,824
Hong Kong.....	66,150	Wax, paraffin and stearin.....	2,655,800
Switzerland.....	66,354	India.....	1,745,249
Italy.....	64,339	United States.....	399,087
Soap.....	343,643	Dutch East Indies.....	356,880
United Kingdom.....	247,728	United Kingdom.....	76,404
United States.....	78,419	Zanzibar.....	31,983
Australia.....	9,860	British East Africa.....	21,063
Sporting goods.....	345,074	Portuguese East Africa.....	20,595
United Kingdom.....	324,883	Wood and timber:	
France.....	8,142	Unmanufactured.....	4,204,106
United States.....	7,519	Sweden.....	2,051,847
Stationery and books.....	5,315,950	United States.....	914,332
United Kingdom.....	3,736,206	Canada.....	444,968
United States.....	798,340	Norway.....	404,605
Netherlands.....	222,452	Japan.....	146,881
Sweden.....	192,134	India.....	145,197
Japan.....	168,016	Argentina.....	15,320
Norway.....	64,992	Straits Settlements.....	13,850
Canada.....	62,349	British West Africa.....	12,390
Sulphur.....	471,987	Manufactured.....	965,392
United States.....	255,282	Sweden.....	544,138
China.....	200,923	Russia.....	104,420
Norway.....	13,436	United States.....	113,000
Surgical and dental appliances.....	538,478	Portugal.....	46,412
United Kingdom.....	446,117	United Kingdom.....	61,347
United States.....	74,442	Canada.....	55,916
Japan.....	10,434	Japan.....	22,751
Tallow and grease.....	430,262	Woolen manufactures.....	7,066,528
Australia.....	394,705	United Kingdom.....	6,809,742
Argentina.....	18,775	Japan.....	152,876
Portuguese East Africa.....	14,600	France.....	52,680
Tar, etc.....	91,578	United States.....	17,923
United Kingdom.....	46,762	Zinc, unmanufactured.....	1,165,317
Sweden.....	19,972	United States.....	895,297
Argentina.....	12,458	Australia.....	253,009
United States.....	7,859	United Kingdom.....	7,777
		Japan.....	6,862

Four year table of imports showing most important divisions:

Articles	1914	1915	1916	1917
Animals, living.....	\$583,409	\$296,887	\$369,073	\$270,619
Agricultural implements.....	1,741,090	1,263,230	2,170,563	2,170,898
Fixtures.....	879,135	852,133	615,995	219,424
Agricultural produce:				
Coffee, raw and roasted.....	2,613,017	2,625,770	2,676,722	2,776,348
Corn and grain.....	4,344,159	5,385,234	5,952,508	4,502,449
Flour and meal.....	2,954,326	2,213,584	2,501,471	1,957,039
Fruit, fresh.....	272,680	254,022	286,001	167,156
Fruit, dried or preserved.....	271,270	343,543	315,725	226,801
Rice.....	1,633,766	881,837	1,849,769	1,994,437
Sugar and sugar products.....	1,689,127	1,555,608	1,418,546	1,750,202
Tea.....	1,432,266	64,793	21,811	3,902
Vegetables, fresh.....	67,860	147,778	146,655	51,331
Vegetables, preserved.....	122,826			
Dairy Products:				
Butter and butter substitutes.....	1,211,175	912,659	440,175	286,220
Cheese.....	764,988	755,564	467,386	146,751
Milk, condensed.....	2,113,998	1,994,714	1,647,540	2,075,142
Farm Produce:				
Eggs, fresh.....	288,266	93,472	627	43
Hams, bacon and salted meats.....	1,125,619	1,039,461	831,317	153,527
Lard.....	261,560	294,914	269,545	123,527
Meat and poultry, frozen.....	149,537	17,311	9,170	3,436
Meat, preserved.....	582,995	659,662	284,713	339,908
Miscellaneous:				
Aerated waters.....	37,227	25,680	23,255	23,930
Ale and beer.....	138,330	132,245	158,601	206,734
Biscuits and cakes.....	310,252	305,664	194,910	35,298
Confectionery, jams and jellies.....	1,243,999	1,619,390	1,526,987	487,394
Fish, fresh, dried and preserved.....	1,057,307	1,289,338	1,044,768	877,419
Pickles, sauces and condiments.....	405,985	457,190	399,686	278,065
Wines and spirits.....	1,798,914	2,053,943	2,491,527	2,326,452
Iron and Steel:				
Bar, bolt and rod.....	963,495	1,096,688	2,276,676	2,241,043
Pipes and piping.....	1,557,741	1,041,833	1,007,181	956,141
Plate and sheet.....	1,288,784	1,045,930	935,890	875,339
Nitrates.....	1,071,683	545,899	1,355,167	1,826,912
Machinery:				
Agricultural.....	491,112	366,191	350,124	325,309
Electrical.....	2,107,631	866,567	877,196	730,341
Manufacturing.....	1,516,481	1,480,205	1,155,853	902,864
Mining.....	3,682,665	3,180,442	3,870,951	3,676,473
Windmills.....	334,178	167,956	272,553	210,175
Manufactured articles:				
Cement.....	335,383	205,087	227,171	105,248
Electric cable.....	943,666	543,294	1,153,477	261,055
Electrical fittings.....	1,127,855	885,453	1,448,591	1,004,902
Glass bottles and jars.....	499,180	496,969	893,161	509,021
Printing paper.....	959,062	825,451	1,900,959	1,752,273
Plate and silver ware.....	526,358	286,020	490,660	329,269
Soap.....	356,087	376,893	460,718	358,148
Books.....	1,091,915	1,042,163	1,180,703	1,061,997
Motor cars.....	3,663,108	2,252,255	3,739,969	2,959,749
Shoes.....	5,453,872	4,916,206	7,324,700	4,383,666
Textiles, wearing apparel, etc.:				
Cotton, piece goods.....	7,370,491	8,752,724	13,985,330	15,442,227
Cotton hosiery.....	3,251,131	8,752,724	13,985,330	15,442,227
Haberdashery.....	5,243,070	4,533,801	5,968,453	4,516,573
Hats and caps.....	985,357	1,018,981	1,662,708	1,150,308
Woolen blankets.....	1,135,714	3,720,572	5,991,481	4,921,571
Woolen cloth.....	1,393,503	1,781,880	2,220,796	2,087,739
Total Imports.....	\$176,864,444	\$164,431,014	\$200,159,007	\$186,456,718

Value of imports for years 1913-17, showing principal countries of origin:

Country of origin	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
United Kingdom.....	101,914,005	86,217,192	82,949,532	110,538,960	91,438,110
Canada, Dominion of.....	4,163,065	3,786,309	4,753,463	4,211,909	4,703,712
India.....	5,289,105	4,855,898	6,150,927	7,074,237	10,707,513
Ceylon.....	1,002,875	1,028,732	1,110,335	828,066	1,005,568
Australia, Commonwealth of.....	9,751,128	7,600,213	2,209,040	6,365,352	6,161,075
New Zealand, Dominion of.....	333,794	283,026	56,768	58,125	11,284
Mauritius.....	906,633	608,292	61,872	124,532	224,201
Total: British Empire.....	\$123,360,605	\$104,379,662	\$97,292,417	\$129,201,281	\$114,251,463

Continued on page 538

Table Continued:

Countries of Origin	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Austria-Hungary.....	\$730,112	\$581,858	\$33,169	\$9,442	\$1,793
Belgium.....	2,808,487	1,706,559	141,528	56,152	56,152
Belgium Congo.....	2,909,861	2,346,203	2,354,757	5,147,757	6,703,203
France.....	16,540,723	10,963,410	116,323	2,460,627	2,188,511
Germany.....	4,113,018	2,663,707	248,529	176,801	31,993
Holland.....	1,540,649	1,286,913	1,647,909	2,576,271	1,769,404
Italy.....	1,731,682	1,113,494	1,073,267	1,380,453	1,059,917
Norway.....	3,382,521	2,495,362	2,186,635	1,312,754	1,076,945
Sweden.....	941,513	976,388	1,543,686	1,875,464	4,097,291
Switzerland.....	313,022	222,976	379,439	1,417,602	346,707
China.....	533,686	535,858	1,077,243	2,628,696	3,628,346
United States of America.....	17,826,985	14,626,155	21,447,899	30,428,251	31,359,407
Argentina Republic.....	820,231	146,261	1,532,989	810,983	395,749
Brazil.....	3,049,858	2,354,451	2,489,671	2,530,543	2,583,906
Chile.....	1,127,111	1,043,976	540,359	1,348,552	1,749,361
Total: Foreign Countries.....	\$58,369,459	\$42,765,571	\$36,811,925	\$57,807,196	\$58,476,347

Chief exports 1913 to 1917:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Gold.....	\$182,684,479	\$99,843,820	not available	not available	not available
Diamonds.....	58,400,311	26,792,786	\$8,146,030	\$25,660,683	\$29,631,449
Ostrich feathers.....	14,354,432	6,525,004	3,614,732	2,363,719	850,592
Wool, scourd.....	1,311,269	1,694,434	3,007,868	4,877,962	8,770,584
Wool, grease.....	26,460,386	18,956,707	23,101,776	27,139,964	33,908,536
Angora hair.....	4,268,599	4,054,221	3,341,906	5,422,229	1,363,891
Hides.....	3,863,393	2,644,083	2,799,092	3,977,526	4,074,988
Goat skins.....	1,584,049	1,307,026	1,287,292	2,015,815	1,788,441
Sheep skins.....	4,323,509	3,660,906	4,022,087	5,268,978	6,963,363
Fresh fruit.....	263,971	458,147	319,350	335,058	not available
Wattle bark.....	1,503,339	1,371,899	948,885	1,251,124	1,096,950
Coal (bunker).....	5,126,012	4,917,858	4,500,330	72,559	240,667
Coal.....	345,278	2,131,056	3,069,799	9,666,180	not available
Maize.....	410,213	429,254	498,300	1,566,501	1,567,058
Tobacco, all kinds.....	410,213	429,254	498,300	4,264,008	not available
Fish, preserved.....	410,213	429,254	498,300	584,342	488,828

Value of exports 1912-1916, showing principal countries of destination:

Countries of destination	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
British Empire.....	\$274,371,120	\$289,134,177	\$167,349,163	\$52,962,963	\$83,261,068
Austria-Hungary.....	13,000	40,158	8,859	.....	.....
Belgium.....	3,006,400	3,392,873	2,095,792	.....	.....
France.....	733,675	958,839	396,051	43,521	845,921
Germany.....	8,375,665	10,410,071	6,963,903	.....	.....
German East Africa.....	20,081	19,425	5,924	.....	.....
German South-West Africa.....	392,007	469,762	221,703	.....	.....
Holland.....	313,523	39,050	38,481	.....	.....
Italy.....	235,855	207,293	36,299	45,927	243
Portuguese East Africa.....	683,111	943,632	551,605	503,476	753,139
Portuguese West Africa.....	22,759	33,028	37,665	90,677	98,011
United States of America.....	2,628,414	2,606,014	1,346,783	11,316,655	15,415,973
Other Foreign Countries.....	266,775	188,247	230,534	529,817	722,992
Total: Foreign Countries.....	\$16,691,265	\$19,308,392	\$11,933,599	\$12,563,718	\$17,886,458
Ship's Stores.....	5,400,922	5,341,086	5,201,468	4,849,546	10,389,013
Grand Total.....	\$296,463,307	\$313,783,655	\$184,484,230	\$70,376,227	\$111,536,539

The total purchases of stores by the mines of the Union amounted to \$72,624,069 in 1917, as compared with \$62,900,359 in 1916. Of the former sum, \$66,463,163 and \$931,879 were expended by the mines of the Transvaal and Orange Free State. During 1917 the mines surrounding Johannesburg alone purchased goods to the value of \$61,824,678.

The following is the official list of stores and their value consumed by the mines during 1916 and 1917:

Articles	1916	1917	Articles	1916	1917
Other explosives.....	\$52,383	\$47,609	Detonators.....	365,362	471,470
Electric detonators or fuses.....	18,191	56,64	Safety fuse.....	994,226	1,098,800
Lighting torches (tyisa sticks).....	78,964	74,297	Fencing and wire netting.....	19,223	31,204
Fodder (bran, chaff, mealies, forage, etc.).....	154,512	293,752	Foodstuffs and supplies (for colored laborers):		
Beans.....	205,785	168,756	Dholl.....	81,592	181,005
Rice.....	1,832,861	2,464,157	Meal.....	145,888	167,709
Malt and cereals for beer.....	2,335,025	2,467,870	Meat.....	25,649	20,580
Fish.....	12,220	14,838	Salt.....	203,396	289,430
Groceries: Coffee, sugar, oil, ghee, molasses, etc.			Machine parts, other than electric.....	1,233,414	1,435,549
Machinery and machine tools.....	2,784,359	3,602,582	Mercury.....	209,922	232,692
Metals, antifriction.....	102,772	137,683	Motor cars and accessories.....	67,143	111,472
Transformer.....	11,768	14,935	Other.....	9,802	53,098
Oilskin suits and gum boots.....	48,564	89,193	Packing.....	187,162	225,173
Paints, tar, driers, etc.....	121,945	164,381	Paraffin.....	88,590	139,717
Petrol.....	2,037,083	2,247,204	Pipes and pipe fittings.....	1,315,571	1,537,571
Rails, crossings, sleepers, etc.....	1,247,791	1,712,459	Rock drills, and parts of.....	739,299	1,073,042
Ropes.....	65,640	79,533	Wire.....	30,567	275,103
Vegetable fibre.....	907,276	975,402	Screening.....	73,372	103,807
Shoes and dies.....	55,824	58,403	Skips, cages, kibbles, and parts.....	115,774	94,634
Soap.....	355,274	436,583	Soda, crude.....	137,897	161,996
Stationery and printing.....	620,572	539,315	Steel:		
Bar, tool, cast, etc.....	404,421	306,774	Sheet.....	616,722	936,315
Rock drills.....	42,475	78,881	Other.....	121,862	164,695
Timber:			Building material (ceilings, floorings, doors, etc.).....	530,639	514,124
Deals.....	1,334,307	1,567,903	Oregon pitch pine, etc.....	2,105,127	2,160,449
Mining poles and logging.....	7,772	614,313	Tube-mill requisites:		
Liners.....	267,741	321,019	Pebbles and flint.....	803	2,973
Other requisites.....	618,503	697,262	Trucks, and parts of.....	59,542	71,500
Waste.....	851,216	825,102	Water (purchased).....	23,721	73,722
Wood fuel.....	1,840,700	1,513,559	Zinc and zinc disks.....	936,722	1,131,047
All other articles.....			Total.....	\$62,900,359	\$72,624,069

Production and Industry

Agriculture:

The estimated production of wheat in 1917 was 5,500,000 bushels; of maize, 36,000,000 bushels. In the same year 19,412,000 pounds of butter and 4,260,000 pounds of cheese were produced. Acreage and production of maize and kaffir corn, according to latest statistics (1911):

Provinces	MAIZE		KAFFIR CORN	
	Acres	Bags*	Acres	Bags*
Cape Province.....	1,727,864	242,327	299,422	19,333
Natal.....	1,805,745	231,667	594,132	8,108
Orange Free State.....	1,788,294	905,502	191,414	85,483
Transvaal.....	3,310,613	892,113	462,758	52,483
Total.....	8,632,516	2,271,609	1,547,726	165,411

Note: *Bags of 200 pounds each.

Acreage and production of principal other cereal crops according to latest statistics (1911):

Provinces	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Total
Cape Province.....acres	485,018	500,038	90,304	90,503	1,165,863
Natal.....acres	2,327	16,629	2,583	866	22,406
Orange Free State.....acres	236,682	184,502	8,910	15,445	445,539
Transvaal.....acres	73,072	102,192	5,949	666	180,879
Total.....	797,099	803,361	107,746	107,480	1,814,687

Provinces	Wheat Bags of 200 Pounds	Oats Bags of 150 Pounds	Oat Hay Tons of 2,000 Pounds	Barley Bags of 160 Pounds	Barley Cut Green Tons	Rye Bags of 200 Pounds
Cape Province.....	1,305,006	1,228,927	147,325	373,509	25,248	169,287
Natal.....	7,231	43,639	4,892	2,807	2,086	828
Orange Free State.....	265,487	155,067	54,081	12,381	11,180	1,270
Transvaal.....	232,591	633,289	46,803	18,939	5,625	31,318
Total.....	1,810,315	2,060,922	253,101	407,636	44,139	202,703

Sugar cane is grown on 140,673 acres, the crop in 1917 amounting to 115,000 tons of sugar. Other crops are cotton, production, 1917, about 2,500,000 pounds; tobacco, acreage, 19,201, production, 13,961,199 pounds; tea, 1,747,000 pounds. There are a total of 2,757,769 bearing, and 1,020,891 non-bearing fruit trees in the Union, of which 1,156,387 bearing and 261,369 non-bearing are peach trees. Wattle-bark for the manufacture of tanning extract is grown on 250,000 acres in Natal.

The latest livestock statistics show a total of 5,796,949 cattle, comprising 145,558 bulls, 1,900,230 cows and 1,620,376 oxen; a total of 30,656,659 sheep, of which 21,842,801 were woolled; a total of 11,762,929 goats, of which 4,275,335 were Angora and 7,487,644 of other kinds; 746,736 ostriches, 719,414 horses, 93,931 mules and 336,710 asses.

Fisheries:

Whaling was carried on in 1916 by three companies in Durban, operating eighteen boats which captured 853 whales and produced 3,039 tons of oil and 1,836 tons of fertilizer valued at \$420,516, and employed 596 persons. In May, 1917, only one company was operating. Cray fish canning, sealing and the collecting of penguin-eggs and guano are other industries.

Mining:

A total of 27,863,135 tons of gold was milled in the Union in 1917, having a total value of \$186,503,360, of this amount 27,251,960 tons, valued at \$175,722,228, were produced in the Witwatersrand and 610,891 tons, valued at \$6,348,559 were produced in other sections of the Transvaal; 289 tons, valued at \$6,543, were produced in Natal, and fifteen tons, valued at \$1,394, were produced in Cape Province.

Output of gold at Transvaal mines during the first six months of 1919 amounted to 4,147,484 ounces, valued at \$85,620,520. This compares with 4,256,334 ounces in the same period of 1918. The following table shows the monthly figures for the last four years, in fine ounces:

	1919	1918	1917	1916
January.....	676,059	714,182	782,634	787,467
February.....	636,725	659,759	721,321	753,594
March.....	712,379	696,281	787,094	796,689
April.....	694,944	717,099	742,778	754,672
May.....	724,995	741,317	779,385	777,681
June.....	702,379	727,696	759,724	761,764
July.....		736,199	757,839	761,087
August.....		740,210	756,658	781,150
September.....		708,206	738,231	771,567
October.....		679,764	751,290	792,339
November.....		658,701	722,839	783,066
December.....		641,245	722,419	774,462
Totals.....	4,147,484	8,420,659	9,022,212	9,295,538

Value of the output of gold at Transvaal mines by months from January, 1916, to the present time:

	1919	1918	1917	1916
January.....	\$13,856,549	\$14,743,553	\$16,156,671	\$16,256,447
February.....	13,144,574	13,620,038	14,890,923	15,557,166
March.....	14,716,321	14,373,904	16,148,744	16,446,826
April.....	14,346,408	14,803,778	15,331,488	15,579,424
May.....	14,966,773	15,303,726	16,089,603	16,054,412
June.....	14,509,882	15,198,065	15,683,710	15,725,841
July.....		15,022,542	15,644,796	15,711,850
August.....		15,280,865	15,620,423	16,126,043
September.....		14,620,177	15,248,062	15,928,202
October.....		14,433,051	15,508,615	16,357,020
November.....		13,598,197	14,922,270	16,165,589
December.....		13,237,842	14,917,605	15,987,966
Totals.....	\$85,540,507	\$174,325,738	\$186,163,910	\$191,896,786

Value of the gold output of the Transvaal for three previous years:

Month	1913	1914	1915
January.....	\$16,317,939	\$13,472,759	\$14,779,843
February.....	15,175,460	12,945,795	13,978,564
March.....	16,341,950	14,197,264	15,588,034
April.....	16,226,653	14,136,813	15,381,308
May.....	16,419,561	14,888,278	15,783,748
June.....	15,443,264	14,840,674	15,612,822
July.....	13,547,932	14,716,476	15,924,444
August.....	15,050,887	15,141,618	15,924,444
September.....	14,597,972	14,514,969	16,098,260
October.....	14,851,103	15,167,683	16,086,642
November.....	13,922,025	14,797,455	16,483,296
December.....	13,908,155	14,369,582	16,144,779
Totals.....	\$181,802,901	\$173,189,366	\$187,980,539

On December 31, 1918, there were 109,318 mining claims held in the Transvaal, as compared with 113,917 on June 30, 1918, and 102,043 at the close of December, 1917. Of the total for 1918, 15,707 were in the Johannesburg district, 30,659 in the Boksburg district, 19,560 in the Pietersburg district, the others being located in the Barberton, Heidelberg, Klerksdorp, Ohoseop, Pilgrim's Rest and Pretoria areas.

A total of 2,902,417 carats of diamonds were mined in the Union in 1917, having a total value of \$37,489,116. Of these, 981,525 carats with a value of \$8,101,973 were mined in Transvaal; 1,650,897 carats, with a value of \$24,834,249 were mined in Cape Province, and 269,996 carats, with a value of \$4,541,793 were mined in Orange Free State.

A total of 10,382,920 tons of coal, valued at \$15,919,454, were produced in the Union in 1917, of which 6,641,229 tons, valued at \$7,708,261, were produced in Transvaal; 3,300 tons, valued at \$28,917, were produced in Cape Province, 843,095 tons, valued at \$1,056,039 were produced in Orange Free State, and 2,890,296 tons, valued at \$7,126,737, were produced in Natal.

A total of 47,984 tons of salt were produced in the Union in the year 1917, with a total value of \$537,394. Of this amount, 13,476 tons valued at \$153,449 were produced in the Transvaal, 21,724 tons, valued at \$205,019, were produced in Cape Province, and 22,784 tons, valued at \$178,872, were produced in Orange Free State.

The output of other minerals in 1917 was: Silver, valued at \$840,765; coke, valued at \$139,229; copper, 20,131 tons, valued at \$5,472,554; tin, 2,678 tons, valued at \$1,681,637; asbestos, 6,210 tons, valued at \$424,589; graphite, valued at \$12,587; magnesite, valued at \$9,963; lead, valued at \$18,278; lime, 89,057 tons, valued at \$1,438,472; flint, valued at \$5,443.

Manufacturing:

Number of factories in the Union in each class of industry, with persons employed and capital invested:

Industry	Factories	Employees	Capital
I. Treatment of raw material, the product of agricultural and pastoral pursuits:			
Boiling down, tallow refining and bone milling.....	8	42	\$73,721
Fell mongering and wool scouring.....	11	850	479,363
Chaff cutting and corn crushing.....	55	251	456,533
Other industries.....	13	402	396,167
Total.....	87	1,545	\$1,405,784

Continued on page 543

Table Continued:

Industry	Factories	Employees	Capital
II. Processes in stone clay, earthenware and glass:			
Bricks, tiles, earthenware and pottery.....	117	4,357	3,106,453
Glass, ornamental.....	11	73	160,812
Lime works.....	40	1,433	1,164,815
Marble, stone and slate dressing.....	29	435	464,766
Cement factories, etc.....	19	1,268	3,658,297
Salt pans, salt works.....	38	2,313	1,351,542
Other industries.....	10	150	111,080
Total.....	264	10,029	\$10,047,765
III. Working in wood:			
Brushes, brooms, baskets, wickerware.....	17	688	226,519
Carpentry and joinery.....	64	689	447,329
Cooperage, packing case and box works.....	28	488	659,448
Saw mills.....	109	2,322	3,933,300
Other industries.....	8	69	86,185
Total.....	226	4,256	\$5,352,781
IV. Metal, engineering, machinery and cutlery works:			
Brass and copper, cutlery.....	13	109	160,438
Engineering, foundries, blacksmithing.....	436	23,296	21,383,290
Galvanized iron works and plumbing.....	154	2,178	1,680,243
Wire working.....	16	157	194,866
Other industries.....	32	239	217,927
Total.....	651	25,979	\$23,636,764
V. Preparation, treatment and preserving of food, drink, condiments and tobacco:			
Bacon and ham curing.....	14	221	\$751,460
Butter and cheese making.....	36	936	2,241,276
Fish preserving.....	62	1,582	870,994
Cold storage, sausage making.....	65	738	3,291,143
Bread and biscuit making.....	241	3,291	4,105,081
Confectionery.....	36	1,527	1,704,149
Flour and grain mills.....	667	4,225	16,287,371
Fruit preserving and jam making.....	12	1,009	1,272,629
Coffee roasting and grinding, tea, pickles, sauce and spice making.....	49	2,109	1,525,306
Sugar mills and refineries.....	32	3,497	16,762,514
Aerated water factories.....	164	1,484	1,961,282
Breweries and malt works.....	21	1,917	22,137,212
Distilleries.....	32	487	3,001,006
Tobacco, cigar and cigarette factories.....	67	2,241	6,718,823
Other industries.....	22	372	939,151
Total.....	1,570	30,636	\$83,569,697
VI. Production of clothing, textile fabrics, etc.:			
Dressmaking and millinery.....	163	1,459	284,868
Hats and caps, shirts and ties.....	10	155	68,078
Tailoring.....	352	3,561	2,610,568
Other clothing.....	27	377	375,648
Bags and sacks, mats, and matting, rope, cordage and twine.....	9	205	149,833
Tarpaulins, tents and sails.....	26	384	395,214
Other textile industries.....	7	166	193,389
Total.....	594	6,307	\$4,277,098
VII. Books, paper, printing and engraving:			
Printing and binding.....	248	5,386	8,815,389
Photo engraving and lithographing.....	10	56	118,117
Paper bags and cardboard boxes.....	12	289	242,353
Other industries.....	13	90	110,079
Total.....	283	5,821	\$9,285,938

Continued on page 544

Table Continued:

Industry	Factories	Employees	Capital
VIII. Vehicles (mechanically propelled and otherwise):			
Coach and wagon building.....	260	2,972	\$2,024,412
Cycle and motor repairing.....	215	1,548	1,605,656
Spokes, wheels, yokes, tires, etc.....	5	46	43,317
Total.....	480	4,566	\$4,573,385
IX. Ship and boat building and repairing.....	11	145	\$215,808
X. Furniture, bedding and upholstery:			
Chair factories.....	5	90	15,109
Furniture, cabinet making and upholstery.....	109	1,986	1,959,367
Mattress factories.....	20	206	131,599
Picture frames.....	11	82	137,756
Other industries.....	10	77	111,760
Total.....	161	2,441	\$2,355,591
XI. Drugs, chemicals, paints, varnishes, etc.:			
Chemicals, drugs, perfumes.....	35	521	748,892
Explosives and matches.....	5	4,788	17,045,439
Fertilizers.....	15	582	1,058,056
Oil and grease.....	5	126	1,545,849
Paints and varnishes.....	7	105	178,143
Soaps and candles.....	16	1,986	11,059,168
Other industries.....	10	331	788,763
Total.....	93	8,439	\$32,424,310
XII. Surgical, dental and other scientific instruments:			
Opticians.....	11	33	55,559
Surgical, dental instruments, etc.....	6	43	16,281
Total.....	17	76	\$71,840
XIII. Jewelry, timepieces and plated ware:			
Gold and silver smiths.....	31	178	153,717
Other industries (including electro plating).....	15	92	72,968
Total.....	46	270	\$226,685
XIV. Heat, light and power:			
Electric light and power stations.....	81	3,844	59,239,823
Gas works.....	7	213	2,570,209
Other industries (including electrical engineering).....	58	852	886,814
Total.....	146	4,909	\$62,996,846
XV. Leather and leather ware:			
Tanning factories.....	23	920	2,223,887
Boots and shoes.....	104	2,388	1,842,921
Harness and saddlery.....	69	986	908,387
Portmanteaux and bags.....	6	111	61,377
Total.....	202	4,405	\$5,036,572
XVI. House building:			
Building and contracting.....	440	12,822	.....
XVII. Other industries:			
Miscellaneous.....	35	1,196	2,906,007
Grand Total.....	5,305	123,842	\$248,382,871

Number of factories in each class of industry in the various States, with number of persons employed and capital invested:

Industries	CAPE			NATAL			TRANSVAAL			ORANGE FREE STATE		
	No. of Factories	No. of Employees	Capital	No. of Factories	No. of Employees	Capital	No. of Factories	No. of Employees	Capital	No. of Factories	No. of Employees	Capital
I. Treatment of raw material product	63	1,178	\$1,008,581	12	239	\$292,071	10	121	\$97,477	2	7	\$5,356
II. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits.....	103	3,114	1,915,943	34	1,239	1,111,175	97	4,691	5,383,329	30	935	1,637,219
III. Processes in stone, clay, earthenware and glass.....	113	1,917	3,121,825	52	1,155	917,777	50	1,066	1,219,898	9	88	92,481
IV. Working in wood.....	221	6,396	7,940,191	89	3,938	5,035,378	288	14,787	9,859,535	53	858	800,660
V. Metal, engineering, machinery and production of machinery.....	789	10,982	31,182,124	221	13,555	25,442,600	407	4,713	21,051,347	144	1,386	5,983,231
VI. Production of food, drink, condiments and tobacco.....	321	3,833	2,460,968	63	709	625,584	180	1,579	1,084,928	30	186	104,621
VII. Books, paper, printing and engraving.....	138	2,955	4,365,021	46	822	1,227,213	85	1,704	3,146,704	14	250	546,400
VIII. Textiles, hosiery and knitwear.....	225	2,230	2,362,271	67	765	750,228	147	1,268	1,168,368	40	297	292,508
IX. Ship building and repairing.....	7	81	185,244	4	49	383,183	50	491	405,056	2	20	4,495
X. Furniture, bedding and upholstery.....	85	1,451	1,552,857	24	449	12,090,941	31	1,958	10,945,599	1	7	2,187
XI. Drugs, chemicals, paints, varnishes, etc.....	37	2,250	9,385,573	24	4,194	16,339	36	36	19,245	1	4	7,290
XII. Surgical, dental and other scientific instruments.....	4	25	36,225	5	15	63,594	8	36	107,619	1	1	1,642,062
XIII. Jewelry, timepieces and plated ware.....	17	112	48,502	9	57	4,638	13	3,018	46,477,556	15	151	1,642,062
XIV. Heat, light and power.....	49	1,131	10,191,029	33	629	4,638,811	53	3,018	46,477,556	8	38	9,061
XV. Leather and leatherware.....	124	3,700	4,172,253	54	1,366	1,345,295	143	3,703	562,904	26	515	.....
XVI. House building.....	217	6,758	994,868	7	449	.....	8	127	.....	375	4,742	\$11,038,771
XVII. Other industries.....	20	620	.....	708	30,532	\$54,456,849	1,618	39,789	\$101,968,240	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,544	48,779	\$81,924,044	708	30,532	\$54,456,849	1,618	39,789	\$101,968,240	.....	.....	.....

Language: English and Dutch are used.

Local Advertising Media:

There are about two English daily papers in each of the more important cities and there are likewise commercial reviews, trade papers and one general magazine of importance. There are several important publications in the Dutch language. Posters and electric display signs, as well as posters in railway stations and tram cars are extensively employed as media.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The coins and standard weights and measures are those of Great Britain. The following old Dutch measures continue in use:

Bulk measure:

1 leaguer	= 152	Dutch gallons	= 126½	English gallons.
1 pipe	= 110	"	= 91½	"
1 aum	= 38	"	= 31½	"
1 anker	= 9½	"	= 7½	"
	1	"	= .7895	"

Dry Measure:

1 muid	= 3 bushels	= 24 gallons,	= 96 quarts.
1 "bag" (Indian corn)	"mealies,"	weighs 200 lbs. net or 203 lbs. gross.	

Lineal Measure:

1,000 Cape feet	= 1,033 English feet.
12 "	= 1 Cape rood = 12.396 English feet.
5111.3 "	= 425.944 " = 1 English mile.

Square Measure:

144 sq. Cape feet	= 1 sq. Cape rood
86,400 "	= 600 " = 1 Cape morgen = 2.11654 acres.
302.38 Cape morgens	= 1 square mile.

Shipping Routes:

Houston Line.
American and African Steamship Line.
American and Indian Line.
Union-Clan Line.
Prince Line.

Customs Tariff:

Duty is levied upon the home consumption value in the country of origin at the date of shipment.

Duty on catalogues, price lists, almanacs, calendars, labels, posters and show cards is 4 cents per pound, or 25 per cent. ad valorem. When sent by post the duty may be prepaid by stamps affixed to the letter or parcel. The fees on catalogues of foreign firms are as follows:

Up to 8 ounces	Free
Over 8 ounces and up to 16 ounces	\$0.04 (2d.)
" 16 " " 24 "	\$0.06 (3d.)
" 24 " " 32 "	\$0.08 (4d.)

Consular Regulations:

No consular documents are required, and there are no restrictions imposed as to marks, weights, etc. Because of the anti-dumping clause of the South African Tariff, a certificate is required to accompany all shipments. If prices are made F. O. B. New York, a memorandum should be inserted at the bottom of the commercial invoice showing the expenses in detail from factory to F. O. B. New York. Also a memorandum should be inserted showing costs of boxing and crating. Declaration on the certificate must show that the

values in the invoice are those of the open market if the goods were sold there for home consumption, and the discounts are the same as those granted in the United States. Should this not be the case, any differences must be shown in parallel columns. This certificate must be signed and the figures authenticated by the principal director, manager or secretary of the firm or company making it.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Cape Town via London, twenty-five days.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to South Africa with same conditions as given for Great Britain. Parcels can not be registered.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

BRITISH AFRICA

(EAST)

BRITISH EAST AFRICAN PROTECTORATE

British East Africa is bounded on the east by the Indian Ocean, on the northeast by Italian Somaliland, on the north by Abyssinia, on the west by the Uganda Protectorate, and on the south by the former German colony of East Africa. Area 246,822 square miles.

Population, white, 5,650; native, 2,848,700; Asiatic, 14,000. The principal towns are Mombasa (population about 30,000, of whom 150 are Europeans); Nairobi, the capital, (population about 14,000, of whom about 800 are Europeans and 3,000 natives).

United States statistics of foreign commerce include in statistics of trade with British East Africa trade with the Protectorate, Uganda Protectorate, Somaliland, Sokotra, Mauritius and the Seychelles. During the calendar year 1919 the value of the direct trade was: Exports, \$1,872,393; imports, \$839,040.

Imports and exports for five years:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1913-14.....	\$10,438,973	\$7,206,777
1914-15.....	7,140,390	4,888,308
1915-16.....	8,302,498	7,140,390
1916-17.....	14,697,237	7,843,325
1917-18.....	13,665,049	8,465,823

Principal imports, 1917-18, were: Cotton piece goods, \$4,619,954; grain and flour, \$1,085,895; provisions, \$700,092; sugar, \$632,446; vehicles and parts, \$304,002; machinery and parts, \$320,492; building materials, \$171,123; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, \$436,194; spirits, wines and beer, \$473,786; oil and petroleum, \$206,355; wearing apparel, \$257,176; soap, \$221,975; bags and sacks, \$216,355; hardware, \$149,002; agricultural implements, \$154,922; iron and steel, \$139,462; cotton manufactures, other than piece goods, \$209,213; leather and manufactures of leather, \$149,289.

Of imports, \$6,092,957 were from the United Kingdom, \$4,080,742 were from British possessions, \$917,436 from the United States, and \$444,923 from the highlands.

Principal exports: Hides and skins, \$1,215,398; grain and oil seeds, \$191,736; fibers, \$1,107,304; ivory, \$218,053; copra, \$91,874; coffee, including that from the Uganda Protectorate, \$863,291. Of these exports, \$5,169,810 worth were sent to the United Kingdom, \$2,765,524 to British possessions, \$69,570 to France, and \$178,493 to Italy.

The agricultural products in the lowlands are tropical and include rubber, cotton, sisal, rice, and cocoanuts. In the highlands the principal crops are of the temperate zone, such as wheat, corn, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, etc. Coffee and wattle are grown and ostrich, sheep farming, and dairying are important industries. The forest areas of the highlands produce many valuable woods. Graphite, marble, limestone and manganese are mined, and there are carbonate of soda deposits at Lake Magadi.

The total railway mileage is 807 miles. There are steamers of 1,200 tons on Lake Victoria. There are 3,161 miles of telegraph wire.

Goods can be sent to the British East African Protectorate by parcel post at the 12 cent rate plus a transit charge of 36 cents for parcels up to three pounds, 72 cents for seven pounds and \$1.08 for eleven pounds.

EAST AFRICA

(Formerly German East Africa Protectorate)

This territory is bounded on the north by British East Africa, on the west by the Belgian Congo, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, on the south by Portuguese East Africa, on the east by the Indian Ocean, with a coast line of about 450 miles. Area, 384,180 square miles. Population, 1913, 5,336 white, and about 7,500,500 natives.

United States statistics of foreign trade until 1920 included trade with East Africa in trade with German Africa. Exports to German Africa in the calendar year 1919 were valued at \$462,349; imports at \$89,274.

Imports and exports for four years:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1911.....	\$11,151,668	\$5,452,375	1913.....	\$13,066,115	\$8,638,902
1912.....	12,225,125	7,634,666	1917-18.....	5,392,296	2,889,984

Principal imports for 1913:

Articles	Value	Articles	Value
Cotton goods.....	\$3,614,724	Machinery.....	\$492,160
Railway materials.....	1,113,025	Flour.....	237,814
Rice.....	884,097	Cement.....	257,140

Principal exports for the same year:

Articles	Value
Coffee.....	\$225,990
Copra.....	570,564
Groundnuts.....	466,074
Simsim.....	99,144
Cotton.....	586,602
Sisal.....	2,603,502
Timber.....	99,144
Rubber:	
Plantation.....	1,496,880
Wild.....	973,458
Ivory.....	55,890
Hides and skins.....	1,334,070
Wax.....	343,602
Mica.....	110,640

In the coast district tropical fruits, coffee, vanilla, tobacco, rubber, cocoa, cotton, sugar and sisal are produced. There were in 1912, 3,950,250 head of cattle and 6,398,300 sheep and goats owned by the natives, and 43,600 cattle, and 41,650 sheep and goats owned by whites.

There are 1,000 miles of railway in the protectorate, fifty post offices, thirty-five telegraph offices, and three wireless stations. The roads in general are good.

There are government owned river and coast steamers and steamers on Lakes Victoria, Uganda, Nyasa and Tanganyika. Trade is chiefly with Zanzibar, British East Africa, and India.

Principal towns are Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Bagamoyo, Kilwa, Lindi and Kiongo on the coast; Mwanza, Bukoba, Shirati on Lake Victoria; Usumbura, Kigoma and Bismarck on Lake Tanganyika, and Langenburg on Lake Nyasa.

MAURITIUS

Mauritius, an English possession situated in the Indian Ocean to the east of Madagascar, had in 1911 a total population of 377,083. Its capital, Port Louis, has a population of 50,060. The chief exports from Mauritius are sugar, aloe fibre and cocoanut oil—imports; unrefined sugar, hemp, cotton goods, coal, machinery, iron and steel manufactures, fertilizers and soap. In 1917, imports were valued at \$12,662,540 and exports at \$20,063,931. The sugar crop for 1919 is estimated at 275,000 tons. The total length of the railways is 119½ miles. There are 621 miles of telegraph and 139 miles of telephone lines. There is cable communication with Zanzibar, Australia, Reunion and Madagascar. Goods can be sent to Mauritius by parcel post via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus a transit charge. For trade of the United States with Mauritius, see page 548.

SEYCHELLES

A group of about ninety islands in the Indian Ocean about 935 miles north of Mauritius, with a total area of 156 square miles and a total population of 26,000. Principal island, Mahé, with an area of 55½ square miles.

Principal products are: Cocoanuts, grown on about 13,000 acres, which produced over 20,000,000 cocoanuts in 1917; vanilla, Para rubber, mangrove bark and phosphate deposits are other sources of revenue. In 1916 there were about 1,000 head of cattle.

For trade of the United States with the Seychelles, see page 548.

Imports and exports by classification of goods:

Articles	IMPORTS			
	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Bags, jute..... No.	17,200	\$2,380	34,700	\$5,396
Beverages.....		19,395		14,950
Breadstuffs:				
Dholl and Lentils..... Tons	421	26,371	103	5,780
Flour..... Tons	245	14,024	236	15,494
Gram..... Tons	209	10,939	34	1,189
Rice..... Tons	2,485	108,940	2,345	106,819
Bullion and specie.....				14,827
Coffee..... Tons	51	9,039	50	10,462
Drugs and chemicals.....		5,598		5,838
Earthenware and porcelain.....		769		3,265
Ghee.....		7,264		2,332
Grains.....				18,177
Haberdashery.....		18,139		9,849
Matches.....		1,743		2,012
Metals, manufactured:				
Copper.....		854		3,957
Iron.....		4,524		3,015
Machinery.....		1,908		3,663
Nails and screws.....				2,085
Other.....		6,485		6,906
Petroleum and other mineral oils.....		5,283		7,891
Provisions.....		3,591		972
Soap.....		11,555		4,106
Sugar..... Tons	302	30,328	272	23,936
Textile manufactures:				
Clothing.....		8,101		7,070
Cotton goods.....		126,075		48,013
Other.....		2,826		5,669
Tobacco, manufactured:				
Cigars and cigarettes..... pounds	1,208,328	1,302	835,993	1,259
Other.....		1,421		1,894
Yarns.....				3,264
All other articles.....		52,715		13,874
Total.....		\$481,600		\$412,296

Articles	EXPORTS			
	1916		1917	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Local products:				
Cinnamon bark..... Tons	187	\$4,004	1	\$14
Copra..... Tons	2,370	271,132	2,114	289,675
Guano..... Tons	980	9,525	2,020	19,692
Oils:				
Cocoanut..... Gals.	14,591	9,143	14,918	10,468
Essential..... Gals.	5,043	30,520	4,905	23,451
Whale.....		6,804		64
Other.....		5,256	1,371	4,043
Shells, turtle..... Lbs.	1,931	12,805	28	4,213
Soap, cocoanut-oil..... Tons	103	53,158	14,227	16,471
Vanilla..... Lbs.	45,174	4,687		7,954
All other articles.....				
Total.....		\$407,104		\$51,983
Re-exports.....		134,702		60,424
Grand total.....		\$541,806		\$436,408

The principal currency of the island is the Indian rupee, with a par value of \$0.324. Seychelles is best reached by boat from Marseilles.

SOKOTRA

Sokotra, an island off the coast of East Africa, is a British protectorate; area 1,382 square miles, population 12,000. The chief export is butter. The products are dates, and various gums, cattle, sheep and goats are raised. For trade of the United States with Sokotra, see page 548.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE

Area about 68,000 square miles. Population about 300,000, principally Mohammedan, and with the exception of the coast district, nomadic. Principal towns Berbera (population 1911, 30,000); Zeyla (population, 1911, 7,000); Bulhar (population, 1911, 7,000).

Principal imports are rice, textiles, sugar, and dates. Principal exports: skins and hides, resin, gum, cattle. Imports, 1917-18, \$1,373,994; exports, \$1,003,473. The monetary unit is the rupee, having the same value as in India. Transportation is by camel. There are four wireless stations and several telegraph stations. For trade of the United States with the Somaliland Protectorate, see page 548.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE

The protectorate is bounded on the south by the former German Colony and Lake Victoria, on the west by Lakes Albert Edward and Albert and by the Congo Free State, on the north by the Sudan, and on the east by British East Africa and Lake Rudolf. Area about 109,119 square miles. Total population, 1918, 3,361,117, of whom 570 are whites, 3,357,080 are natives and 3,467 Asiatic, about 600,000 natives belonging to the civilized and Christian Buganda races.

For trade of the United States with the Uganda Protectorate, see page 548.

Foreign trade for four years:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1913-14.....	\$3,668,104	\$2,486,759	1915-16.....	\$2,963,739	\$14,403,771
1914-15.....	2,348,079	1,230,420	1916-17.....	4,611,629	22,412,516

Principal imports for four years:

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Agricultural Implements.....	\$65,143	\$36,673	\$16,169	\$86,046
Hardware.....	136,600	82,765	29,733	41,173
Yarns and Textile Fabrics:				
Bafta.....	201,816	80,228	84,797	157,881
American.....	526,646	289,553	494,694	644,922
Other kinds.....	657,402	331,170	603,621	950,831
Bicycles.....	128,945	77,244	21,213	44,206
Bags and sacks.....	107,410	69,979	65,916	119,502
Provisions.....	98,619	86,935	93,866	126,612
Blankets.....	175,742	86,988	104,251	170,206

Principal exports for four years:

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Coffee.....	\$112,601	\$199,284	\$423,801	\$563,405
Chilies.....	40,955	28,358	81,891	134,814
Ground nuts.....	18,176	369	3,994	7,587
Sesame (sim-sim).....	60,784	23,153	106,851	103,605
Rubber (wild).....	5,380	.....	2,692	194
(plantation).....	14,259	8,932	21,204	34,899
Cotton.....	1,543,958	1,706,569	1,192,770	1,696,008
Hides.....	257,220	266,896	313,372	257,589
Skins (goat and sheep).....	148,968	95,241	89,564	78,863
Ghee.....	60,784	59,603	58,310	88,986
Ivory.....	115,065	30,535	53,902	175,805

In 1917 there were 128 European estates, exclusive of Mission plantations, with a total acreage of 19,690 under cultivation. There were likewise 2,750,910 acres under native cultivation, not including Rudolf Province and certain districts in the Northern Province, for which figures are not available.

Principal crops are coffee, with 13,437 acres under European cultivation and 8,464 under native; sweet potatoes, 279,087 acres; cocoa 3,507 acres under European cultivation; cotton 129,833 acres. There are cotton ginneries at Kisumu, Kampala, Jinja and other places. Other crops are rubber, 5,706 acres under European, and 3,335 acres under native cultivation; bananas, 472,931 acres; beans, 105,612 acres, wheat, and maize.

There are 1,480 miles of telegraph with twenty-two offices, and telephone systems at Entebbe, Kampala, and Jinja. There are over 500 miles of motor roads in the protectorate. The Busoga Railroad runs from Jinja on Lake Victoria to Mamasagali on Lake Kioga, a distance of sixty-one miles. Regular steamship service is maintained on Lakes Victoria and Kioga. The conditions for sending goods by parcel post to the Uganda are the same as for British East Africa.

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

The Protectorate of Zanzibar comprises the islands of Zanzibar, with an area of 640 square miles, and a population of 113,624; and Pemba with an area of 380 square miles and population of 83,109. It is administered under the Government of British South Africa. The principal town is Zanzibar, population 35,000. In both islands there are about 200 Europeans, about 10,000 British Indians and about 10,000 Arabs, who hold the larger commercial interests.

For trade of the United States with Zanzibar, see page 548.

Imports and exports for five years, including bullion and specie:

Years	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1913.....	\$5,362,271	\$5,097,488	1916.....	\$6,122,725	\$5,113,531
1914.....	3,710,148	3,960,666	1917.....	8,554,056	8,985,129
1915.....	3,906,842	3,844,337			

Distribution of trade during 1916 and 1917:

Countries	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1916	1917	1916	1917
From or to:				
United Kingdom.....	\$1,241,448	\$2,234,423	\$887,829	\$461,631
British India and Burma.....	2,474,884	2,177,459	1,088,508	1,453,043
British East Africa.....	333,950	989,622	326,120	1,380,696
Netherlands.....	242,645	270,031	.....	.....
France.....	27,614	61,751	523,315	72,938
U. S. America.....	228,526	263,946	204,401	221,120

Value of chief articles of import and export during 1916 and 1917:

Articles	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1916	1917	1916	1917
Bags and Kanda.....	\$64,059	\$68,773	.....	.....
Coal.....	81,900	7,980	.....	.....
Dried fish.....	40,177	57,100	.....	.....
Flour.....	136,906	149,415	.....	.....
Groceries and provisions.....	327,034	508,297	\$212,333	\$617,696
Ghee.....	157,988	176,699	33,670	46,607
Hardware.....	78,911	97,175	.....	.....
Livestock.....	107,838	97,360	.....	.....
Sugar.....	222,145	337,964	.....	.....
Tobacco.....	111,391	253,332	.....	.....
Cloves.....	.....	.....	2,105,906	2,120,136
Copra.....	215,492	486,831	750,938	1,456,313
Grain.....	185,899	221,066	.....	.....
Ivory.....	61,080	19,026	50,247	46,986
Petroleum.....	72,715	211,011	33,475	138,043
Piece goods.....	1,918,295	2,851,818	1,026,150	2,569,564
Rice.....	502,091	620,121	129,839	155,432
Specie.....	648,178	680,137	159,932	269,618

The principal industry is the growing of cloves. The average acreage is 60,000. There are 4,750,000 trees, and the average yearly crop is 14,000,000 pounds. Coconuts are grown on about 50,000 acres, and there are about 2,500,000 trees.

There are small manufactures of pottery, coir rope, coconut oil, soap, and mats. There are 7 post offices, 75 miles of roads, a telephone system, and a light railway in the protectorate. The British Indian rupee, with a par value of \$0.324 United States currency is the standard in Zanzibar. The weight used in measuring cloves is the *frasila* equal to 35 pounds.

Goods can be sent by parcel post to Zanzibar via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

BRITISH AFRICA (WEST)

BRITISH WEST AFRICA

The British possessions in West Africa comprise Ascension Island, the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria, the Protectorate and Colony of Gambia, the Gold Coast Colony with Ashanti and Northern Territories, and the Sierra Leone Colony and Protectorate. Goods can be sent by parcel post to Ascension Island, Gambia, Gold Coast and Nigeria via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus all extra transit charges.

United States statistics of foreign commerce include these possessions in the general classification of trade with British West Africa. Trade of the United States with British West Africa for seven years (statistics for fiscal years ending June 30):

	1913	1914	1915	1916
EXPORTS TO.....	\$3,311,370	\$3,607,869	\$2,924,575	\$4,552,749
IMPORTS FROM.....	361,546	633,111	394,751	6,439,412

	1917	1918	1919	Calendar Year 1919
EXPORTS TO.....	\$6,994,977	\$8,029,263	\$9,120,488	\$15,538,363
IMPORTS FROM.....	9,578,160	16,761,226	14,598,023	26,503,744

ASCENSION ISLAND

An island with an area of thirty-eight square miles, located in the South Atlantic 700 miles northwest of St. Helena, population about 200. The island is used as a coaling and cable station by the British government and as a sanitarium for naval crews serving on the African coast. The only settlement is Georgetown. Sea turtle is the only important product of the island. For trade of the United States with Ascension, see under British West Africa, above.

ASHANTI

Population, 287,814. Principal town, Coomassie, with a population of approximately 25,000. The principal products are cocoa, rubber, mahogany and cedar, fruits and gums in the west, and corn, yams, bananas, cocoa and ground nuts in the east. Gold output in 1917 was valued at \$2,404,271.

Commerce

Principal imports, 1917: Cotton manufactures, \$2,164,872; coal, \$579,321; spirits, \$225,397; tobacco, \$441,477. Principal exports: Palm kernels, \$4,094,588 (58,019 tons); kola nuts, \$1,560,570, palm oil, \$303,142 (543,111 gallons). For trade of the United States with Ashanti, see under British West Africa, above.

GAMBIA

A colony at the mouth of the river Gambia with an area of four square miles and a population of 8,000. The protectorate has an area of 4,500 square miles and an estimated population of 200,000. The capital and chief town is Bathurst. For trade of the United States with Gambia, see under British West Africa, above.

Commerce

Imports and exports of Gambia for five years, including specie:

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
IMPORTS.....	\$5,302,886	\$3,343,714	\$2,532,793	\$4,299,032	\$4,819,302
EXPORTS.....	4,054,528	4,500,977	2,905,573	3,428,958	5,086,009

Chief imports, 1917, specie, \$1,431,634; empty bags, \$97,097; cottons, piece goods and other manufactures, \$1,273,320; flour, \$40,338; hardware, \$70,941; kola nuts, \$548,557; provisions, \$44,746; rice, \$295,196; spirits, \$33,451; sugar, \$46,510; tobacco, \$39,191. Chief exports: Ground nuts, \$4,227,179; hides, \$286,501; palm kernels, \$38,850; specie, \$454,886.

There is a fortnightly steamship service between Liverpool and Bathurst, and internal transportation is carried on by steamers or launches. There are two post offices and cable connection with Sierra Leone, but no telegraphs or railways. Currency as in Nigeria. The French 5-franc piece is legal tender at the rate of 3s. 10½d.

GOLD COAST

A colony which extends for 334 miles along the Gulf of Guinea between the French Ivory Coast and Togoland. The area of the Gold Coast, including Ashanti and the protectorate, is estimated at 80,000 square miles, and has a population, (1911), of 1,503,385, of which in 1915, 2,206 were Europeans. Chief towns are Accra, with a population of 19,585, Secondee with a population of 7,725, Cape Coast Castle with a population of 11,365, Quittah, and Saltpond.

Commerce

For trade of the United States with the Gold Coast, see under British West Africa, page 555.

Imports and exports of Gold Coast for five years, including bullion and specie:

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
IMPORTS ①.....	\$24,069,120	\$53,748,864	\$21,673,354	\$29,158,780	\$16,458,292
EXPORTS ①.....	26,375,735	24,021,308	28,886,046	28,268,321	30,933,535

Note: ①Including bullion and specie.

Chief imports, 1917: Specie, \$806,575; cotton goods, \$2,887,073; machinery, \$487,122; provisions, \$549,865; coal, \$646,282; apparel, \$475,239; spirits, \$1,036,759; hardware, \$603,889; carriages (motor cars, etc.), \$655,308; building materials, \$346,333. Chief exports, cocoa, 90,964 tons, value, \$15,293,685; gold and gold dust, \$8,351,827; specie, \$4,055,704; kola nuts, \$1,162,191; lumber, \$335,962; palm kernels, \$364,067; palm oil, \$120,382; rubber, \$535,921.

The imports from the United Kingdom in 1917 amounted to \$10,864,233, and from the United States, \$3,514,664. The exports to the United Kingdom were \$17,441,390; and to the United States, \$4,885,291; and to France, \$3,237,970.

Production and Industry

The principal products and exports are palm oil, kola nuts, palm kernels, india rubber, manganese and native woods. Rubber, cocoa, cocoanuts, cotton and spices are being cultivated with government aid. The output of gold in 1918 was 313,445 ounces, valued at \$6,483,240. Dried fish forms an important element of trade with the interior. There are 257 miles of railway, approximately 330 miles of main, and 2,000 miles of secondary roads. There are fifty-eight telegraph offices with 2,600 miles of line, and telephone exchanges in three towns.

KAMERUN

The colony was formerly a protectorate of the German Empire and lies between British Nigeria and the French Congo, extending northeast from the west coast of Africa to the south shore of Lake Chad. Area 191,130 square miles. Population, 2,540,000. The population consists chiefly of Bantu negroes near the coast and Sudan negroes in the interior. There were, in 1913, 1,871 whites. Principal towns are Duala, population about 22,000; Büea, Victoria, Kribi, Rio del Rey, and Campo.

The coast region is very fertile, and cocoa plantations occupy an area of 26,315 acres; rubber plantations an area of 17,729 acres; kola plantations an area of 133 acres, and oil palms number 345,820. Ebony and other hard woods are found, and there is an active trade in ivory and palm oil. Cattle rearing is carried on in the interior, and gold and iron are worked. Experiments have been made in the cultivation of spices and tropical products.

Commerce.

Imports into Kamerun in 1917, \$2,080; exports, \$1,374. Chief exports: palm kernels, rubber, palm oil, ivory, cocoa. Chief imports: textiles, spirits, timber, salt, iron wares, and colonial produce. In 1912 there entered at the five ports 604 trading vessels of 1,733,030 tons. Railway mileage, 149. There are telegraph and cable connections. The country is now being administered by the authorities of French Equatorial Africa, and British Nigeria.

NIGERIA

A colony on the west coast of Africa lying between Kamerun and Dahomey, with a coast line on the Gulf of Guinea. Area approximately 336,000 square miles. Population approximately 16,500,000, of whom 2,700 are Europeans. Capital and principal town, Lagos.

Commerce

For trade of the United States with Nigeria, see under British West Africa, page 555. Imports and exports of Nigeria 1913-1917:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1913.....	\$35,000,840	\$25,732,552
1914.....	33,539,209	5,684,639
1915.....	24,382,381	27,511,468
1916.....	28,091,413	29,509,407
1917.....	36,609,092	42,427,448

The chief imports (1917) were: Cotton piece goods, \$10,197,162; spirits, \$451,518; bullion and specie, \$25,732,552. Chief exports (1917): Palm kernels, \$12,547,071; palm oil, \$9,685,965; raw cotton, \$1,188,882; tin ore, \$7,221,410; cocoa, \$2,425,159; ground nuts, \$3,452,096; hides and skins, \$4,310,751.

Production and Industry

The principal products are palm oil, of which in 1917, 74,619 tons were exported; palm kernels, of which in 1917, 185,998 tons were exported; rubber, ground nuts, ivory, hides, live stock, ostrich feathers, cotton (production, 1917, approximately 15,000 bales), cocoa, coffee, kola nuts, tobacco and mahogany logs. Iron and tin, the latter reaching an output of 9,966 tons in 1917, and lead are mined. Coal and silver are being developed. The chief mining district is in the Northern Provinces, the total area comprising about 9,000 square miles of territory. Maganese, lignite, and monazite sands are likewise worked.

The principal ports are Lagos, Warri, Burutu, Forcados, Port Harcourt, Bonny and Calabar. There is a macadamized road between Kano and Katsena on which motor transportation is projected. Trade is largely carried on in the northern provinces by caravan from Salaga in the west, Sahara in the north and Wadai in the east, which centers at Kano. There are 975 miles of railway open and 550 under construction. There are several thousand miles of telegraph wire and several hundred miles of telephone wire. There are 116 post offices. The country has a special silver coinage, denominations being 2s., 1s., 6d. and 3d., and a nickel coinage, the coins being the penny and tenth of a penny. There are also legal currency notes. There is a weekly mail service between Liverpool, Forcados and Calabar via Lagos.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES

A group of territories under British administration bounded on the west and north by French Africa and on the east by Togoland. Agriculture is being developed and mineral resources are believed to be large.

THE PROTECTORATE OF SOUTHWEST AFRICA

(Formerly German Southwest Africa)

The protectorate is bounded by Portuguese West Africa (Angola) on the north, by the Orange River and Cape Province on the south. Area about 322,200 square miles. Population in 1913, estimated white, 14,830; native, 78,810. Principal industry is livestock raising. In 1914, there were 205,643 head of cattle, 472,580 sheep, 31,500 Angora goats, 485,400 other goats, 15,900 horses, 13,600 mules and asses, 7,700 swine.

United States statistics of foreign commerce until 1920 included trade with the Protectorate of Southwest Africa in trade with German Africa. For the value of this trade, see page 549.

Imports and exports for 1913 (latest available figures), show imports, \$10,552,177, exports, \$17,083,585. The principal exports in 1913 were diamonds, \$14,316,320; copper, \$48,609; copper ore, \$1,868,349; tin, \$167,670; lead, \$84,043; other ores, \$14,375; horns, hides, and skins, \$152,676; ostrich feathers, \$30,151; wool, \$33,116; cattle and meat, \$76,151.

In 1913, there were 1,330 farms of 33,484,015 acres, of which only 13,000 acres were cultivated, the chief products being maize, potatoes, and pumpkins. Diamonds, gold, tin, copper, lead, iron, wolfram, coal and marble are known to exist.

Since the British occupation the production of diamonds has been as follows: 1915, 13,409 karats, valued at \$165,400; 1916, 144,920 carats, valued at \$1,595,168; 1917, 364,761 carats, valued at \$4,054,766. The total railway mileage of the protectorate is 1,422, of which ninety-eight miles are private. The principal towns are Swakopmund, population, white, 1,463, colored, 2,076; Karibib, population, white, about 400, colored, 5,628; Omaruru, population white, about 400, colored, 6,907; Walvis Bay, population white, 144, colored, 636; Grootfontein, population white, 988, colored, 11,409; Windhuk, population white, 2,050, colored, 6,000; Luderitzbucht, population white, 1,616, colored, 3,268.

ST. HELENA

An island on the South Atlantic 1,200 miles from the west coast of Africa and a possession of Great Britain. Area, forty-seven square miles. Population, 1911, 3,477.

For trade of the United States with St. Helena, see under British West Africa, page 555. Imports and exports for five years, including specie:

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Imports.....	\$230,894	\$34,801	\$211,210	\$226,058	\$249,322
Exports.....	36,780	47,146	65,182	119,730	266,473

Principal town, Jamestown. The government encourages the cultivation of flax, the acreage being 730. There are one government and three private flax mills, employing 197 persons. Production of the mills in 1917 was 601 tons of fiber, and 259 tons of tow. There is telephone and cable service on the island. Commercially it is unimportant.

SIERRA LEONE

A British colony on the west coast of Africa lying between French Guinea on the north, and the Republic of Liberia on the east and southeast. Sierra Leone proper consists of a peninsula with an area of about 300 square miles terminating in Cape Sierra Leone. The colony extends from the Scarcies River on the north, to the border of Liberia on the south, a distance of 180 miles. The area of the colony is about 4,000 square miles. Population, 1911, 75,572, of whom 702 were white. Principal town, Freetown. Population, 1911, 34,090.

For trade of the United States with Sierra Leone, see under British West Africa, page 555.

Imports from United Kingdom in 1917, \$48,600,000; exports thereto, \$4,466,340. Length of railways, 400 miles. There are 536 miles of combined telegraph and tele-

phone line and forty-three post offices. Currency as in Nigeria. The French 5-franc piece is legal tender at the rate of 3s. 10½d. Goods can be sent to Sierra Leone via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus extra transit charges.

THE PROTECTORATE

The protectorate of Sierra Leone has an area of approximately 27,000 square miles, and a population, 1911, of 1,327,560. The chief imports are cotton goods, spirits, tobacco and hardware. The chief exports are palm kernels, kola nuts and palm oil.

TOGO

A former German colony on the west coast of Africa lying between Gold Coast Colony on the west, and French Dahomey on the east. Area of Togo with Little Popo and Porto Seguro, 33,700 square miles, with an estimated colored population of 1,031,978, and an estimated white population of 110. The principal towns are Lome, the only port and former capital, and Anecho on the coast. The southern part of Togo is populated principally by natives of Bantu, and the northern part by descendants of Hamitic tribes. There are thirty languages in use in the southern part and sixteen in the northern.

Commerce

United States statistics of foreign trade until 1920 included trade with Togo in trade with German Africa. For the value of this trade, see page 549.

Imports and exports for four years.

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1912.....	\$2,776,960	\$2,420,012	1916.....	\$1,582,095	\$1,394,397
1913.....	2,583,333	2,220,291	1917.....	1,680,908	2,302,541

The principal imports in 1913 were machinery, rice, sugar. Principal exports were cocoa, palm kernels, palm oil, cotton and rubber.

Production and Industry

The principal products are corn, yams, cassava, plantains, ground nuts; forest products include oil palms, rubber, and dye woods. The principal commerce carried on is the barter of palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa, rubber and copra with the European factories. There is some breeding of live stock, and the native industries include weaving, pottery work, wood-cutting, and in the Sokode and Misahöhe districts the smelting of iron. Total railway mileage is 204 miles. There are thirteen post and telegraph stations and four sub-stations; telephone connection with the Gold Coast Colony, French Dahomey, and cable and wireless connection with Europe.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

A small group of islands in the South Atlantic between the Cape of Good Hope and South America, with a total population of 105. The islands are a British possession.

EGYPT

An extensive country in northeastern Africa having coast lines on the Mediterranean and Red Seas. It is a protectorate of Great Britain. Its estimated area, exclusive of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, is about equal to that of the combined states of Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi. Of this total area, however, the only productive region is but a little larger than the area of the combined states of New Jersey and Delaware.

The principal cities are Alexandria, which is about as large as Washington, D. C. Cairo, the capital, which is about as large as Boston, Mass., and Port Said, which owes its importance to the Suez Canal.

The chief industry of Egypt is agriculture, the principal products being cotton, cereals, rice and vegetables. Irrigation is conducted on a large scale.

The city of Alexandria is the principal port for the eastern Mediterranean and the largest distributing point for the trade of the Levant.

Area and Population

The area of Egypt, excluding the Sudan, is about 350,000 square miles. The populated and cultivated area, restricted to the Nile Valley and delta, comprise about 12,000 square miles. The total population of the country, according to the provisional figures of the census taken in 1917, is 12,710,120. Of this number 6,086,670 inhabit the six provinces comprising Lower Egypt, which have a total area of 7,600 square miles; 5,149,473 inhabit the eight provinces comprising Upper Egypt, with a total area of 4,293 square miles.

The population of the principal cities and towns, that of Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Port Said, including Ismailia, and the Suez not included in the foregoing totals for Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt, is as follows: Cairo, 790,939; Alexandria, 444,617; Port Said (including Ismailia), 91,090; Suez, 30,996; Damietta, 30,984; Tanta, 74,195; Mansura, 49,238; Zagazig, 41,741; Damanhûr, 40,000; Benha, 18,607; Shîbin el-Kôm, 2,5414; Asyût, 41,000; Aswân, 11,293; Beni Suêf, 31,986; Faiyûm, 44,400; Sohâg, 22,000; Giza, 18,714; Qena, 23,357; Minya, 35,000.

Of every 1,000 of the population, 946 are illiterate. The census of 1917 returned the population according to religion as follows: Moslems, 10,269,445; Copts, 706,322; Jews, 38,635; others, 175,576.

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Egypt for eleven years:

Year ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS			Per cent free	Excess of exports (+) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	\$1,287,593	\$6,214	\$1,293,807	\$11,077,477	\$123,364	\$11,200,841	98.90	\$- 9,907,034
1910	978,747	4,098	982,845	11,983,681	192,427	12,176,108	98.42	-11,193,263
1911	2,112,043	2,553	2,114,596	21,337,586	337,067	21,674,653	98.44	-19,560,057
1912	1,748,394	2,809	1,751,203	17,074,089	290,025	17,364,114	98.33	-15,612,911
1913	1,655,824	5,009	1,660,833	19,772,834	134,994	19,907,828	99.33	-18,246,098
1914	1,929,772	244	1,930,016	12,919,919	391,314	13,311,233	97.06	-11,381,217
1915	2,849,591	30,650	2,880,241	16,933,201	438,791	17,371,992	97.47	-14,492,751
1916	7,746,979	17,374	7,764,353	32,696,365	558,578	33,254,943	98.32	-25,490,590
1917	11,924,543	8,623	11,933,166	29,271,749	456,696	29,728,445	98.46	-17,795,279
1918	3,149,994	.....	3,149,994	20,741,958	166,000	20,907,958	99.21	-17,757,964
1919	.....	.....	10,293,189	.....	.....	23,934,571	.....	-13,641,382

Foreign trade for five years:

Year	MERCHANDISE ①		SPECIE	
	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1914.....	\$107,102,307	\$118,772,554	\$8,776,602	\$31,396,690
1915.....	95,291,935	113,341,078	3,558,005	654,008
1916.....	152,272,357	184,686,491	6,754,800	656,454
1917.....	163,553,435	202,528,817	6,110,976	218,399
1918.....	252,195,658	223,674,198	3,012,274	27,115

Note: ① Excluding re-exports (\$1,867,148 in 1918) and transit trade (\$70,557,878 in 1918).

Imports and exports by principal countries of origin and destination:

Countries	IMPORTS FROM		EXPORTS TO	
	1917	1918	1917	1918
Great Britain.....	\$69,656,196	\$133,492,740	\$120,509,792	\$150,573,505
British Colonies in the Mediterranean.....	1,583,067	1,404,423	1,656,381	2,152,452
India and Aden.....	15,832,996	20,185,101	2,218,900	1,587,085
Australasia.....	7,149,814	12,174,939	236,147	277,248
United States.....	5,213,401	2,422,202	74,245	4,769,583
China.....	2,680,125	6,163,693	24,984,332	21,131,547
Japan.....	3,298,727	12,492,462	7,010,460	78,071
France.....	4,761,645	9,045,509	12,684,795	10,171,659
Greece.....	13,800,064	10,701,393	4,417,097	4,297,071
Italy.....	10,760,617	11,901,365	12,229,358	11,884,415
Switzerland.....	1,269,355	1,822,887	4,592,900	4,496,145
Spain.....	861,690	1,555,493	2,094,194	5,049,163

Principal imports and exports for three years:

Merchandise	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1916	1917	1918	1916	1917	1918
Animals and animal food products.....	\$10,667,864	\$8,201,730	\$11,305,800	\$3,379,283	\$2,381,847	\$1,853,305
Hides, skins and leather goods.....	1,487,671	1,486,035	2,472,168	2,064,205	3,787,299	3,068,146
Other animal products.....	442,956	518,680	668,133	207,587	187,330	197,471
Cereals, vegetables.....	7,195,783	7,619,014	6,714,285	22,022,827	17,440,089	16,826,652
Colonial produce.....	6,990,325	7,246,533	10,405,445	3,352,809	6,669,013	6,146,373
Spirits, oils, etc.....	14,006,494	15,720,611	23,354,105	1,468,701	953,604	1,111,390
Rags, paper, books.....	3,730,886	2,705,327	8,177,257	178,308	301,686	362,685
Wood and coal.....	28,449,812	17,694,839	26,699,248	79,106	171,160	251,193
Stone, earthenware and glass.....	3,229,962	1,767,601	3,601,305	2,627	1,548	11,871
Coloring materials.....	2,416,794	2,106,667	2,859,518	107,695	79,003	34,988
Chemicals, perfumes, etc.....	6,181,624	7,918,058	9,270,534	538,296	1,152,259	925,903
Textiles and yarns ①.....	47,446,901	56,792,462	109,398,400	148,385,363	166,147,049	188,808,203
Metals and manufactures.....	7,275,274	7,735,574	14,093,765	972,373	562,024	349,862
Miscellaneous.....	9,532,904	10,051,883	7,887,018	634,002	622,979	114,597
Tobacco.....	4,016,347	14,989,374	15,287,579	1,293,301	2,000,421	3,609,524
Total.....	\$153,071,597	\$162,554,388	\$252,194,650	\$187,686,493	\$202,457,611	\$223,672,163

Note: ① The cotton textiles imported amounted, in 1916, to \$28,869,960; in 1917, to \$34,459,940; in 1918, to \$67,472,369. The quantity of raw cotton exported was, in 1916, 107,309 bales of 500 lbs. each, valued at \$147,981,452; in 1917, 807,659 bales of 500 lbs. each, valued at \$165,131,301; in 1918, \$187,509,922.

Production and Industry

The estimated cultivatable area of Egypt in 1918 was 8,233,603 acres; of this amount only 5,386,641 acres were under cultivation. The following table shows the number of land holders and the sizes of holdings:

Size of holdings Acres	Foreigners		Natives		Total	
	Acres	Proprietors	Acres	Proprietors	Acres	Proprietors
Up to 1.15.....	1,211	2,070	458,327	1,044,371	459,538	1,046,441
From 1.15 to 5.15.....	5,827	2,171	1,050,934	476,910	1,056,761	479,081
From 5.15 to 10.30.....	6,407	838	536,210	75,107	542,617	75,945
From 10.30 to 20.60.....	10,955	738	514,441	36,337	525,396	37,075
From 20.60 to 30.90.....	9,499	373	272,258	10,845	281,757	11,218
From 30.90 to 51.50.....	17,924	435	333,093	8,341	351,017	8,776
Over 51.50.....	641,472	1,617	1,750,722	10,892	2,392,394	12,509
Total.....	693,295	8,342	4,916,185	1,662,863	5,609,480	1,671,045

The use of perennial irrigation by a canal system in Lower Egypt and the province of Fayum in Upper Egypt enables three crops to be grown. In this district cotton, rice, maize, barley, wheat and clover are grown. In those districts of Upper Egypt, where irrigation is confined to the natural flooding of the fields by the rising of the Nile, which occurs from the end of June to September, the principal crops are vegetables and cereals, planted in November and harvested in May and June. Summer crops, cotton, sugar and rice are planted in March and harvested in October and November. Autumn crops, rice, corn, millet and vegetables are planted in July and harvested in September and October.

The acreage and production of principal crops in 1917 were as follows: Cotton, 1,727,310 acres, 6,308,000 cantars, which is equal to 624,807,400 pounds, or 1,249,614 bales of 500 pounds each. Wheat, 1,116,459 acres, 811,969 tons; barley, 444,790 acres, 296,070 tons; maize, 1,734,637 acres; millet, 277,137 acres; rice, 266,449 acres; sugar (exports) 25,989 tons.

Suez Canal

Yearly return of shipping and tonnage that passed through the Suez Canal during the five years, 1913 to 1917, inclusive.

Year	Number of Vessels	Gross Tonnage	Net Tonnage	Rate of Transit dues per Ton	Transit receipts	Mean Net Tonnage per Vessel
1913	5,085	27,737,180	20,033,180	1.21	\$24,443,630	3,940
1914	4,802	26,866,340	19,409,495	1.21	23,594,029	4,042
1915	3,708	21,027,457	15,266,155	1.21	19,049,865	4,117
1916	3,110	16,894,288	12,325,347	(b)	15,606,444	3,963
1917	2,353	11,414,482	8,368,918	(c)	12,380,535	3,557

Note (b) January to March, \$1.21; Apr. 1 to Oct. 4, \$1.30; Oct. 5 to Dec. 31, \$1.40.
(c) First semester, \$1.50; second semester, \$1.64.

Net tonnage of vessels of various nationalities passing through the canal during the years 1912-1917:

	Austria Hungary	France	Germany	Italy	United Kingdom	Japan	Various	Total Tons
1913	846,000	928,000	3,352,000	291,000	12,052,000	344,000	2,221,000	20,034,000
1914	632,000	800,000	2,119,000	369,000	12,910,000	354,000	2,225,000	19,409,000
1915	686,000	686,000	.....	363,000	11,656,000	566,000	2,015,000	15,266,000
1916	774,000	.....	.....	439,000	9,788,000	70,000	1,254,000	12,325,000
1917	579,000	.....	.....	778,000	6,164,000	155,000	693,000	8,369,000

Railways:

Total mileage, 1918, 2,875, of which 2,078 is under control of the state, and 797 consist of light railways owned by agricultural interests. In addition there is a military railway in the Sudan extending to Khartoum, 375 miles long.

Telegraphs, Telephones, Post Offices:

Total mileage of telegraph and telephone systems, 1918, 6,336; of wire, 20,692. Post offices number 2,070.

Money:

The unit of currency is the gold pound of 100 piastres, with a par value of \$4.93 United States currency and signified by the sign £ E. The coins are: gold, the pound and half pound; silver, 20, 10, 5 and 2 piastres; nickel, 1, ½, 1-5, 1-10 piastre; bronze, 1-20 piastre. Bank notes of various denomination are issued by the National Bank, and during the war were inconvertible.

Weights and Measures:

The Okieh equals 1.320 ounce; the Rotl equals .9905 pound; the Oke equals 2.75 pounds; the Cantar equals 99.05 pounds=100 rotls or 36 okes. The ardeb equals 43.55 gallons, or 5.44 bushels. The feddan (land measure unit), equals 1.03 acres=7,468.14 square pica. The square pic equals 6.06 square feet.

Language:

English and French are used in foreign trade. Arabic is the language of the country.

Local Advertising Media:

In Alexandria and Cairo there are dailies published in French, English, Arabic and Greek.

Shipping Routes:

Furness-Prince Line.
American-Mediterranean-Levant Line.
American and Indian Line.
Independent S. S. Corp.

Customs Tariff:

Duty on all commodities, with certain exceptions, is levied at the rate of 8 per cent. ad valorem. Exceptions are coal, liquid fuel, charcoal, firewood and petroleum, cows, oxen, sheep and goats, either alive or frozen, on which a 4 per cent. ad valorem duty is levied; and alcoholic drinks, extracts and perfumes, on which a 10 per cent. ad valorem duty is levied.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates:

Alexandria and First Region, \$0.50 per word; Second Region, \$0.52; Third Region, \$0.58, from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time:

Alexandria, via Brindisi, thirteen days. Cairo, via Brindisi, thirteen days.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to Egypt under conditions applicable to parcels for Great Britain. Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Delivery charges are collected as follows: One pound to three pounds, 24 cents; four pounds to seven pounds, 42 cents; eight pounds to eleven pounds, 60 cents. Contents and value must be stated in the customs declaration. Parcels for the Sudan must be packed in wood, tin, canvas or linen and be securely sealed with wax or lead.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan extends southwest from the frontier of Egypt to Uganda and the Belgian Congo, and extends westward from the Red Sea to Wadai in Central Africa. The area is estimated at 1,014,400 square miles, and the population at 3,400,000. The principal towns are Khartoum, the capital, population 1917, 16,325; Omdurman, the former Dervish capital, population 1917, 84,033; Khartoum North, population 1917, 10,828; Halfa, Merowe, El Damer, Port Sudan and Atbara.

Commerce

United States statistics of foreign commerce include trade with the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan in trade with Egypt. See page 561.

Imports and exports for six years:

Year	IMPORTS ①	EXPORTS ②	Year	IMPORTS ①	EXPORTS ②
1912.....	\$9,699,624	\$6,769,476	1915.....	\$8,401,952	\$7,779,459
1913.....	10,399,716	5,842,965	1916.....	13,121,037	11,281,826
1914.....	9,325,065	5,020,881	1917.....	15,293,436	17,293,458

Note: ① Including government stores.
② Excluding re-exports, which were \$1,119,662 in 1916, and \$1,176,376 in 1917.

Imports and exports by major countries of origin and destination:

Articles	IMPORTS ①		EXPORTS	
	1916	1917	1916	1917
Egypt.....	\$2,018,801	\$3,901,261	\$5,153,082	\$12,766,437
United Kingdom.....	5,287,375	5,868,494	3,203,647	3,488,645
Italy.....	196,435	2,775,313	47,194	102,894
India and Aden.....	2,345,496	363,163	62,438	88,813
France.....	74,600	131,655	940,264	37,714
United States.....	119,024	34,155	313,676	167,515
Abyssinia.....	375,912	565,278	36,960	81,058
Arabia.....	143,246	93,659	753,402	235,565

Note: ① Goods imported via Egypt are credited to the country of consignment.

Imports and exports by classification of goods:

Articles	IMPORTS		Articles	EXPORTS	
	1916	1917		1916	1917
Cotton fabrics.....	\$3,231,965	\$3,844,330	Gum.....	\$2,889,482	\$3,669,620
Sugar, refined.....	1,627,639	2,019,106	Ivory.....	346,253	282,247
Wheat flour.....	446,160	329,466	Sesame.....	854,566	997,343
Coffee.....	571,574	728,072	Cotton, ginned.....	326,628	2,782,013
Tea.....	253,278	370,573	Cotton seeds.....	192,792	226,178
Machinery.....	382,380	246,608	Dates.....	215,406	267,585
Coal.....	1,438,835	1,570,648	Dura (millet).....	1,725,766	3,252,069
Timber.....	61,595	32,059	Cattle.....	513,636	1,261,019
Soap.....	157,725	208,179	Sheep and goats.....	366,570	1,156,035
Iron and steel.....	195,430	296,189	Hides and skins (untanned).....	551,395	918,429
Tobacco.....	368,980	335,816	Gold.....	314,972	332,937

Production and Industry.

The principal products of the Sudan are gum arabic and ivory, of which it is the chief source of the world's supply. Other important products are cotton, ostrich feathers, palm nuts, which produce a specie of vegetable ivory used in the manufacture of buttons, dates, sesame, senna leaves, hides, skins, and gold. In the southern districts, rubber and dura, the principal grain crop, which is a species of millet, are produced. The area under cultivation in 1916 was estimated at 3,178,750 acres.

Egyptian cotton is cultivated on the Nile and in the Tokar district of the Red Sea Province, and is being cultivated experimentally in the Gezira country, between the Blue and White Niles. The cattle trade is prosperous, and live stock is increasing. The forests, especially those of the White Nile, are rich in ebony, gum fiber, and rubber. Gold mines are located at Um Nabardi and Gabait.

Railways:

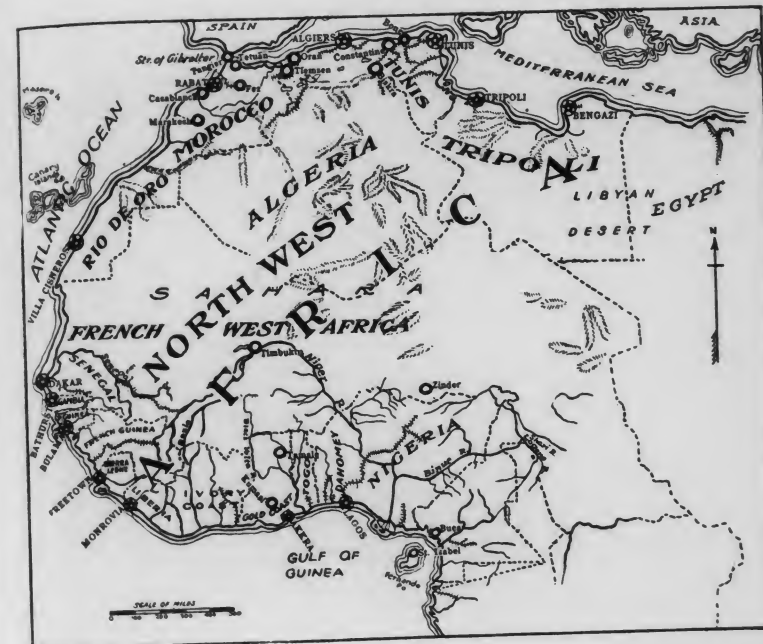
Total length of line approximately 1,500 miles. There is extensive passenger service on the various arms of the Nile and its tributaries, between Assouan in Egypt and Rejaf.

Telegraphs:

There are 4,687 miles of open line, and 6,836 miles of wire.

Post Offices:

There are 80 stationary and 12 travelling post and telegraph offices.

**FRENCH AFRICA****FRENCH WEST AFRICA**

French West Africa comprises (1) Senegal, (2) French Guinea, (3) The Ivory Coast, (4) Dahomey, (5) Upper Senegal and Niger, (French Sudan), (6) Military territory of the Niger, and Territory of Mauritania. Over all of this territory there is a Governor General, assisted by a council. The seat of the government is at Dakar. Each colony is under a lieutenant governor subject to the Governor General.

Area and Population
Approximate area and population of French West Africa:

Colonies	Area in Sq. Miles	North African Races		African Races		Total
		French	Foreign	French	Foreign	
Senegal.....	74,000	4,229	646	1,239,503	3,601	1,247,979
Guinea.....	93,000	1,082	84	1,808,893	2,520	1,812,579
Ivory Coast.....	125,000	716	.....	1,528,535	.....	1,529,351
Dahomey.....	39,000	617	118	910,902	212	911,749
Upper Senegal and Niger.....	568,000	1,134	45	5,597,580	214	5,598,973
Military territory of the Niger.....	502,000	79	.....	850,000	15	850,094
Mauritania.....	344,000	163	1	256,000	.....	256,164
Total.....	1,745,000	8,020	894	12,191,413	6,562	12,206,889
			8,914		12,197,975	

Commerce

United States statistics of foreign commerce include in statistics of trade with French Africa trade with Algeria, Tunis, Senegal, Upper Senegal and Niger, French Somaliland, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, French Congo, Dahomey, Reunion, Mayotte and the Comoro Islands.

Eleven year table of the total foreign trade of the United States with French Africa:

Year Ended June 30	Exports			Imports				Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1909..	\$1,606,792	\$2,291	\$1,609,083	\$419,327	\$130,186	\$549,513	76.31	*\$1,059,570
1910..	1,273,432	1,961	1,275,393	448,807	278,163	726,970	61.74	*548,423
1911..	1,460,152	803	1,460,955	401,535	271,316	672,851	59.68	*788,104
1912..	2,143,937	6,885	2,150,822	492,253	195,052	687,305	71.62	*1,463,517
1913..	4,139,130	3,382	4,142,512	589,702	143,157	732,859	80.47	*3,409,653
1914..	2,754,026	202	2,754,288	680,448	164,360	844,808	80.54	*1,909,420
1915..	2,483,696	1,508	2,490,204	359,117	293,136	652,253	55.06	*1,837,951
1916..	2,371,379	4,985	2,376,364	1,406,777	604,445	2,011,222	69.95	*365,142
1917..	2,935,403	755	2,936,158	798,753	519,404	1,318,157	60.59	*1,618,001
1918..	2,079,066	23,377	2,102,443	514,164	388,669	899,833	57.14	*1,202,616
1919..			7,895,308			1,138,922		*6,746,386

Imports and exports for each of the colonies during 1916 and 1917:

Colonies	Imports		Exports	
	1916	1917	1916	1917
Senegal.....	\$22,535,805	\$23,814,126	\$15,875,081	\$25,522,834
Upper Senegal and Niger.....	938,568	924,615	301,320	546,089
French Guinea.....	3,896,236	4,159,100	3,134,414	3,678,281
Ivory Coast.....	2,228,521	2,491,357	1,803,401	2,083,219
Dahomey.....	3,356,035	2,991,048	3,444,047	2,721,872
Military Territory of the Niger.....	326,256	244,025	303,337	299,998
Total.....	\$33,281,411	\$34,624,271	\$25,061,600	\$34,852,293

The chief imports into West Africa are textiles, mechanical instruments, food substances and beverages. The exports are, oils, oil seeds, fruits, cotton, cocoa, rubber and timber. In 1916, 1,826 vessels of 5,119,558 tons entered the ports of French West Africa.

In 1916 the distribution of post offices was as follows: Upper Senegal, 73; Senegal, 59; Guinea, 38; Ivory Coast, 38; Dahomey, 30; Mauretania, 13; and the Military Territory of the Niger, 12; making a total of 263 post offices.

Parcels Post: Service does not extend to French West Africa.

Consular Representatives: United States has a consul stationed at Dakar, Senegal.

Shipping Routes:

British & African Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Fabre Line (via Marseilles).

Customs Tariff:

There is a small schedule of ad valorem duties with specific duties on textiles.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates:

To Dahomey, \$1.15; French Congo, first region, \$1.29, second region, \$1.35, third region, \$1.39; French Guinea, \$0.97; Ivory Coast, \$1.05; Senegal, \$0.60 from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Twenty-five to thirty days.

Parcel Post:

Goods can be sent by parcel post to French West Africa via France at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

DAHOMÉY

Dahomey with an area of about 40,000 square miles has a coast line about 70 miles long, which opens into a wide-interland which stretches northward. Its population is estimated at 900,000 including 457 Europeans.

The chief business centre and the seat of the government is Porto Novo. It has a population of 20,000 inhabitants.

The natives, who are of pure Negro stock are industrious agriculturists. They raise maize, manioc, yams and potatoes. The forests are rich in palms and coconut trees. Cotton is now being cultivated successfully in Dahomey.

The principal imports are machinery, cotton, liquors and tobacco. The exports are palm oil and kernels, copra, kola nuts and rubber. For trade of the United States with Dahomey, see under French West Africa, page 568.

From the port of Kotonu, where an iron pier has been erected, a railway runs inland to Savè, 156 miles, with a 20-mile branch line to Whydah and Segboruè on Lake Aheme. It is eventually to run to Chaoru a distance of 400 miles. Another line runs 50 miles from Porto Novo to Pobè.

The roads of Dahomey have been improved within recent years. A new macadamized road for motor traffic having been constructed from Save to Niger, 310 miles in length.

There are 1,389 miles of telegraph line in the colony: Kotonu is connected with Abomey, Tgoland, the Niger and Senegal. There are 70 miles of telephone line.

Both French and English coins are in circulation.

Value of imports and exports during 1913, 1915 and 1916:

IMPORTS			
Articles	1913	1915	1916
Biscuits, sea.	\$11,394	\$2,509	\$2,869
Cotton goods	725,965	641,442	1,157,344
Flour	25,007	9,845	24,363
Kerosene	138,172	192,561	131,483
Lumber	33,774	6,063	9,574
Rice	18,107	6,205	13,154
Soap	28,049	15,540	28,200
Spirits (gin)	245,365	70,196	155,502
Sugar	61,007	6,102	25,313
Tobacco, leaf	72,480	204,579	297,433
All other articles	1,565,414	896,850	1,610,900
Total	\$2,924,414	\$2,051,832	\$3,356,035

EXPORTS			
Articles	1913	1915	1916
Copra	\$15,947	\$18,563	\$19,560
Fish, dried	32,774	45,531	1,210
Maize, corn	204,675	83,149	68,859
Palm kernels	1,950,060	1,097,827	1,668,082
Palm oil	750,067	933,063	1,312,392
All other articles	149,129	226,530	573,939
Total	\$3,102,682	\$2,404,663	\$3,644,042

FRENCH GUINEA

French Guinea, a French colony in West Africa with an area of approximately 95,000 square miles, a population of 1,808,895, including 1,166 Europeans, under the administration of a lieutenant governor, includes the territories of Dinguiray, Sigui, Kouroussa, Kankan, Kissidougou, Beyla, Macenta and N'zerekore. The capital is Konakry which is also the main seaport, having within the last years developed into one of the most important ports on the West African coast. There are dense forests containing many varieties of rubber vines, and bamboo. The most important tree of the coast belt is the ox-palm. The soil is fertile and rich in tropical produce. The chief products are rubber, palm oil and palm kernels, cotton is cultivated in the Niger basin. Gum copal, ground nuts and sesame are largely cultivated, minor products are coffee, wax and ivory. Large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep are raised in Futa Jallon. The trade in hides is of considerable value. The livestock census for 1914 was as follows, 400,000 cattle, 150,000 sheep, 140,000

goats and 3,000 horses. Gold is found in the Tinkisso river and in the Boure and Siecke districts. The principal exports are rubber, cattle, ground nuts and palm kernels. In 1916 imports amounted to 9,689,291 francs (\$1,870,033) and exports to 16,240,488 francs (\$3,134,414).

A network of roads is being made to connect with the railway station from Konakry to the Niger. The French Guinea railway which runs from Konakry on the coast of the Niger at Kourassa (366 miles long) was opened in January 1911 and in August 1914 was continued to Kankan, a distance of 46 miles. A jetty 1,066 feet long at Konakry has been completed.

There are 2,556 miles of telegraph line and 43 miles of telephone line with 6 miles of submarine line in French Guinea. The colony is connected by cable with France and Pernambuco, also with Freetown, Moravia, and Grand Bassam.

For trade of the United States with French Guinea, see under French West Africa, page 568.

Imports by articles for 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916
Apparel	\$123,504	\$72,388	\$70,480	\$139,790
Blue long cloth	48,322	33,631	89,288	31,097
Coal	49,766	42,291	2,149	1,971,824
Construction materials	36,558	32,378	6,313	61,808
Cotton goods	736,165	617,004	924,645	101,487
Flour	50,198	61,537	38,612	45,830
Liquors	52,370	30,105	29,875	1,320
Oils, kerosene	48,143	67,947	19,559	89,644
Rice	51,886	15,383	23,422	37,945
Soap	20,441	20,299	20,598	80,450
Sugar	43,856	73,338	88,760	1,213,437
Tobacco	73,466	62,187	63,059	.....
Wines	66,642	555,478	265,234	.....
Other articles	1,345,819	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$3,747,136	\$1,782,966	\$1,870,033	\$3,896,236

Exports by articles for 1913, 1914, and 1915:

Articles	1913	1914	1915
Beeswax	\$34,065	\$50,275	\$82,402
Bullocks	298,426	291,430	295,145
Gum copal	52,583	57,292	65,687
Hides	338,749	200,642	811,943
Palm kernels	339,129	287,345	315,018
Palm oil	19,022	11,931	36,153
Peanuts (ground nuts)	106,022	121,359	32,332
Rubber	1,847,289	610,328	916,266
Sesame seed	29,425	51,491	24,447
All other articles	146,880	218,692	555,021
Total	\$3,212,437	\$2,200,785	\$3,134,414

IVORY COAST

The Ivory Coast is situated between Liberia and the British Gold Coast Colony and extending inland to the Upper Senegal Niger, has an area of about 125,000 square miles and a population of 1,559,251, including 716 Europeans. The most important communes are: Bingerville, seat of the government, Grand Bassam, Assinie, Grand Lahou, Sassandra,

Tabou and in the interior Abijeau, Bouakè, Aboisso, Dimbokro, Tiassali, Bonduku and Korhogo. Grand Bassam is on a lagoon, 124 miles long and 12 to 15 feet deep. Grand Lahou is now connected with the lagoon by means of a canal. The chief produce is, maize, bananas, plantains, pine apples, and other fruits, coconuts and rubber. There are fine mahogany forests in the interior. Gold is found on the Comoe and Bia Rivers as well as near Grand Bassam. The chief imports are coffee, tobacco, and rice; and exports are palm kernels, palm oil and rubber. The vessels of French, Belgian, and British companies visit the ports. A railway has been constructed from Abijeau on the north side of the lagoon to Bouakè, 197 miles. Telegraph lines connect the principal towns, there being about 2,042 miles of line, 142 miles of telephone lines, and 5 miles of submarine wires. Tabou has a wireless station.

For trade of the United States with the Ivory Coast, see under French West Africa, page 568.

Value of the principal articles imported into the colony in 1913, 1915, and 1916:

Articles Imported	1913	1915	1916
Biscuits, sea.....	\$32,210		\$3,781
Construction materials.....	46,181	\$18,128	22,475
Cotton goods.....	805,408	223,346	518,165
Flour.....	69,735	30,947	38,027
Kerosene.....	31,528	39,774	44,855
Rice.....	223,433	116,920	90,015
Soap.....	47,639	41,902	76,141
Spirits.....	140,674	50,6919	86,727
Sugar.....	34,626	14,49	28,671
Tobacco:			
Leaf.....	54,109	63,653	167,632
Manufactured.....			21,011
Wines.....	40,247	40,556	87,609
Other articles.....	1,977,956	741,805	1,043,412
Total.....	\$3,508,818	\$1,382,221	\$2,228,521

Value in 1913, 1915 and 1916 of the principal articles exported from the Ivory Coast:

Articles Exported	1913	1915	1916
Cacao.....		\$27,495	\$53,953
Hides.....	\$16,966	20,789	38,130
Ivory.....		7,664	13,273
Mahogany.....	940,222	306,846	156,985
Palm kernels.....	455,815	329,177	469,926
Palm oil.....	583,268	441,224	670,636
Rubber.....	992,332	182,174	205,169
Other articles.....	208,535	70,180	195,329
Total.....	\$3,197,138	\$1,385,547	\$1,803,401

MAURITANIA

Mauritania is a civilian territory under the command of a commissioner of the Governor General; its area is 344,967 square miles and its population, chiefly Moorish Mus-sulmans, is 256,000. Mauritania is composed of the territories of Trarza, Brakna, Gorgol, Assaba, Tichit, Adrar, Levrier Bay, and Tagant.

For trade of the United States with the Ivory Coast, see page 568.

SENEGAL

Senegal with a total area of 74,012 square miles and a population of 1,444,621 (inclusive of 5,015 Europeans) consists of the following communities and territories. The four municipal communes of St. Louis, the capital of the colony (population 23,326, French 307); Dakar, seat of the governor general of French West Africa and a fortified naval station (population 24,609, French 3,418); Rufisque (population 11,112, French 114); and Coree (population 1,195, French 61). The total area is 438 square miles. The territories of the direct administration, in which the government exercises absolute authority and which consist of: The territories of Roco, Sakal, Guesul, Thies, Pont, Sebikotane and Tivaouane and one kilometer on each side of the Dakar-St. Louis railway.

The main industries of Senegal are the making of pottery, weaving, brick making and jewelry. Ground nuts, millet, maize, rice, coconuts, and castor beans are raised; gum comes from the Sahara and rubber from the Casamance river. A salt industry is being developed. The chief imports are foodstuffs, cotton, metal work and coal. Exports are peanuts, rubber, hides and skins.

There are 1,494 miles of telegraph and about 100 miles of telephone lines. There are four cables, one from Brest to Dakar, one Spanish, one French West African, and the fourth belonging to a South American company.

The railways are from Dakar to Rufisque and St. Louis (165 miles), and from Dayes to the Niger (344 miles).

The River Senegal is being extensively used for trade. It is however closed to foreign flags. The service is from St. Louis to Kayes. In 1915, 1,007 vessels of 2,227,150 tons entered Dakar, the principal port, which is in regular communication with French and English ports.

For trade of the United States with Senegal, see under French West Africa, page 568.

Commerce

Principal imports into Senegal for 1913, 1915 and 1916:

Articles	1913	1915	1916
Apparel.....	\$270,522	\$737,326	\$1,139,559
Biscuits.....	235,816	149,230	208,331
Coconuts.....	893,467	1,072,554	1,189,051
Coal.....	1,110,198	2,451,277	6,654,998
Cotton goods.....	3,778,325	1,535,365	3,652,841
Cotton long cloth.....	437,174	449,512	1,157,571
Construction material.....	282,551	118,991	554,016
Flour.....	253,090	280,452	192,250
Lumber.....	244,709	87,601	169,818
Oil, kerosene and other.....	324,930	230,646	330,926
Provisions.....	117,840	423,837	580,397
Rice.....	893,467	994,891	29,589
Silver in bars.....	419,414	41,918	271,008
Soap.....		139,529	268,219
Spirits.....	410,477	62,994	96,508
Beer.....	64,862	326,765	559,145
Wines.....	384,329	443,910	619,492
Sugar.....	1,046,112		
Tobacco:			
Leaf.....	321,455	451,118	443,622
Manufactured.....	56,557	76,504	129,291
Other articles.....	5,452,368	3,679,574	4,191,973
Total.....	\$16,997,663	\$13,753,994	\$22,535,805

Value of the principal articles exported from Senegal in 1913, 1915 and 1916:

Articles	1913	1915	1916
Beef, frozen.....		\$177,146	\$273,195
Beeswax.....	\$30,407	30,250	50,789
Birds' skins.....	7,084	1,213	1,940
Gum.....	411,117	296,317	474,379
Hides.....	152,798	373,749	517,722
Palm kernels.....	146,750	133,088	123,430
Peanuts.....	11,054,810	10,865,718	5,408,451
Rubber.....	91,662	28,836	63,119
All other articles.....	2,182,372	3,687,080	8,962,056
Total.....	\$14,077,000	\$15,593,397	\$15,875,081

UPPER SENEGAL AND NIGER

The colony of Upper Senegal and Niger is practically surrounded by the French West African territories. It comprises the valley of the Upper Senegal, more than two thirds of the course of the Niger, the whole of the countries inclosed in the Great Bend, and a large part of the Sahara and the Algerian sphere of influence; area 568,273 square miles; population 5,645,355 natives and 1,054 Europeans.

The following are the most important towns; Auaghadougou (population 8,736), Bamako, the capital, (population 8,734), Sikassa (population 7825), Segou (population 8,405), Kayes (population 5,820), Djenné (population 5,450), Timbulatu (population 4,270), Goundam (population 3,200) and Moro (population 3,400).

The Upper Senegal-Niger is a rich cattle country. Large stocks of cattle abound there. The products of the country are millet, maize, rice, cotton, ground nuts, castor oil plants, sesame, rubber and kariti. The native industries are pottery, brick-making, jewelry, weaving and leather making. The imports are, cotton, foodstuffs and metal work; exports are ground nuts, cattle, rubber, gum, kopak, skins and wool.

The Military Territory of the Niger (Zinder-Chad), although administered separately, may for commercial purposes be considered a part of Upper Senegal and Niger.

For trade of the United States with Upper Senegal and Niger, see under French West Africa, page 568.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

(French Congo)

French Congo is the general name of the French possessions in equatorial Africa. The total area is estimated at 669,000 square miles, population at 9,000,000 Negro and other races.

It comprises: (1) the Gabun Colony; (2) The Middle Congo Colony; (3) the Ubangi-Shari Circumscription; (4) the Chad Circumscription. The last two named divisions form the Ubangi, Shari-Chad Colony.

The chief towns are Liberville, capital of the Gabun Colony; Brazzaville, seat of the Governor General; Loango, an important sea port; N'Jale, a busy trading centre on the lower Ogowe; Kunde, Lame, and Binder are native trading centres near the Cameroon frontier.

The chief wealth of the colony is in the products of its forests, and ivory. Among the more characteristic forms of vegetation are baobabs, screw pines and palms. In addition to manioc, bananas, ground nuts and tobacco are raised. Coffee, cocoa and vanilla are grown on the plantations belonging to Europeans.

The Central African telegraph line connects Brazzaville with Loango and is in communication with the English Atlantic cable. Wireless telegraphy connects Brazzaville and the head of the Southern Railway in the Loango region, a distance of 300 miles, and also Brazzaville and Leopoldville. In the Chad region there are several stations connecting Fort Lamy, Ati, Faya and Mao. A line has been laid to connect Brazzaville with Bangui and another to connect Bangui with Fort Lamy; total length of the line in operation is 2,366 miles.

Kanem, northeast of Lake Chad, and Wadai, east of Kanem both came under French protectorate in 1903. The latter has an area of 170,000 square miles and a semi-civilized population of 1,000,000.

Goods can be sent to the French Congo by parcel post via France, at the regular 12 cent rate plus extra transit charges.

For trade of the United States with French Equatorial Africa, see under French West Africa, page 568.

FRENCH SOMALILAND

French Somaliland is situated on the east coast of Africa, on the Gulf of Aden at the entrance to the Red Sea, and lies between British Somaliland and the Italian Colony of Eritrea. Its area is 5,790 square miles and the population is 206,000. The principal town and chief port is Djibuti, on the gulf of Aden, with a population of 13,600. The principal industries of the protectorate are salt mining, the growing of cotton, and the turtle and mother of pearl fisheries on the coast. The commerce of French Somaliland is considerable, due to the fact that the majority of the imports and exports of Abyssinia pass through the port of Djibuti, which likewise has an extensive trade with Aden. The principal exports are coffee, hides, wax, ivory, and civet, all coming through Abyssinia. The principal imports are cotton and other textiles, coal, beverages, cereals, and tobacco.

There are salt mines in Somaliland from which 13,158 tons were exported in 1917.

For trade of the United States with French Somaliland, see under French West Africa, page 568.

Imports by articles for 1915 and 1916:

Articles	1915	1916	Articles	1915	1916
Horses.....	\$193	\$4,863	Soap.....	\$565	\$3,099
Mules.....	530	2,702	Candles.....	5,343	10,233
Meats, preserved.....	1,257	61,365	Crockery.....	4,343	6,705
Goat skins.....	52,798	69,538	Glasses.....	124	2,729
Honey.....	669	3,853	Glassware.....	5,037	7,358
Butter.....	51,705	88,546	Cotton thread, undyed.....	12,329	44,243
Barley.....	4,549	6,779	Jute fabrics.....	38	2,798
Flour.....	33,097	89,395	Sacks, empty.....	56,515	63,424
Biscuits.....	1,461	7,198	Cotton cloth.....	1,041,295	2,325,150
Rice.....	43,628	118,977	Cotton cloth, dyed.....	170,211	449,080
Vegetables.....	7,881	28,334	Hosiery.....	4,733	13,129
Potatoes.....	1,830	10,182	Cotton trimmings.....	1,035	6,388
Dourah.....	87,665	102,565	Silks.....	11,553	17,002
Oil seeds.....	2,282	4,839	Rubber.....	314	8,121
Dates.....	29,320	54,977	Linens.....	125	7,040
Sugar.....	54,940	135,447	Velvets.....	13,341	19,045
Coffee.....	166,287	288,518	Men's clothes.....	2,919	7,392
Tobacco.....	38,314	92,868	Paper and cardboard.....	6,534	15,057
Medicines.....	9,721	22,060	Prepared hides.....	17,786	22,370
Onions.....	7,773	21,111	Shoes.....	4,641	17,836
Oil.....	464	3,012	Leather articles.....	190	4,224
Wines.....	3,727	6,674	Locomotives.....	.....	4,699
Liquors.....	21,526	42,842	Hides.....	15,088	18,466
Cement.....	12,443	18,336	Butter.....	3,311	5,540
Coal.....	594	5,729	Wheat.....	3,700	5,690
Steel, iron, galvanised.....	379,293	1,544,872	Olive oil.....	13,211	22,597
Wire.....	18,942	23,068	Other oil.....	6,238	16,848
Iron.....	11	6,195	Gums, Arabic.....	11,388	14,509
Copper wire.....	.....	2,354	Absinthe and liquors.....	7,018	16,362
Antimony.....	146	11,631	Alcohol.....	7,529	17,030
Sea salt.....	566	2,669	Petroleum.....	2,904	6,912
Nitrate of soda.....	697	2,703	Cotton thread.....	38,398	58,890
Naphthaline.....	6,558	5,303	Cotton fabric.....	162,209	255,147
Chemicals.....	2,070	29,191	All other articles.....	683,834	716,656
Perfumes.....	38,362	7,182		27,982	88,714
		9,552			

Table of imports by countries of origin for two years:

Countries	1915	1916	Countries	1915	1916
France.....	\$270,363	\$589,802	Japan.....	\$1,584	\$206,080
French colonies.....	8,536	56,683	Portuguese colonies.....	.....	363,588
England.....	777,611	1,325,997	United States.....	51,301	.....
English colonies.....	3,294,345	4,418,641	Abyssinia.....	87,676	185,118
Italy.....	.....	19,449	Other countries.....	85,991	174,543
Egypt.....	47,165	59,922			
Arabia.....	14,742	145,793			
China.....	13,183	27,475			
			Totals.....	\$4,652,497	\$7,573,091

Classification of exports for two years:

	Exports	Transit	Re-exportation	Total
1915.....	\$32,500	\$7,138,672	\$741,063	\$7,912,235
1916.....	51,121	7,494,391	2,418,141	9,963,653

Table of exports by articles and countries of destination:

Articles	France	French Colonies	England	English Colonies	Italy	Italian Colonies
Horses.....	\$579	\$3,242	.....	\$153	.....	\$38
Cattle.....	144	1,444	.....	39	.....	8
Sheep and goats.....	.....	720	.....	628	.....	.....
Fresh meat.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
Hides.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cows.....	228,807	.....	82,634	857,629	224,950	.....
Sheep.....	30,118	.....	154	554,757	8,784	.....
Other.....	880	.....	.....	10,067	193	.....
Feathers.....	149,092	.....	17,023	94,634	.....	.....
Wax.....	.....	719	.....	43,870	.....	.....
Butter.....	1,204	.....	.....	38,075	.....	.....
Civet.....	4,128	.....	.....	112,574	.....	.....
Elephants' tusks.....	.....	.....	.....	469	.....	3,937
Wheat.....	.....	.....	.....	10,307	.....	.....
Vegetables, dry.....	.....	.....	.....	2,431	.....	.....
Potatoes.....	658,389	7,215	41,916	804,911	9,436	21
Coffee.....	.....	.....	.....	3,073	.....	.....
Rubber.....	.....	.....	.....	15,639	.....	28
Plants of dye.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold nuggets.....	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

OTHER FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA

ALGERIA

A country and possession of France in northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean, and bounded on the west by Morocco, on the east by Tunis, and on the south by the Sahara. Its area is slightly smaller than the combined states of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, North and South Carolina. The principal cities are Algiers, the capital and chief port, Oran, the second largest port, and Constantine, an inland city.

The principal industries of Algeria are agriculture and mining. The principal agricultural products are wheat, barley, oats, tobacco, cotton, fruits, especially oranges, and vegetables. Grapes and olives are extensively cultivated. Wine making and the production of olive oil are important industries. Large quantities of "vegetable horsehair" are made from the leaf of the dwarf palm, and esparto grass is extensively gathered for subsequent use in the manufacture of certain kinds of paper. The fisheries of the sea coast are of some importance.

The mineral wealth of Algeria is considerable, and the most important products are iron and zinc, mined chiefly in the department of Constantine; phosphate, worked at Tebessa, Setif, Guelina and Ain Beida; lignite, mined in the department of Algiers, and petroleum, in the department of Oran. Onyx and white and red marble are quarried.

Algiers is provided with an extensive system of railways, the most important line being the trunk railway which runs from the frontier of Morocco across Algeria to the city of Tunis, in Tunis, with branch lines connecting the seaports with the trunk line and with the towns to the south. Several lines likewise penetrate into the Sahara.

The per capita imports of Algeria in 1918 amounted to \$21.46. The per capita exports of Algeria in the same year amounted to \$24.75.

Area and Population

The population of Algeria is 172,397. Other towns, with their population in 1912 are: Oran, 123,086; Constantine, 65,173; Bone, 42,039; Sidibe Abbes, 30,942; Plénician, 39,874; Setif, 36,261. The total population of Algeria is 5,563,828. The total area of Algeria is 343,500 square miles.

Commerce

For trade of the United States with Algeria, see under French West Africa, page 568. Totals of imports and exports for 6 years:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1913.....	\$129,723,120	\$97,423,560	1916.....	\$103,785,300	\$103,785,300
1914.....	102,485,040	72,822,240	1917.....	108,920,000	137,635,200
1915.....	91,120,140	104,387,940	1918.....	119,351,880	137,717,820

In 1917, 67.8 per cent of the imports came from France, and 81.3 of the exports went to France.

Chief imports and exports for 3 years:

IMPORTS			
Articles	1914	1915	1916
Cottons.....	\$8,748,883	\$11,644,848	\$17,209,424
Woolens.....	1,109,750	1,521,033	423,512
Clothing and linen.....	2,781,323	2,055,450	3,996,644
Skins and manufactures of.....	2,921,634	2,694,859	3,415,135
Machinery and parts.....	5,767,805	2,160,635	2,266,399
Other metal works.....	3,877,563	2,015,885	1,983,268
Furniture and woodwork.....	3,900,801	5,273,146	3,465,920
Toys and brushes.....	1,168,229	1,733,526	1,217,251
Paper, etc.....	3,320,629	3,902,653	4,390,943
Coal.....	145,715	3,664,298	3,772,764
Sugar.....	2,781,286	4,471,231	4,221,682
Vegetable oil.....	2,217,763	2,101,577	1,087,555
Iron and steel.....	1,339,290	924,084	1,369,142
Coffee.....	2,567,865	2,662,242	2,776,691
EXPORTS			
Articles	1914	1915	1916
Sheep.....	\$5,559,558	\$8,397,816	\$6,185,071
Hides and skins.....	1,533,457	1,660,186	1,767,494
Wool.....	1,889,856	3,803,644	2,199,235
Wheat.....	7,710,157	6,719,874	4,571,977
Oats.....	2,593,727	2,247,292	4,789,488
Barley.....	2,919,511	1,420,094	6,584,581
Olive oil.....	1,109,750	1,428,393	2,136,703
Cork.....	1,987,707	952,262	1,285,187
Wine.....	18,757,863	40,071,239	50,099,712
Phosphates.....	2,056,222	1,083,871	1,834,465
Iron ore.....	2,862,190	2,243,818	2,572,690
Zinc ore.....	1,399,636	810,407	1,398,092
Fruit.....	2,537,371	2,938,232	3,354,919
Tobacco, cigars.....	2,556,671	4,107,755	4,303,707

Production and Industry

Algeria is noted for the fertility of its soil. Over two-thirds of the inhabitants are engaged in agricultural pursuits and more than 7,500,000 acres are devoted to the cultivation of cereals; wheat, barley and oats being the principal crops. The soil everywhere favors the growth of the vine. Olives and tobacco are cultivated with success. Large quantities of vegetables are likewise grown, and an imitation horeshair, an excellent fibre, is made from the leaves of dwarf palm. The wine yield for 1918 was 175,088,563 gallons. In 1916, 432 acres of cotton were sown.

There are in Algeria 226,764 horses, 192,484 mules, 279,315 asses, 1,113,952 cattle, 8,528,610 sheep, 3,861,847 goats and 110,012 pigs.

Over 11,000 square miles of the mountainous country near the coast are covered with various species of oak, pine, fir, cedar, elm, ash, maple and olive. Cork, carob and fig trees are also very common.

There are large fisheries for sardines, allaches, anchovies, sprats, tunny fish and shell fish. In 1917, 3,480 persons and 913 boats of 3,480 tons were employed in fishing. The total value of the fish catch was \$140,037.

Shipping:

In 1917, 1,906 vessels of 1,962,833 tons net entered Algerian ports in French and foreign trade.

On January 1, 1918, the mercantile marine of Algiers consisted of 1,322 vessels of 17,486 tons net. There are 3,310 miles of national roads.

Railways:

There are (1917) 2,172 miles of railway open for traffic (exclusive of lines on Tunisian territory), 807 miles of which are privately owned.

Post Offices:

In 1917, there were 712 post offices; postal receipts were \$1,073,572.

Telegraph and Telephone:

There were in 1917 9,151 miles of telegraph lines in Algeria and 25,147 miles of wire, with 786 offices. The receipts were 2,732,307. January 1, 1916, there were 8,010 subscribers to telephones. There are 5,568 miles of urban line and 13,085 miles of interurban lines. Total receipts were \$304,864.

Consular representatives: United States has a consular official stationed at Algiers.

Money, weights and measures: French money, weights and measures are used.

Language: French is the commercial language of Algeria.

Local Advertising Media:

There are several French daily papers and several publications in the native language.

Shipping routes:

Fabre Line

Independent S.S. Corp.

Customs tariff: French tariff prevails.

Consular regulations: Same as for France.

Cable rates: From New York or New England States, \$0.32 per word.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: Eleven days.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to Algiers, with same regulations as given for France. Limit of weight, 11 pounds. Two customs declarations must be attached to each package. Parcels cannot be registered.

Money orders: Issued.

International reply coupons: Issued.

THE CAMEROONS

(See Kamerun, page 557).

MADAGASCAR

Area and Population

Madagascar, the third largest island in the world, situated in the Indian Ocean, has since 1896 been a French colony. Its area is 228,000 square miles, population 3,545,264, of whom 15,157 are French, 2,101 European, 5,272 Hindus, 1,007 Chinese, 631 African and 3,520,096 are Malagasy. A Governor General is at the head of the administration.

The Island may be divided into three tribal territories. (1) Eastern: Antankaraná, in the north; along the coast of the country of the Bétsimisarak, and the Bésánazano country; and to the south the districts of Taimbahoáka, the Taimóro, the Taifasy and the Taisáka and to the southeast Tanósy. (2) Central: the districts of Tsimihéty and the Sihánaka; Imérina, the Hova province; the Betsiléó; the Tanala, the Bara and the emigrant Tanósy. (3) Western: from the north to the southern extremities of the island, the tribe known as the Sakolava, subdivided into smaller tribes, south of these the Mahafaly and the Tandray.

The capital of Madagascar is Antananariva (population 63,115). The chief seaport is Tamatane (population 8,647), Mojanga or Mojangá (population 7,205), and Diego-Suarez (population 19,377). On the northwest coast are important ports for foreign trade. Other large towns are Fianarantsoa (population 8,231), Ambositra (population 3,580), Tulcar (population 2,467), Manangary (population 8,927), Marcantsetra (population 3,294).

Commerce

Eleven year table of the total foreign trade of the United States with Madagascar:

Year Ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS				Excess of Exports (*) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1909..	\$16,640	.....	\$16,640	\$4,027	\$351	\$4,378	91.98	*\$12,262
1910..	7,731	.....	7,731	2,363	4,263	6,626	35.66	*1,105
1911..	14,294	.....	14,294	58,496	3,079	61,575	95.00	-47,281
1912..	36,779	.....	36,779	41,884	982	42,866	97.71	-6,087
1913..	3,804	.....	3,804	41,812	.....	41,812	100.00	-38,008
1914..	25,795	.....	25,795	12,939	156	13,095	98.81	*12,700
1915..	57,269	.....	57,269	35,635	10,098	45,733	77.92	*11,536
1916..	392,290	2,996	395,286	55,856	48,710	104,566	53.42	*290,720
1917..	97,454	.....	97,454	89,187	186,432	275,619	52.16	-88,978
1918..	149,344	.....	149,344	25,298	.....	25,298	.....	*124,046
1919..	.....	.....	539,656	.....	.....	26,970	.....	*512,677

Total value of Madagascar imports and exports for five years:

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
IMPORTS.....	\$9,087,714	\$9,206,132	\$8,505,456	\$19,670,487	\$26,399,809
EXPORTS.....	10,897,092	9,206,633	9,927,249	16,256,954	16,758,825

Imports during two years by classification of articles:

Articles	1916	1917	Articles	1916	1917
Arms and ammunition.....	\$51,332	\$25,705	Screws and hinges.....	\$28,995	\$19,200
Bags and jute.....	986,955	543,857	Tools.....	76,608	85,992
Beverages.....	1,051,423	752,943	Other.....	917,316	899,797
Breadstuffs:			Other metals.....	709,605	339,537
Flour.....	169,792	223,125	Oils:		
Potatoes.....	10,029	2,637	Olive.....	41,435	48,399
Rice.....	6,057	818	Petroleum and other mineral.....	156,003	217,794
Other.....	22,729	25,961	Paints and dyes.....	512,246	663,107
Cement.....	129,733	161,133	Paper and appliances.....	130,009	149,734
Chemicals.....	161,811	202,685	Shoes.....	130,535	184,618
Clothing.....	2,180,834	9,556,694	Silk goods.....	150,756	158,053
Coal (est.).....	1,045,517	1,574,305	Soap uncented.....	164,576	273,275
Cotton piece goods.....	7,810,418	5,569,131	Sugar.....	64,971	37,662
Household effects.....	568,503	1,005,761	Textiles.....	146,600	159,672
Lime hydrated.....	25,358	24,659	Tobacco, manufactures.....	39,497	72,445
Machinery.....	418,412	368,837	Toys.....	.....	.....
Matches.....	28,624	54,668	Wood:		
Dairy products.....	55,618	50,831	Manufactured.....	104,538	140,120
Margarine and greases.....	19,674	15,932	Unmanufactured.....	32,372	2,135
Meats, salted and preserved.....	18,063	9,010	Woolen goods.....	368,539	391,274
Medicinal compounds.....	69,615	54,629	Yarns.....	510,405	1,855,354
Metals:			All other articles.....	.....	.....
Cutlery.....	12,755	15,553			
Ironmongery.....	222,714	258,496	Total.....	\$19,670,487	\$26,399,809
Locks.....	11,766	10,366			
Nails.....	74,580	107,887			

Imports and exports by articles and countries in 1917:

IMPORTS	France	French Colonies	England	British Colonies	United States	Other Countries
Animal produce and by-products.....	\$55,501	\$462	\$2,448	\$17,069	\$876	\$1,659
Arms and ammunition.....	12,099	377	.....	13,176	.....	.....
Beverages.....	474,257	238,031	10,700	28,959	.....	1,097
Breadstuffs.....	50,654	2,159	.....	199,200	.....	38,921
Chemicals.....	154,102	41	3,605	8,026	.....	448
Colonial produce.....	109,175	363,877	7,218	26,361	.....	.....
Esparto and wicker wax.....	22,442	1,975	1	367	.....	.....
Fabrics.....	1,295,196	721,500	612,215	1,904,939	177,498	.....
Fish.....	14,076	735	136	4,917	.....	16
Fruits and seeds.....	7,578	17	64	4,833	174	.....
Glass and crystal.....	28,367	323	2,184	8,073	9	2,051
Leather and leather articles.....	1,236,534	36,588	2,940	20,642	463	324
Marble, stone, earth, and combustible materials.....	143,605	280	283,850	223,304	135,074	1,275,546
Metals:						
Manufactured.....	1,786,856	1,475	116,463	157,532	147,227	1,799
Other.....	275,598	198	6,258	45,423	10,035	517
Miscellaneous compounds.....	159,308	1,318	22,925	101,387	.....	.....
Miscellaneous products and by-products.....	10,502	220	209	3,157	53	4,257
Paints and dyes.....	85,462	147	5,332	5,930	257	.....
Paper and appliances.....	96,313	69,008	6,921	80,322	3,365	21,162
Pottery.....	14,524	110	98	13,081	1,963	187
Vegetable oils and juices.....	82,873	1,516	49	35,435	185	2,447
Wood:						
Manufactured.....	129,814	732	718	3,580	7,057	926
Other.....	1,409	.....	5	33	.....	2,212
Yarns.....	124,611	1,812	3,849	23,485	.....	.....
All other articles.....	502,408	8,067	52,264	114,863	1,181	.....
Total imports.....	\$6,873,274	\$1,450,978	\$1,140,463	\$3,041,756	\$485,424	\$1,354,106

Exports by articles and countries in 1917:

Exports	France	French Colonies	England	British Colonies	United States	Other Countries
Animal produce and by-products....	\$6,377,373	\$327,231	\$34,559	\$149,625	.....	\$30,977
Animals, live, (chiefly beeves).....	35,452	18,369	88	55,924	.....	8,673
Beverages.....	24,456	3,739	674	4,837	.....	16,611
Breadstuffs.....	285,067	341,069	1,216,752	229,832	.....	28,931
Colonial products.....	1,273,533	65,035	208	1,071	\$78,292	5,531
Dyes and tanning material (chiefly mangrove bark).....	1,887	.....	22,113	4,837	.....	12,157
Esparto and wicker wax.....	112,841	6,186	52	1,804	.....	89
Fabrics.....	79,277	14,939	.....	28,915	.....	2,292
Fibers, stems and fruits for manufacturing purposes.....	608,828	35	40,762	13,222	1	.....
Fish.....	1,262	1,762	1	16,997	.....	226
Fruits and seeds.....	25,009	6,424	3	4,461	.....	.....
Marble, stone, earths and combustible minerals.....	2,689,989	23	985,468	2,403	3	209
Materials for carving.....	3,374	.....	182	18,353	.....	.....
Metals:						
Manufactured.....	117,790	2,559	31,925	1,895	.....	56
Other (chiefly gold).....	544,156	187	.....	628	.....	.....
Miscellaneous compounds.....	208,493	211	24,164	217	.....	476
Miscellaneous products and by-products.....	14,570	286	6	3,501	.....	2,309
Paper and appliances.....	17,045	16,961	.....	763	.....	18
Vegetable oils and juices.....	91,671	451	1,748	4,607	.....	1,028
Wood:						
Manufactured.....	10,510	8,192	.....	8,762	.....	2,242
Other.....	1,020	3,622	43,532	.....	.....	2,153
All other articles.....	21,623	12,805	2,037	16,662	.....	.....
Total.....	\$12,545,936	\$875,094	\$2,410,750	\$612,857	\$78,293	\$113,987

Principal articles of export for two years:

Articles	1916	1917	Articles	1916	1917
Animals, live, beeves.....	\$121,931	\$112,767	Meats:		
Other.....	12,168	5,740	Canned.....	\$1,481,304	\$1,971,074
Bark, mangrove.....	50,365	39,488	Frozen, salted, smoked etc.....	827,904	2,391,245
Beeswax.....	485,906	305,274	Tallow.....	130,549	115,467
Breadstuffs:			Minerals.....	658,356	1,231,844
Corn.....	43,172	20,511	Oil, fruits and seeds.....	20,662	27,572
Manioc-Fecula.....	149,697	138,715	Oils, volatile or essential.....	65,440	68,965
Flour.....	88,787	58,377	Kaffia:		
Raw or dried Manioc.....	289,884	43,964	Fiber.....	501,953	639,494
Tapioca.....	39,902	73,908	Rabannax woven fiber.....	32,833	10,415
Rice.....	1,200,667	340,674	Rubber.....	67,266	24,601
Cocoa.....	39,427	36,064	Timber:		
Cloves.....	78,903	33,614	Ebony.....	29,253	2,611
Coffee.....	231,777	225,726	Other.....	45,769	47,709
Comminum.....	88,713	39,995	Vanilla.....	836,257	1,075,685
Gold dust.....	839,718	533,428	Vegetables, Dried:		
Graphite.....	2,276,225	2,417,738	Lima beans.....	473,612	1,465,541
Hides.....	2,886,300	1,682,267	Other.....	868,416	149,008
Meat Products:			All other articles.....	912,966	834,950
Lard.....	430,717	463,677	Total.....	\$16,306,823	\$16,628,124

Imports and exports by countries for four years:

From	IMPORTS			
	1914	1915	1916	1917
France.....	\$7,287,472	\$4,646,053	\$11,928,607	\$19,051,938
French colonies.....	422,912	968,755	1,932,885	1,461,630
United Kingdom.....	687,437	966,065	1,709,615	1,148,733
British possessions.....	397,368	889,039	2,909,657	3,063,447
Germany.....	120,921	3,703	.....	.....

Continued on page 583

Table Continued:

To	Exports			
	1914	1915	1916	1917
France.....	\$6,032,883	\$9,695,320	\$11,941,228	\$12,636,942
French colonies.....	896,410	618,716	1,130,086	881,438
United Kingdom.....	1,012,231	959,189	1,934,445	2,428,245
British possessions.....	374,657	776,603	1,183,911	617,322
Germany.....	1,017,902	.....	.....	.....

Production and Industry

The forests of Madagascar are estimated to cover 30,000 square miles. They contain a large variety of hard wooded and valuable timber trees. There are also many varieties of palms. The most important of the crops is rice; other crops raised are maize, millet, manioc, yams, sweet potatoes, arrow root and various vegetables. Other products are, coffee, sugar cane, indigo, vanilla, tobacco, cotton, hemp, gourds, dye woods, gums, mulberry and other trees and plants for silk culture, as well as spices, such as ginger, capsicum, etc.

The rearing of cattle and the dressing of hides, the collection of rubber and bee culture are important industries.

Madagascar has considerable mineral wealth. Gold is found in the region of the crystalline rocks in the north, in a strip of country running parallel with the east coast. Silver and platinum have also been found. Iron is abundant. Other minerals found in Madagascar are copper, zinc, lead, nickel, antimony and manganese. The following precious stones are reported; corundum (rubies and sapphires), beryl, topaz zircon, garnet, Amazon stone and tourmaline. Bitumen and petrol have been found, graphite is plentiful and sulphur, salt, saltpetre, and lime are also procured. Coal has been found in the valley of Sakameira.

Cattle breeding and agriculture are the chief occupations of the people. There were on Dec. 31, 1916, 6,911,947 cattle in the island, 2,930 horses, 308,751 sheep, 199,657 goats, 680 ostriches and 543,585 pigs.

Important industries are the weaving of silk and cotton, the working of metal and the making of Panama and other hats. Preparation of sugar, rice, soap, beer, as well as the canning of meat are being undertaken by Europeans. There are meat preserving factories at Boanamary (Majunga) Diego-Suarez, Tamatave, Antananarivo and Antsirabe.

The total railway mileage of Madagascar, June 30th 1918, was 245 miles. The through railway line between Antananarivo and Tamatave 229 miles in length was opened in 1913. A railroad is under construction between Antananarivo and Antsirabe, eleven miles of which are open. The last named city is noted for its thermal springs. A branch of the Tamatave railway from Moramanga to Butsihanaka province was opened for traffic in 1917, as far as Anosiroa, a distance of 61 miles. At the end of 1915 there were 1,543 miles of macadamized roads. Motor cars are being increasingly used for mail and passenger service. A fortnightly service of motor cars has been established between Antananarivo and Fianarantosa, capital of the southern province (259 miles) and Mananjary on the east coast (328 miles). Wagon roads have been made from Tamatave to Antananarivo, from there to Inaevatanana, and between most of the military posts.

There is postal communication throughout the island. The telegraph line had, in December 31, 1915, a length of 4,166 miles and 6,083 miles of wire. There were 366,521 telegrams sent in 1918.

There is cable communication to Mozambique, Mauritius, Reunion and Aden. In 1915 there were 107 miles of urban telephone line, 1,023 miles of interurban circuits and three government wireless stations.

Language: French is the commercial language of Madagascar.

Shipping routes:

Union-Clan Line.
American & African S. S. Line.
Prince Line.
Houston Line.

Customs tariff: French tariff with a few exceptions.

Consular regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable rates: From New York or New England states, \$0.90 per word.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: Via Paris, 29 days.

Parcels Post:

Goods can be sent by parcel post to Madagascar via France at the regular 12 cent rate plus an extra transit charge.

Money orders: Not issued.

International reply coupons: Not issued.

Consular representatives: United States has a consul at Antananarivo.

COMORO ISLANDS

Attached to the general government of Madagascar is the Archipelago of the Comoro Islands, comprising Mayotta, Anjouan, Grande Comore, and Moheli. The island of Mayotta has an area of 140 square miles. Its population is approximately 13,500. There is an increasing emigration to Zanzibar and Madagascar. The chief product is vanilla; sugar is also raised. There are two sugar works and two distilleries for rum. Besides vanilla and sugar, cacao, aloes and perfume plants are cultivated.

Grande Comore, Moheli, Anjouan, and some of the smaller islands have an area of about 650 square miles and a population of 84,117 (1914). Vanilla plants and cacao are cultivated. There is a fine forest in Grande Comore. Timber for building and railway sleepers is exported.

Imports are cotton fabrics, metals and rice. Exports are hides, sugar and vanilla.

For trade of the United States with the Comoro Islands, see under French West Africa, page 568.

REUNION

Reunion is a French island possession, situated about 400 miles east of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean. Total area 621,000 acres, population 173,822. St. Denis is the capital and principal town. It has a population of 24,000, and is situated 25 miles from Pointe des Galets, the leading port. Other towns are St. Pierre (population 29,000), St. Paul (population 19,000), St. Louis (population 13,000), St. Andre (population 11,000) and St. Beniot (population 10,000).

Reunion's resources are agricultural. 210,000 acres of the total area are under cultivation. The chief crops are sugar-cane, corn, manioc, coffee, vanilla, geranium and other volatile oil and essence plants. There are 150,000 acres of forest land.

There are 20 sugar factories in Reunion, which handle 500,000 metric tons of cane per year, and 8 tapioca and fecula establishments, handling from 18,000 to 20,000 tons of manioc annually which produce from 3,600 to 4,000 tons of tapioca and fecula. The annual production of rum amounts to 1,250,000 gallons of which 100,000 gallons are exported annually.

In 1917, 74 vessels of 156,454 tons entered and 74 vessels of 162,876 tons cleared the ports of Reunion.

The Tamatave-Reunion-Mauritius Telegraph Cable is open for traffic.

For trade of the United States with Reunion, see under French West Africa, page 568.

Comparison of the values of the principal articles imported and exported in 1916 and 1917:

Articles Imported	1916	1917	Articles Exported	1916	1917
Flour.....	\$102,485	\$88,642	Coffee.....	\$13,103	\$1,828
Rice.....	1,089,802	807,689	Fecula.....	11,441	3,393
Coal.....	319,579	294,797	Tapioca.....	301,686	10,691
Cotton piece goods.....	690,588	635,535	Geranium oils.....	383,253	435,119
Lard.....	187,529	348,659	Other oils.....	34,726	103,877
Petroleum and gasoline.....	28,506	79,600	Rum.....	424,047	426,348
Soap.....	179,984	74,937	Sugar.....	4,615,876	3,417,899
Wine.....	114,901	124,197	Tobacco.....	121,145	142,421
All other articles.....	1,802,260	1,792,297	Vanilla.....	268,871	253,303
Total.....	\$4,515,634	\$4,246,353	All other articles.....	228,532	374,139
			Total.....	\$6,402,680	\$5,169,108

TUNIS

A territory on the north coast of Africa, bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. Tunis is a possession of France, and is termed a Regency. Area 64,600 square miles. Population, 1,953,000. Principal city and capital, Tunis; population about 277,000. Other towns of importance are Sfax, population, 85,000; Sousse, population about 25,000; both located in the Sahel, and centers of trade in oil, soap and phosphates. Bizerte, which has an estimated population of 25,000, is a naval base, and is of growing importance as an ore port and coaling station.

For trade of the United States with Tunis, see under French West Africa, page 568.

Total values of the foreign commerce of Tunis for ten years:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Total
1908.....	\$23,744,431	\$18,171,916	\$41,916,347
1909.....	22,088,226	21,069,054	43,157,271
1910.....	20,360,978	23,237,409	43,598,387
1911.....	23,484,901	27,726,537	51,211,438
1912.....	30,164,742	29,848,451	60,013,193
1913.....	27,841,153	34,482,075	62,323,228
1914.....	25,570,152	20,578,266	46,148,418
1915.....	20,698,601	24,228,578	44,927,174
1916.....	25,911,414	22,927,425	48,838,839
1917.....	27,414,045	24,254,712	51,668,757

Values of the most important imports during the years of 1915, 1916 and 1917:

Articles	1915 Value	1916 Value	1917 Value
Alcohol.....	\$103,220	\$62,625	\$56,438
Automobiles.....	57,502	111,503	72,570
Basketry.....	37,579	75,568	67,104
Beans and peas, dry.....	272,490	215,702	215,375
Beer.....	75,979	95,807	69,147
Binder twine.....	61,615	98,073	142,615
Blankets:			
Cotton.....	29,314	49,695	31,058
Woolen.....	8,490	31,760	52,251
Bottles.....	16,086	28,228	36,189
Butter.....	109,605	105,352	76,490
Calcium carbide.....	17,819	69,816	78,757
Candles.....	114,406	119,098	124,583
Caustic soda.....	48,191	86,415	133,137
Cement.....	69,302	59,046	79,784
Cheese.....	237,135	215,530	189,055
Chocolate.....	85,428	116,602	98,144
Clothing, men's.....	139,365	480,004	340,121
Cloths, woolen.....	27,256	205,590	205,018
Coal.....	1,366,603	1,888,762	537,047
Briquets.....	78,535	157,862	1,274,864
Coal tar.....	42,732	130,720	67,480
Coffee.....	263,324	383,546	621,050
Coke.....	56,958	86,632	131,787
Cordages.....	51,318	94,107	61,335
Dynamite (mining).....	43,618	67,067	53,075
Fish:			
Canned.....	33,507	93,412	27,232
Dry.....	47,146	45,433	44,911
Fruits:			
Dried.....	97,635	149,486	155,153
Fresh.....	176,086	73,129	85,673
Glass and glassware.....	60,078	95,228	100,439
Household articles.....	89,622	143,184	149,108
Iron and steel wire.....	18,751	51,995	64,459
Iron:			
Bar and structural.....	75,211	35,278	26,354
Cast.....	18,280	26,953	4,212
In sheets.....	37,687	58,170	19,123
Ore.....	27,570	94,963	19,541
Jewelry.....	102,759	84,017	181,604
Knit Goods:			
Cotton.....	141,761	191,290	168,456
Woolen.....	9,870	32,003	32,003
Lead:			
Pigs and bars.....	88,517	7,390	2,183
Ore.....	607,573	539,257	575,875
Leather.....	70,641	84,199	26,132
Lime, hydraulic.....	20,916	34,342	41,412
Linseed oil.....	19,343	63,364	22,747
Liquors, distilled.....			
Lumber:			
Fir.....	22,746	134,960	196,613
Pine.....	4,197	4,197	3,486
Walnut.....	12,079	43,043	4,503
All other.....	183,362	315,253	119,866
Machinery:			
Agricultural.....	70,556	187,068	55,163
Other and parts.....	364,396	425,660	231,773
Margarine.....	75,399	76,342	102,032
Matches.....	62,725	327,332	133,363
Meat products.....	114,401	50,733	184,257
Meat, salt.....	32,001	35,535	25,526
Medicines.....	50,103	66,425	52,260
Milk, condensed:			
Pure.....	26,838	47,935	83,823
Sweet.....	110,633	186,970	290,688
Mineral waters.....	32,072	44,953	18,179
Nails, screws, etc.....	69,205	88,578	176,340
Olive oil.....	118,738	90,039	27,045
Parcels post.....	907,090	1,019,114	937,285
Paper and cardboard.....	310,974	428,317	403,743
Peanuts.....	52,166	61,831	3,085

Continued on page 587

Table Continued:

Articles	1915 Value	1916 Value	1917 Value
Petroleum products:			
Gasolene.....	\$22,087	\$179,830	\$144,766
Lubricating oils.....	95,236	275,318	391,123
Refined.....	193,813	489,837	355,031
Potatoes.....	236,610	327,783	403,726
Rice.....	59,251	115,928	239,659
Shoes.....	39,368	110,280	70,742
Silk:			
Raw.....	172,438	220,442	283,423
Thread, dyed.....	172,438	12,974	52,656
Soap.....	251,482	296,956	221,812
Sodium chlorate and other.....	19,712	57,758	45,376
Spices.....	60,341	84,724	326,493
Spices prepared.....	78,757	79,157	45,151
Sugars.....	1,314,512	1,955,460	1,755,532
Steel bars.....	59,637	61,110	45,423
Sulphur.....	15,774	48,647	102,367
Sirups and candies.....	49,561	73,695	15,768
Tea.....	106,749	196,645	258,225
Textiles:			
Cotton.....	936,066	1,529,021	1,715,185
Bleached.....	1,080,260	1,898,150	1,978,599
Dyed.....	148,982	250,264	381,932
Prints.....	323,820	543,550	717,786
Unbleached.....	53,442	106,875	241,177
Jute.....	398,344	474,621	987,058
Jutesacks.....	37,006	71,582	40,711
Linen and hemp.....	56,542	108,723	109,297
Woolen suitings.....	26,658	69,082	75,931
Tinplate.....	12,427	112,306	30,070
Tires, rubber.....			
Tobacco:			
Leaf.....	245,102	517,339	193,809
Manufactured.....	52,121	152,752	71,979
Tubing:			
Cast iron.....	11,982	96,674	20,833
Iron and steel.....	23,492	127,521	74,382
Twine, ordinary.....	55,332	12,336	8,826
Varnish.....	34,374	63,357	28,117
Wheat.....	425,742	260,398	386,219
Wheat flour.....	1,517,960		581,963
Yarn:			
Cotton.....	134,739	253,044	286,557
Wool, pure and mixed.....	73,964	124,226	203,553
All other articles.....	4,615,372	3,562,367	4,755,859
Total.....	\$20,698,601	\$25,911,414	\$27,414,045

Values of the most important exports of Tunis during the years 1915, 1916 and 1917:

Articles	1915	1916	1917
Animals, live.....	\$2,115,903	\$343,898	\$686,876
Breadstuffs:			
Barley.....	2,342,096	883,355	285,493
Oats.....	2,014,897	1,165,670	2,109,528
Wheat.....	900,484	653,882	8,175
Cork.....	40,442	184,730	68,920
Dates.....	268,211	276,766	155,322
Esparto.....	468,026	375,117	24,745
Fish.....	542,758	253,010	221,270
Hides.....	774,502	729,668	578,596
Oil, Olive.....	1,761,854	2,116,106	5,568,848
Ores:			
Iron.....	772,061	1,250,132	1,567,818
Lead.....	493,027	954,722	508,397
Lead, pig.....	793,056	2,605,915	3,048,893
Zinc.....	51,551	251,803	196,797
Phosphates.....	4,545,700	4,593,204	2,718,626
Sponges.....	629,083	629,083	296,264
Wines.....	383,408	313,230	524,018
All other articles.....	4,987,802	4,845,131	5,376,076
Total.....	\$24,228,578	\$22,927,425	\$24,254,712

Value of imports and exports by countries during 1915, 1916 and 1917:

Countries	IMPORTS		
	1915	1916	1917
Algeria.....	\$2,639,616	\$2,228,130	\$2,362,326
Austria (inbound 1914).....	45,190	55,303	.....
Brazil.....	253,828	367,833	616,493
British India.....	179,174	156,247	774,576
China.....	182,682	166,235	293,945
Egypt.....	54,104	227,863	1,320,012
England.....	3,135,190	5,682,800	6,322,017
France.....	9,255,339	10,583,569	10,475,060
French colonies (other than Algeria).....	70,405	40,237	275,567
Germany (inbound 1914).....	16,395	.....	.....
Greece.....	113,636	41,843	1,183
Italy.....	2,558,390	2,728,195	2,483,073
Japan.....	6,308	14,872	5,850
Malta.....	74,119	46,271	26,064
Morocco.....	346,733	47,126	34,443
Netherlands.....	41,460	119,977	78,258
Norway.....	26,581	34,344	22,160
Paraguay.....	10,615	.....	23,160
Portugal.....	28,453	42,628	2,016
Russia.....	38,476	4,125	13,445
Spain.....	296,726	442,122	325,013
Sweden.....	39,842	306,000	87,619
Switzerland.....	261,068	306,417	334,754
Tripoli.....	204,673	114,382	86,185
Turkey (occupied area).....	26,101	34,028	1,790
United States.....	674,199	1,576,608	1,373,471
All other countries.....	119,292	51,274	71,684
Total.....	\$20,698,601	\$25,911,414	\$27,414,045

Countries	EXPORTS		
	1915	1916	1917
Algeria.....	\$611,130	\$916,281	\$1,432,115
Bulgaria.....	3,088	.....	.....
Denmark.....	218,811	349,829	46,884
England.....	3,541,104	4,118,909	2,893,368
Egypt.....	522,233	284,238	511,105
France.....	12,001,207	10,034,853	15,583,431
French colonies.....	.....	15,647	583
Gibraltar.....	83,897	.....	.....
Greece.....	175,002	1,271,573	991,787
Italy.....	4,364,411	3,076,015	1,719,498
Malta.....	706,592	484,825	329,582
Morocco.....	70,628	53,060	25,974
Netherlands.....	30,309	241,540	24
Norway.....	13,194	5,877	1,852
Portugal.....	257,116	277,273	59,837
Serbia.....	33,692	.....	.....
Spain.....	613,746	687,234	80,894
Sweden.....	20,895	42,284	405
Switzerland.....	2,386	.....	697
Tripoli.....	827,759	645,334	357,488
United States.....	34,776	245,343	28,695
All other countries.....	101,060	13,055	2,199
Total.....	\$24,127,933	22,808,160	\$24,066,437
Ship supplies.....	100,645	119,265	188,275
Grand Total.....	\$24,228,578	22,927,425	\$24,254,712

Production and Industry

Agriculture is the most important industry. There are about 6,424,720 acres of tillable land and about 2,000,000 acres of forest. There are some 540,000 acres of olive groves.

Yield of the principal crops in 1916 and 1917:

Products	1916	1917	Products	1916	1917
Wheat:			Chick-peas (tons).....	1,800	2,000
Hard (tons).....	131,000	160,000	Potatoes (tons).....	2,000	2,500
Soft (tons).....	19,000	30,000	Almonds (tons).....	1,800	2,500
Barley (tons).....	107,000	170,000	Dates (tons).....	23,200	27,300
Oats (tons).....	36,000	58,000	Oranges (tons).....	1,200	1,500
Maize and sorgho (tons).....	3,300	9,000	Olive oil (tons).....	65,000	15,000
Beans (tons).....	5,800	8,000	Wines (gallons).....	11,885,000	11,300,000

Livestock includes 32,960 horses, 77,051 asses, 15,320 mules, 224,900 head of cattle, 1,033,173 sheep, 459,630 goats, 111,027 camels and 10,144 pigs. About 2,500,000 acres are under cultivation by French and Italian colonists.

There are important cork forests in the northwest with an area of 351,247 acres. Wool and hides are important products, the normal product of the latter being 50,000 cowhides, 150,000 sheep skins, 12,000 dozen lambskins and 35,000 dozen goat skins. About 3,748,500 pounds of wool is produced annually.

Next to agriculture, mining is the most important of Tunisian industries.

Annual production of the 26 mines in operation during two years;

Ores	1916 Tons	1917 Tons	Ores	1916 Tons	1917 Tons
Iron.....	500,935	606,000	Manganese.....	2,027	5,800
Lead.....	63,830	41,400	Lignite.....	10,620	32,700
Zinc.....	.....	15,000	Phosphate.....	1,695,295	1,000,000

The principal manufacturing industry is soap-making, which is of considerable importance. Native industries include spinning, weaving and leather manufacturing.

The sponge and tunny fisheries are important. The sponge export to France and Italy in 1916-17 amounted to 137,860 pounds valued at \$296,264; the normal tunny catch is 25,000, but in 1917 only 4,439 were caught. There were 2,151 boats and 8,039 men engaged in the fisheries in 1917.

Railways:

The length of the railways in 1918 was 910 miles. There are 2,735 miles of good roads.

Telegraphs and Telephones:

There were in 1917, 4,201 miles of telegraph lines, 52 telegraph offices (the number of messages sent was 144,775,336), and 748 miles of urban telephone lines. The interurban systems had 2,763 miles of wire.

Post Offices:

In 1915 there were 456 post offices. The number of letters sent and received in the domestic service was 41,077,660, and in the foreign service 71,111,196.

Weights and Measures:

The metric system of weights and measures have almost entirely taken the place of those of Tunis, but grain is still sold in kaffis (16 bushels) and whibas (one bushel).

Money: As in France.

Consular representatives:

Interests of Tunis in the United States are cared for by the French consuls.

Language: The commercial language of Tunis is French.

Local Advertising Media:

There are several French daily papers and several publications in the native language.

Shipping Routes:

Fabre Line.

Independent S. S. Corp.

Customs Tariff:

The tariff of Tunis consists of specific duties levied upon the weight of the articles imported, usually gross weight. About 650 articles are enumerated in the tariff list.

Consular Regulations: As in France.

Cable Rates:

Via Havre, or Marseilles, \$0.32 per word from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: About twenty days.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to Tunis with same conditions as given for France, except that an additional charge of 35 cents is made on delivery of each package.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

ITALIAN AFRICA**ERITREA**

Eritrea, situated on the Red Sea, is an Italian possession; its total area is 45,800 square miles and population 450,000. The chief industry is pearl fishing, the annual value of the pearls and mother-of-pearl produced being \$48,250 and \$154,400, respectively. Camels, oxen, sheep and goats are raised, the produce consisting of hides, butter and meats, supplying articles of local trade. Gold mines are worked 6 miles from Asmara. In 1916 the value of palm nuts exported was \$189,526. In the same year the total imports at the port of Massawah were \$4,062,220, exports \$2,180,756. A railway 74 miles in length connects Massawah and Asmara. Wireless stations have been opened at Massaua and Assab, being in communication with Italian Somaliland and Italy. United States statistics of foreign commerce include under the general classification of trade with Italian Africa, trade with Eritrea, Somaliland and Tripoli. During the calendar year 1919 exports were valued at \$352,311, and imports at \$495,923.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND

The Colony and Protectorates of Italian Somaliland, situated on the east coast of Africa, have an area of 139,430 square miles, population 450,000. Cattle raising is the chief occupation of the people. The principal imports are cottons, yarn, timber, petroleum, rice and sugar; exports cotton, hides, butter and dura. In 1917 imports were valued at \$748,378, exports \$1,170,662. There are thirteen wireless telegraph stations, the one located at Magadisho connecting with Italy via Massaua (Eritrea). For trade of the United States with Somaliland, see above under Eritrea.

TRIPOLI

Tripoli, an Italian possession on the northern coast of Africa, is divided in two districts known as Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, its area is 406,000 square miles, population 523,176 (1911). The principal coast towns are Tripoli (population 73,000) and Benghazi (population 35,000). Palm, olive, lemon and fruit trees are extensively grown. Sponge fishing is an important industry, amounting annually to \$388,800. One of the chief articles of export is ostrich feathers. Exports in 1917 were valued at \$934,716, imports at \$11,806,445. There are 321 miles of railways in operation. Tripoli is connected by cable with Malta and Syracuse. Another cable connects Benghazi with Syracuse, see above. For trade of the United States with Tripoli, see above under Eritrea.

LIBERIA

A republic on the west coast of Africa extending from the British colony of Sierra Leone on the west, to the French Colony of the Ivory Coast on the east, with about 350 miles of coast line. The country projects inland about 200 miles. The total area is about 40,000 square miles, of which a strip of land about twenty miles broad along parts of the coast is under the administration of the government. The total population is estimated at 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, all of whom are Negroes.

The republic was originally founded through the efforts of several American colonization societies for the main purpose of providing a permanent home for freed American slaves. The number of American Liberians is estimated at about 12,000. About 50,000 of the coast population are civilized. The language of the country is English. There are about 160 Europeans within the country. The capital and principal town is Monrovia, with an estimated population of about 6,000.

Commerce

During the calendar year 1919 United States exports to Liberia were valued at \$212,966, and imports from Liberia at \$172,765.

Imports and exports during four years:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1911.....	\$1,154,924	\$1,013,849	1913.....	\$902,063	\$1,288,915
1912.....	1,194,128	1,150,491	1917.....	.....	618,536

The chief imports are rice, cottons, gin, tobacco, building timber, galvanized roofing iron, ready-made clothing, and dried and preserved fish. The chief exports are rubber, palm oil (336,407 gallons in 1917), palm kernels, piassava fibre (5,911,903 pounds in 1917), cocoa (65,016 pounds in 1917), coffee (761,300 pounds in 1917), ivory, ginger, camwood, and anatto. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain.

Production and Industry

The resources of the country both as regards agriculture and mining are as yet practically undeveloped and industrial enterprises are negligible. There are large forests in which lumbering operations have not yet been begun. Coffee is the principal product. Raphia, palm oil, palm kernels, kola nuts, gum, beeswax, anatto, rice, and tortoise shell are important products. Cocoa and cotton are produced in small quantities. Exports of rubber in 1917 amounted to 69,835 pounds, as compared with 116,712 pounds in 1913. Iron, gold, tin, copper, zinc, monazite sands, lead, lignite, and diamonds, have been found at various times.

Communications:

There are no railways in Liberia. There is a motor road twenty miles in length, and roads for ox-carts. The Saint Paul River is navigable for about twenty-five miles, four launches providing the service. There is cable connection with Europe and New York and two wireless stations at Monrovia.

Money, Weights and Measures:

There is a Liberian coinage in silver and copper, but the principal money used is British and American gold and silver. Accounts are kept in terms of American currency. Weights and measures are those of the United States and Great Britain. The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., has a branch at Monrovia, and agencies at other places.

Parcel Post: Extends to Liberia.

MOROCCO

Morocco, a country on the northern coast of Africa, is administered by France and Spain. In April, 1912, a treaty was signed at Fez by which the Sultan formally accepted the French protectorate, and the office of French Resident General was created. The French Resident General is also appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the officer in command of the French troops is the Minister of War.

The capitals of Morocco are unchanged, Fez, Mequinez, and Rabat. The latter is the seat of the government.

The Franco-Spanish treaty of Madrid signed November 27, 1912, established the respective rights of these two nations in Morocco. The Spanish zone is administered under the control of a Spanish High Commissioner by a caliph appointed by the sultan. His headquarters are at Tetuan. By this agreement Tangier and its district became a special international zone, having an area of about 140 square miles.

Area and Population

Morocco's area is approximately 231,500 square miles. It has been estimated by the French Service des Renseignements (Nov. 1911) that the population of the French zone is 5,400,000, the urban population is put at 525,430 of whom 388,500 are Mussulmans, 74,900 Jewish natives, 62,030 Europeans, of whom 1,005 are British, 35,780 French, 13,450 Spanish and 8,955 Italian. The population consists of Berbers, Tuaregs, Shellah, Beduin and Mued Arabs and a considerable number of Jews and Negroes. The population of the Spanish zone and Tangier, roughly estimated, is 600,000, making an approximate total of 6,000,000 for Morocco as a whole.

Official estimate of the population of the principal towns:

French Zone

City	Total	European	City	Total	European
Rabat.....	37,548	9,748	Meknes.....	36,705	1,265
Salé.....	20,542	452	Fez.....	105,855	855
Kenitra.....	3,250	1,150	Marakesh.....	99,415	1,415
Casablanca.....	82,500	37,500	Oujda.....	18,150	4,150
Masagan.....	21,630	1,630	Mulai Idris.....	9,000	.....
Safé.....	20,240	740	Wazan.....	16,000	.....
Mogador.....	19,085	585	Sefrou.....	9,070	70

Spanish Zone

City	Total	European	City	Total	European
Tetuan.....	18,066	3,650	Alcasar.....	11,942	1,828
Arzila.....	2,857	1,000	Tangier.....	46,000	11,000
Larache.....	16,283	3,765			

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Morocco for 3 calendar years.

	EXPORTS	IMPORTS
1917.....	\$403,208	\$179,859
1918.....	982,089	326,202
1919.....	1,412,224	717,774

Import and export trade of Morocco by countries of origin and destination in 1916 and 1917:

Countries	IMPORTS		EXPORTS		Total trade	
	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917
France and Algeria.....	\$20,847,129	\$24,191,596	\$10,861,693	\$17,929,004	\$31,708,822	\$42,120,600
Great Britain and Gibraltar..	13,002,810	15,092,141	1,461,467	2,387,006	14,464,277	17,479,147
Germany.....	20,822	1,633	.....	.....	20,822	1,633
Spain.....	6,401,082	9,795,312	1,185,116	920,540	7,586,198	10,715,852
United States.....	1,215,518	1,612,076	235,117	274,009	1,450,635	1,886,085
All other countries.....	1,857,578	1,124,916	563,728	168,585	2,421,306	1,293,501
Total.....	\$43,344,939	\$51,817,674	\$14,307,121	\$21,679,144	\$57,652,060	\$73,496,818
Trade over the Algerian border (estimated).....	\$9,841,842	\$10,495,340	\$2,579,831	\$2,369,847	\$12,421,673	\$12,865,187
Grand total.....	\$53,186,781	\$62,313,014	\$16,886,952	\$24,048,991	\$70,073,733	\$86,362,005

Imports by articles for 1916 and 1917:

Articles	1916	1917	Articles	1916	1917
Beds.....	\$24,018	\$62,908	Tinware.....	\$39,613	\$37,268
Beer.....	124,543	123,158	Lime.....	75,197	109,243
Boots and shoes.....	412,763	366,525	Linen garments.....	170,678	139,004
Barley.....	410,094	383,714	Matches.....	164,316	332,492
Biscuits.....	147,651	71,804	Meats, canned.....	113,055	77,779
Corn.....	75	75	Meats, salted.....	254,865	232,288
Flour.....	1,843,656	1,598,060	Butter.....	97,608	97,517
Oats.....	247,844	62	Margarine.....	54,246	142,651
Rice.....	13,853	763	Lard.....	167,755	59,373
Semolina.....	13,207	96,298	Cheese.....	167,153	181,424
Wheat.....	16,897	17,953	Milk.....	211,230	217,904
Bricks.....	1,447,001	1,129,463	Nickel goods.....	27,235	37,808
Candles.....	.....	.....	Medicines (prepared).....	169,436	167,972
Cars and carriages:			Oils, mineral:		
Automobiles.....	233,839	226,749	Gasoline.....	359,268	573,848
Carriages and wagons.....	68,394	63,344	Petroleum.....	354,772	350,162
Cement.....	674,540	730,330	Other.....	169,169	197,442
Clocks.....	10,819	6,183	Oils, vegetable:		
Watches.....	15,920	15,230	Cotton seed.....	10,602	7,564
Clothing, ready made.....	309,410	509,944	Linseed.....	20,649	42,171
Coal.....	729,336	972,758	Olive and other.....	453,225	1,036,263
Coffee.....	382,392	673,639	Paints, etc.....	54,117	83,309
Copper.....	2,152	51,567	Paper.....	233,491	386,083
Manufactures miscellaneous	73,505	57,209	Plaster.....	31,835	24,936
Cotton manufactures:			Rope.....	58,611	107,303
Piece goods:			Salt.....	41,984	43,395
Bleached.....	5,332,920	6,776,081	Seed for sowing.....	10,975	17,770
Unbleached.....	98,203	82,068	Silk goods.....	512,214	845,938
Colored.....	1,170,633	1,692,378	Skins.....	67,648	202,125
Prints.....	350,882	466,169	Soap.....	655,685	385,862
Thread.....	228,319	283,664	Sugar.....	9,180,213	11,657,742
Fish, canned.....	104,726	57,069	Sirup and sweets.....	188,933	67,905
Fruit, canned.....	29,861	18,562	Tar.....	25,250	39,336
Glassware.....	254,260	270,243	Tea.....	2,346,968	2,482,244
Grease.....	9,889	6,416	Tobacco:		
Hardware and household articles.....	620,812	352,160	Cigars and cigarettes.....	272,856	208,538
Iron and steel manufactures:			Other.....	304,645	446,799
Cutlery.....	14,321	27,414	Vegetables, canned.....	140,694	112,158
Other manufactures.....	326,875	608,330	Wine.....	1,613,884	2,066,984
Machines:			Wire, copper, iron.....	284,400	391,048
Sewing.....	35,743	48,929	Wood, manufactures:		
Motors, etc.....	212,973	159,151	Furniture.....	106,881	113,302
Other machines.....	307,681	401,564	Lumber of all kinds.....	263,205	551,094
Nails.....	71,163	135,420	Woolen goods.....	412,975	855,341
Rails.....	52,312	514	All other articles.....	6,684,519	7,446,179
			Total.....	\$43,344,939	\$51,817,674

Exports by articles, 1916 and 1917:

Articles	1916	1917	Articles	1916	1917
Animals:			Hides and skins: (Con.)		
Cattle.....	\$119,924	\$650,610	Goat skins.....	\$671,469	\$881,552
Fowls.....	86,521	9,693	Sheep skins.....	255,525	514,558
Beeswax.....	167,526	207,853	Leather work.....	4,468	1,224
Bones.....	3,592	581	Oil, olive.....	547	.....
Breadstuffs:			Rags.....	219,527	161,764
Barley.....	3,343,002	4,498,938	Seeds:		
Corn.....	697,516	1,272,771	Canary.....	679,332	533,117
Wheat.....	1,394,070	1,099,525	Coriander.....	98,764	462,960
Carpets.....	3,414	2,342	Cumin.....	347,548	539,256
Eggs.....	2,196,889	2,939,939	Fenugreek.....	32,681	442,034
Fruits and nuts:			Linseed.....	237,601	1,067,576
Dates.....	601	72	Others.....	87,569	48,212
Almonds.....	326,980	207,700	Vegetables:		
Other.....	835	4,616	Beans.....	710,340	1,804,049
Gums.....	142,353	153,757	Chickpeas.....	365,245	743,334
Guts:			Wool.....	1,487,838	1,376,017
Dry.....	2,340	4,309	All other articles.....	344,764	1,615,080
Fresh.....	10,055	7,609			
Hair, goats, etc.....	27,281	32,576	Total.....	\$14,307,121	\$21,679,144
Hides and skins:					
Hides.....	278,404	403,920			

Value of trade passing through the eleven ports of the Empire open to international commerce:

Ports	IMPORTS			
	1914	1915	1916	1917
Ports of the French Protectorate:				
Casablanca.....	\$9,072,495	\$11,549,970	\$16,572,865	\$19,881,689
Mazagan.....	2,118,527	2,524,514	3,202,473	3,998,127
Mogador.....	2,174,776	2,598,692	3,136,347	3,741,902
Rabat.....	3,655,584	5,014,352	6,245,624	6,904,014
Saffi.....	2,266,763	2,298,596	2,465,025	3,315,027
Kenitra.....	765,250	3,746,003	2,691,869	3,775,096
Fedalah.....	60,142	11,785	37,707	15,678
Ports of the Spanish zone of influence:				
Laraiche.....	3,806,712	2,073,439	2,678,809	2,944,247
Tetuan.....	1,627,332	2,054,661	2,399,183	2,884,333
Arzila.....	101,309	164,290	173,914	257,515
International Port of Tangier.....	4,110,960	3,439,969	3,741,123	4,099,446
Total.....	\$29,759,850	\$36,376,268	\$43,344,939	\$51,817,674
Ports	EXPORTS			
	1914	1915	1916	1917
Ports of the French Protectorate:				
Casablanca.....	\$1,672,928	\$3,395,838	\$4,240,813	\$7,577,839
Mazagan.....	1,011,902	2,431,365	4,147,662	4,855,446
Mogador.....	887,426	1,258,487	1,592,827	1,435,338
Rabat.....	311,359	260,014	635,851	1,160,159
Saffi.....	329,272	1,699,722	2,316,921	3,760,176
Kenitra.....	9,459	194,517	242,977	1,177,675
Fedalah.....	.....	155,381	44,388	80,099
Ports of the Spanish zone of influence:				
Laraiche.....	540,078	550,058	722,222	919,214
Tetuan.....	23,734	23,972	39,654	75,190
Arzila.....	746	7,346	4,552	75,361
International Port of Tangier.....	272,456	197,992	319,254	562,647
Total.....	\$5,059,360	\$10,174,692	\$14,307,121	\$21,679,144

Production and Industry

The soil of Morocco is capable of agricultural production, but not much has been done to cultivate it. The interior of the country cannot be permanently occupied on account of lack of security to both life and property. The inhabitants raise only enough for their own immediate use. Barley is the most used cereal; wheat, maize, millet, rye, beans, peas, chickpeas and canary seed are raised.

The greater part of the country has been cleared of forests. In some of the Atlas valleys, conifers are found.

The fisheries are capable of expansion. They are at the present time chiefly in the hands of the Spanish and Portuguese.

Morocco possesses valuable, but largely unworked mineral resources. Though many of the mines have not been worked for a long time, copper, iron, lead, antimony, sulphur, silver, gold and petroleum are said to exist.

Manufactures are relatively unimportant, the principal one being the making of leather articles. Other manufactures are carpets, rugs, and curios for decorative purposes. The Moors do much spinning, weaving and dyeing, chiefly of wool.

Consular Representatives: The United States has a Consul General stationed at Tangier.

Post Offices:

A permanent postal service is now established in Morocco by the Moorish government under French management. There is a daily post to Europe via Cadiz and Algiers, also a parcels post and money order system.

Telegraphs and Telephones:

There are telegraphic submarine cables from Tangier to Cadiz (Eastern Telegraph Co.), Tarifa (Spanish government), and Oran (French government), and a cable from Brest to Casablanca; also wireless telegraphic stations belonging to the Moorish government at Tangier, Rabat, Casablanca, Fez, Marakesh, and Mogador. Land telegraph lines have been laid from Mazagan, Saffi and Mogador, and from Rabat to Taourirt and Oran. Lines also exist to Fez, Mequinez, Marakesh and other places in the interior of the French zone. The total length of the telegraph lines open to the public on December 31, 1917, was 2,338 miles, employing 6,110 miles of wire.

Telephone systems are now in operation in Tangier and in the following towns of the French protectorate: Casablanca, Rabat, Kenitra, Fez, Mequinez and Marakesh. Tangier, Arzila, and Laraiche are now connected by telephone, and connections are being effected between Casablanca, Fez, Rabat and Marakesh. There are also telephones at Salli, Mazagan, Ber Rechid and Sellat and interurban lines connecting them all.

Railways:

The total length of railways is 550 miles, of which 509 are the principal routes. There are 621 miles under construction, and 391 miles under survey.

Roads:

The French are constructing many public highways. The roads under construction comprise 875 miles. There are: A coast road from Kinitra to Mazador, connecting all the chief coast towns in the French zone; two roads from Fez; one direct to Kenitra, and the other passing through Mequinez. The Fez-Kenitra road when joined with the Tangier road, will connect the three zones of the Empire. There are also plans for the construction of an additional 350 miles of road.

Money:

Spanish pesetas as well as Moorish coins are current. The silver coinage comprises

Moorish dollars, $\frac{1}{2}$ dollars and $\frac{1}{4}$ dollars and dirhems (1/10 dollar) and $\frac{1}{2}$ dihhems (1/20 dollar). The Moorish dollar equals 5 francs. At Tangier European goods are paid for in French and Spanish coin. French coin is much used at Casablanca and other ports in the French zone; Moorish coin is almost exclusively used in other parts of Morocco.

Weights and Measures:

The metric system is employed in foreign trade. The chief local weights and measures are: the **Kantar**, used for the produce of the country sold by weight, which contains 100 **Rotals** and is generally the equivalent of about 168 pounds, but varies in different districts. The **Kantar** by which articles of weight of importation are sold contains 100 **Rotals**, and is equivalent to 112 pounds. The principal lineal measurement is the **Drah** of 8 **tominis**, equivalent to about 22 inches.

Language: French and Spanish are ordinarily used in foreign trade.

Shipping Routes:

Fabre Line.

Independent S. S. Corp.

Customs Tariff:

There is a special import tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. **ad valorem** upon all goods brought into Morocco, besides the general import duty of 10 per cent. **ad valorem** levied upon practically all goods.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates: To Tangier, from New York or New England states, \$0.36 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Eleven days.

Parcels Post:

Goods can be shipped by parcel post to Morocco via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

SPANISH AFRICA

CANARY ISLANDS

(See under Spain)

FERNANDO PO

The island of Fernando Po, a Spanish possession in the Gulf of Guinea, is considered one of the most fertile spots on the West Coast of Africa. Area 1,185 square miles, the population of 17,000 consists chiefly of natives. Other Spanish possessions in the Gulf of Guinea are The Islands of Annobon ($6\frac{1}{2}$ square miles), Little Elobey (35 acres), Great Elobey ($\frac{3}{4}$ square mile) and Corisco ($1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles) and on the mainland the district of Rio Muni (9,470 square miles). The capital of all of these colonies is Santa Isabel on Fernando Po. Exports from the United States to Spanish Africa, excluding the Canary Islands, were valued in the calendar year 1919 at \$83,019; no imports are recorded.

PORTUGUESE AFRICA

ANGOLA

(Portuguese West Africa.)

Portuguese West Africa, lying between British South Africa and the French Congo, is divided into eight districts: Congo, Guanza-Norta, Guanza-Sul, Mazico, Huila, Cunene, Cubango and Lunda. The capital is Loanda. Other important towns are: Cabinda, Ambriz, Novo Wedondo, Benguella, Mossamedes and Port Alexander. The native population numbered 2,124,361 in 1914. Coffee, rubber, wax, sugar, vegetable oils, coconuts, ivory, oxen and fish are the chief products. Tobacco and cotton are both grown. A British syndicate controls the petroleum and asphalt. There are malachite, copper, iron, petroleum and salt mines. Some gold has also been found.

Angola's trade is largely with Portugal. The shipping is mainly controlled by the Portuguese National Navigation Company. There are also three British lines and one German line that send their steamers to its ports. Textiles are the chief imports of the colony. Its exports are coffee, rubber and dried fish. In 1914, 195 vessels of 293,531 tons entered the port of Laonda and 187 vessels of 270,917 tons cleared. United States statistics of foreign commerce include trade with Angola, the Cape Verde Islands, Guinea and St. Thomé and Principe under the general classification of "Portuguese Africa." Exports during the calendar year 1919 were valued at \$5,131,859, imports at \$1,672,673.

Total imports and exports exclusive of Congo for 1913, 1914 and 1916:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1913	\$5,562,901	\$5,438,403
1914	5,631,624	4,695,015
1916	9,503,502	7,250,315

Railways:

The railways open for traffic are as follows: Loanda Lucalla line 226 miles (meter gauge); Lucalla Malange line, 149 miles (meter gauge); built to connect with the Central African Railway; Canraca Golungo Alto, 9 miles; Lobito-Chinguar, 323 miles; Mossamedes-Chela Mountains, 111 miles; making a total of 818 miles. Angola is connected by cable with East, West and South African telegraph systems.

Language: Portuguese is used in commercial correspondence with Angola.

Shipping Routes:

British & African Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Customs Tariff:

The import duties are specific with few exceptions. Articles imported from Portugal have preferential rates.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, \$1.58 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Twenty-eight days.

Parcels Post: Service does not extend to Angola.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

The Cape Verde Islands, of which there are fourteen, have a population of 149,793 (census of 1912) of whom only 4,799 are whites. Praia is the capital and is the seat of the Governor, chief administrator of the islands. Coffee, medicinal produce and millet are the chief products. For trade of the United States with the Cape Verde Islands, see under Angola, page 597. Total imports and exports for 1913, 1914 and 1916:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1913.....	\$2,008,740	331,218
1914.....	2,185,545	319,429
1916.....	5,310,502	358,408

Language: Portuguese is used in commercial correspondence with the Cape Verde Islands.

Shipping Routes:

British & African Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Customs Tariff:

The general tariff is 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. Wines of national production pay a specific duty.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates:

To St. Jago, \$1.01 per word; to St. Vincent, \$0.78 per word; from New York or New England states.

Parcels Post:

Goods can be sent by parcel post to the Cape Verde Islands via England at the regular 12 cents rate plus transit charges.

Mail Time: Eighteen days.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA

Portuguese Guinea is on the coast of Senegambia and includes the archipelago of Bijagof, with the island of Bolama. The chief port is Bissau. Rubber, wax, oil, seeds, ivory and hides are its main products. The population of Portuguese Guinea is estimated at 289,000. For trade of the United States with Portuguese Guinea, see under Angola, page 597. Total imports and exports for 1914, 1915 and 1917:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1914.....	\$1,515,402	\$1,139,281
1915.....	3,584,273	2,081,864
1917.....	2,222,813	3,111,675

Languages: The commercial language of Portuguese Guinea is Portuguese.

Shipping Routes:

British & African Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Customs Tariff:

An *ad valorem* duty of 3 per cent. is levied on all imports, except tobacco, gunpowder, arms and ammunition, alcohol and spirits, which have specific rates.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, \$1.11 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Twenty-eight days.

Parcels Post:

Goods can be sent by parcel post to Portuguese Guinea via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.

S. THOMÉ AND PRINCIPE

The islands of S. Thomé and Principe which constitute a province under the rule of a Governor, are located about 125 miles off the coast of Africa in the Gulf of Guinea. They are hilly, the soil is volcanic, the vegetation rich and various. The estimated population for 1914 for both islands was 58,907; 53,969 in S. Thomé and 4,938 in Principe 24,520 natives, 34,387 whites of which 24,833 are males, 9,554 females.

There are 125,000 acres of cacao plantations. In 1916 the production was 84,975,750 pounds.

There is a railroad 9 miles long on the Island of S. Thomé. The number of vessels visiting the ports in 1914 was 133 with a tonnage of 431,381. For trade of the United States with the Islands, see under Angola, page 597. Total of imports and exports for 1913 to 1916:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1913.....	\$1,785,676	\$7,824,629
1914.....	4,093,193	8,009,355
1915.....	4,526,042	6,770,108
1916.....	6,608,094	8,121,938

Language:

Portuguese is used in commercial correspondence with São Thomé and Principe.

Shipping Routes:

British & African Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Customs Tariff:

The duties are mainly specific. Municipal imports are collected, levied to protect articles of Portuguese origin.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates: From New York or New England states, \$1.48 per word.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: Twenty-eight days.

Parcels Post: Service does not extend to São Thome and Principe.

Money Orders: Not issued.

International Reply Coupons: Not issued.



OCEANIA AUSTRALIA

An island continent in the southern Pacific, and one of the British self-governing dominions. In area it is equal to that of continental United States excluding the state of South Carolina. The principal cities, Sydney and Melbourne, are as large as Boston and Baltimore, respectively.

The seasons in Australia are the reverse of those in the United States owing to its geographical position south of the equator. Winter in Australia is from June 21 to September 21, spring from September 21 to December 21, summer from December 21 to March 21 and autumn from March 21 to June 21. The climate of Melbourne is similar to that of Washington, D. C.

The principal industries of Australia are the raising of livestock, agriculture and mining. Sheep raising is the most important of the pastoral industries, and wool has

been the most important single commodity exported. The cattle and horse breeding industries, although of less importance than that of sheep raising, are likewise extensively developed, and Australian beef and mutton are largely exported. The dairy industry is also important.

The second most important industry of Australia is agriculture, and wheat, grown chiefly in Victoria, South Australia and New South Wales; corn, grown in New South Wales and Queensland; hay, potatoes, sugar cane and vines are the principal products. Sugar cane is grown principally in New South Wales and Queensland, and the grape, while grown in all the states, are most extensively cultivated in South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales. Fruit growing is extensively carried on, principally in Tasmania, and oranges, pineapples, bananas and apples are to some extent exported. Tobacco is cultivated in New South Wales and Victoria.

The lumber industry is important in West Australia, New South Wales, Tasmania and Queensland. The fisheries are of some importance, the chief product being pearl oysters.

Australia is one of the world's great gold producing countries, the principal gold region being West Australia. There are, however, important gold mines in Queensland and New South Wales. Silver is also extensively mined, principally in New South Wales. Copper is mined in New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmania, tin in Queensland and the Northern Territory. Iron and coal are extensively mined in New South Wales and Tasmania, and coal is also mined in West Australia. Manganese, bismuth, lead, mercury, wolfram, nickel, and zinc are other mineral products.

The manufacturing industries of Australia while of considerable importance, do not yet compare in point of the value of annual production, with the pastoral, agricultural or mining industries. However, the manufacturing industries have been greatly developed during the war, and Australia is now producing a great variety of manufactured products.

The railway system of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia is extensive, and a trans-continental railway runs from Adelaide on the south coast to Perth in West Australia.

The per capita imports of Australia in 1919 amounted to \$90.64. The per capita exports of Australia in the same year amounted to \$103.36. In 1917 the United States supplied 24.9 per cent of the total imports and purchased 14.1 per cent of the total exports.

Area and Population

Population and area in square miles of the states and territories comprising Australia:

States and Territories	Area	Population Census April 3, 1911	Estimated June 30, 1918
New South Wales.....	309,432	1,646,734	1,897,084
Victoria.....	87,884	1,315,551	1,416,982
Queensland.....	670,500	605,813	705,598
South Australia.....	380,070	408,558	439,275
West Australia.....	975,920	282,114	311,121
Tasmania.....	26,215	191,211	202,842
Northern Territory.....	523,620	3,310	5,269
Federal Territory.....	940	1,714	2,404
Total Commonwealth.....	2,974,581	4,455,005	4,980,565

The statistics given in the above table exclude aborigines of which there are estimated to be about 100,000. Population of principal cities: Melbourne, 728,240; Sydney, 777,300; Adelaide, 225,317; Brisbane, 173,504; Newcastle, 59,560; Broken Hill, 27,000; Parramatta, 12,250; Ballarat, 40,404; Bendigo, 35,640; Geelong, 34,037; Rockhampton, 20,915; Townsville, 13,835; Ipswich, 25,000; Toowoomba, 24,200; Hobart (Tasmania), 38,391; Launceston (Tasmania), 23,726.

In 1911 there were 924,259 dwellings occupied in the Commonwealth, of which 499,653 were of wood, 235,460 of brick and 75,565 of stone.

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with Australia for eleven years:

Year ended June 30—	EXPORTS			IMPORTS			Per cent free	Excess of exports (%) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1909	\$23,966,909	\$109,351	\$24,076,260	\$5,660,919	\$8,132,300	\$13,973,219	40.15	*\$10,103,041
1910	27,559,042	137,515	27,696,557	5,219,254	9,587,510	14,806,764	35.25	*12,889,793
1911	37,419,384	105,202	37,524,586	5,743,430	3,359,438	9,102,868	63.10	*28,421,718
1912	39,217,569	42,934	39,260,503	5,640,326	3,966,097	9,606,423	58.71	*29,654,080
1913	43,226,675	85,180	43,311,855	8,606,637	2,349,563	10,956,200	78.55	*32,355,655
1914	45,663,067	112,149	45,775,216	16,071,733	1,016,801	17,088,534	94.06	*28,686,682
1915	43,463,666	157,010	43,620,676	22,825,278	879,732	23,705,010	96.29	*19,915,666
1916	58,526,443	304,067	58,830,510	50,483,807	3,690,517	54,174,324	93.19	*4,656,186
1917	63,277,656	277,222	63,554,878	10,572,912	2,145,876	12,718,788	83.13	*50,836,090
1918	65,987,417	594,084	66,581,501	47,730,747	1,740,738	49,471,485	96.48	*17,110,016
1919	.....	.....	109,034,686	.....	.....	74,643,999	.....	*34,390,687

Foreign trade of Australia, 1914-1918:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1914-15.....	\$313,138,718	\$294,479,919	1916-17.....	\$370,471,371	\$476,063,642
1915-16.....	376,752,740	363,422,640	1917-18.....	295,595,696	364,671,178

Classification of imports according to commodities, 1914-1918:

Articles	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
Ale, spirits, beverages.....	\$8,783,730	\$7,370,228	\$9,764,449	\$7,053,692
Tobacco and preparative of.....	4,386,009	4,709,548	5,418,948	3,143,185
Sugar.....	1,012,537	9,204,519	8,074,870	1,460,619
Agricultural products and groceries.....	38,291,065	58,610,574	31,446,761	30,270,859
Textiles, belts and furs, clothing.....	79,435,839	98,712,077	110,650,813	100,515,646
Metals and machinery.....	73,935,432	73,376,401	63,758,208	43,033,462
Oils, paints and varnishes.....	13,097,597	15,878,782	18,558,629	16,945,536
Earthenware, cement, china, etc.....	6,972,505	8,000,721	6,593,455	4,932,890
Drugs and chemicals.....	11,691,366	14,350,102	14,642,222	14,520,601
Wood, wicker and cane.....	12,468,198	10,244,656	8,841,443	8,251,482
Jewelry and fancy goods.....	7,024,230	7,372,391	7,747,223	7,452,829
Leather and rubber.....	8,879,438	10,428,631	11,127,553	9,872,055
Paper and stationery.....	13,344,719	14,391,966	21,685,514	14,597,194
Vehicles.....	9,326,869	12,393,029	10,281,208	8,245,966
Musical instruments.....	1,338,191	1,601,924	1,762,872	1,887,225
Miscellaneous.....	15,139,099	17,655,791	28,912,523	13,896,601
Free goods.....	3,793,142	8,859,420	9,881,429	9,486,180
Total Merchandise.....	\$308,919,966	\$372,960,760	\$369,148,120	\$294,766,022
Specie and Bullion.....	4,218,752	3,791,980	1,323,251	829,674
Grand Total.....	\$313,138,718	\$376,752,740	\$370,471,371	\$295,595,696

Exports according to commodities, 1914-1918:

Articles	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
Foodstuffs of animal origin.....	\$70,427,052	\$26,882,268	\$74,191,190	\$72,059,827
Foodstuffs of vegetable origin and salt.....	9,828,849	54,663,841	92,699,397	65,945,237
Beverages, non-alcoholic.....	80,846	84,636	91,436	215,506
Spirits and alcoholic liquors.....	612,058	740,907	770,499	1,004,586
Tobacco and products of.....	387,808	788,000	560,727	850,602
Live animals.....	2,607,939	1,585,579	1,910,762	2,563,248
Animal substances.....	125,891,058	142,682,093	151,849,109	135,243,851
Vegetable substances and fibres.....	940,201	893,360	960,131	1,138,877
Apparel, textiles, etc.....	506,703	945,649	1,608,105	2,471,251
Oils, fats and waxes.....	9,976,083	3,958,170	7,529,398	6,123,894
Paints and varnishes.....	13,292	14,915	33,694	306,067
Stones and minerals used industrially.....	3,506,089	2,633,415	2,288,306	1,566,635
Specie.....	7,220,676	43,442,286	54,700,617	133,615
Metals, unmanufactured and ores.....	35,180,985	54,680,705	57,054,523	44,248,560
Metals, partly manufactured.....	693,313	1,063,747	1,543,934	603,752
Machinery and machinery.....	857,031	1,395,475	1,277,319	2,625,475
India rubber, etc., leather.....	6,162,407	6,046,141	6,275,956	4,497,118
Wood and wicker.....	3,908,594	1,923,364	1,526,419	1,293,547
Earthenware, cement, china, glass, etc.....	75,519	232,497	225,411	239,014
Paper and stationery.....	270,201	292,465	297,441	371,362
Jewelry, etc.....	168,679	151,860	67,780	186,094
Optical, surgical and scientific instruments.....	44,609	74,144	2,154,108	3,566,627
Drugs, chemicals, fertilisers.....	1,525,859	2,322,263	1,994,869	2,539,558
Miscellaneous.....	1,468,079	1,313,274	.....	.....

Production and Industry

Agriculture: Number and area of private agricultural properties in the several states and territories of the Commonwealth, according to the latest available statistics:

Classification	States				Territories			Total
	New South Wales	Victoria	South Australia	West Australia	Tasmania	Northern	Federal	
1 and under 50 acres.....	40,033	18,757	7,272	3,813	4,392	..	36	74,303
50 " " 100 " ".....	8,586	7,356	1,867	620	2,293	4	26	20,752
100 " " 500 " ".....	26,405	24,735	6,016	3,267	5,134	19	65	65,641
500 " " 1000 " ".....	9,326	10,181	4,057	3,605	727	4	27	27,927
1000 " " 5000 " ".....	7,971	5,634	4,006	4,146	672	..	34	22,193
5000 " " 10000 " ".....	942	267	127	268	167	..	4	1,775
10000 " " 20000 " ".....	411	116	43	82	69	..	..	721
20000 " " 50000 " ".....	233	34	24	28	35	..	2	356
50000 acres and over.....	76	1	..	4	3	..	..	84
Total.....	93,983	66,811	23,412	15,833	13,492	27	194	213,752

Acres under crops in the several states and territories (1916-1917):

Crops	New South Wales	Victoria	Q'land.	South Australia	West Australia	Tasmania	North Tasmania	Federal Territories	Total
Cereals:									
Barley.....	2,874	43,131	8,518	77,984	5,175	4,122	.....	.....	141,846
Malting.....	2,321	49,884	4,096	25,643	5,948	515	.....	.....	88,407
Other.....	155,373	23,076	181,405	117	50	.....	45	5	360,072
Maize.....	67,003	441,598	6,564	151,609	122,220	55,028	.....	108	844,130
Oats.....	2,341	3,481	131	1,868	520	714	.....	.....	9,055
Rice.....	3,805,699	3,125,692	227,778	2,778,357	1,566,608	27,789	.....	905	11,532,823
Wheat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	80
Other Cereals.....	60	1,769	1,588	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,582
Grass Seed.....	149,824	49,607	117,174	37,352	28,653	8,133	24	49	390,876
Green Forage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Continued on page 604

Table Continued:

Crops	New South Wales	Victoria	Q'land	South Australia	West Australia	Tasmania	North Tasmania	Federal Territories	Total
Hay:									
Lucerne.....	61,584	28,749	55,928	2,855	230		.....		149,346
Oaten.....	160,898	672,905	30,041	148,881	51,255	79,274		825	1,144,079
Wheat.....	633,438	195,532	21,047	323,633	188,272			167	1,362,089
Barley.....	866		1,056	1,168	274				3,364
Rye.....	747		586	1,124	695			7	
Other.....			4,306	5,379			140		12,984
Pulse:									
Beans.....	13	314	26	35	13	334			735
Peas.....	344	9,642	36	5,840	483	15,326			31,658
Root Crops:									
Arrow Root.....	18		324						342
Carrots.....	3			25		82			110
Mangolds.....	19	860	203	104	46	726			1,952
Onions.....	180	6,234	189	288	57	21			1,974
Potatoes:									
White.....	22,437	73,618	8,908	4,737	5,838	34,345		12	7,059
Sweet.....	385		1,581		3		5		149,825
Beet:									
Sugar.....		1,320							1,974
Edible.....									1,230
Turnips.....	442	524	162	113	203	2,186			.....
Other.....	2		147	32	40		10		3,630
Vinegars:									
(Productive)									
Table use.....	2,171	930	890	886	1,226				6,103
Wine.....	2,442	3,349	233	17,132	1,045				25,201
Drying.....	563	14,325		6,358	223				21,469
Unproductive.....	2,490	4,660	133	4,801	537				12,621
Hops.....		87		3		1,248			1,331
Sugar Cane:									
Productive.....	5,223		75,914						81,137
Unproductive.....	5,746		91,307						97,053
Tobacco.....	952	73	317						1,342
Brown Millet.....	1,720	1,143	1,063						3,931
Flax.....		443							443
Pumpkins and Melons:									
Melons.....	3,119	2,064	12,566	345	659		26		18,773
Market Gardens.....	10,683	10,764	2,305	1,522	2,153	448		27	27,884
Orchard and Fruit Gardens:									
Productive.....	39,494	56,631	22,506	20,809	13,253	24,401		26	177,120
Unproductive.....	20,366	26,456	2,787	7,985	8,494	13,979			80,567
All other.....	1,094	2,342	3,397	482	708	713			8,736
Crops									
Total Area Under Crops.....	5,164,439	4,851,335	885,259	3,627,477	2,004,955	270,526	274	2,131	16,806,380

Total yield of crops in the several states and territories of the Commonwealth in 1916-1917:

Crops	Unit of Quantity	STATES				
		New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	North Australia
Cereals:						
Barley (Malting)	Bushel	40,310	806,280	173,210	1,340,302	66,143
Barley (Other)	"	33,060	993,504	76,957	394,118	67,912
Maise	"	4,333,430	1,172,330	3,018,934	993	949
Oats	"	1,083,030	8,289,289	108,664	1,839,541	1,689,352
Rice	"					
Rye	"	30,860	42,953	1,668	11,346	3,504
Wheat	"	36,585,380	51,162,438	2,463,141	45,745,064	16,103,216
Other Cereals	"					267
Grass Seed	"	3,175	13,174	14,219	28	

Continued on page 605

Table Continued:

Crops		Unit of Quantity	STATES				
			New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	North Australia
Hay:							
Lucerne	Ton	147,365	42,014	74,797	6,681	466	
Oaten	"	209,180	929,401	39,303	163,243	44,472	
Wheaten	"	813,582	261,306	23,297	436,813	191,421	
Barley	"	1,205		1,219	1,484	240	
Rye	"	746		634	770	390	
Other	"			6,029	6,068		
Straw:							
Oaten	"	6,162		1,398	4,967	740	
Wheaten	"	9,903	78,302	24,663	8,440	775	
Other	"	394		778	2,450	128	
Pulse:							
Beans	Bushel	1,020	7,987	1,506	985	116	
Peas	"	8,167	154,964	726	100,282	6,135	
Root Crop:							
Arrow Root	Ton	146		3,506			
Carrots	"	6			169		
Mangolds	"	226	10,307	1,639	998	357	
Onions	"	861	28,163	421	2,252	233	
Potatoes:							
Ordinary	"	45,296	187,992	19,457	20,343	16,841	
Sweet	"	2,333		5,331		4	
Beet Sugar	"		15,159				
Beet Edible	"						
Turnips	"	1,477	2,025	827	587	647	
Other	"	9		252	285	153	
Grapes:							
For table	"	2,214	2,606	668	758	1,940	
For wine	"	4,908	9,262	170	18,956	2,134	
For raisins and currants	"	326	38,792		15,360	640	
Total grapes and currants	"	7,448	50,660	838	35,074	4,714	
Wine made	Gallon	628,950	1,302,660	23,171	2,951,048	220,439	
Raisins, dried	Pound	474,768	15,932,640		3,989,888	148,184	
Currants, dried	"	2,276	66,449		50,147	1,843	
Hops, dried	"		975		10		
Sugar cane	Ton	143,558		1,579,514			
Tobacco	Pound	103,152		229,952			
Brown Millers:							
Fibre	"	8,795	5,256	2,271			
Grain	Bushel	8,860	4,095	4,239			
Flax:							
Fibre	Pound		153,152				
Seed	Bushel		2,962				
Pumpkins and Melons	Ton	11,504	11,103	37,511	2,253	1,674	

Livestock: The raising of fine (merino) sheep and the export of wool continues to be the most important industry apart from mining.

Number of sheep in the several states and territories:

	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	West Australia	Federal	Commonwealth
Under 500	2,232,926	2,926,979	202,338	1,131,603	608,176	12,013	7,114,033
500 and under 1,000	2,649,735	2,261,996	301,962	691,220	489,516	12,220	6,405,649
1,000 " " 2,000	4,572,215	2,255,242	604,779	627,536	451,906	11,351	8,523,529
2,000 " " 5,000	7,247,502	2,000,010	1,652,135	738,636	613,563	16,350	12,268,196
5,000 " " 10,000	5,353,597	1,494,718	2,131,248	536,473	541,626	26,733	10,084,400
10,000 " " 20,000	5,869,576	1,101,273	2,631,461	620,239	1,286,713	30,975	11,520,237
20,000 " " 50,000	5,788,363	504,799	3,985,965	505,267	1,186,020	.....	11,971,404
50,000 " " 100,000	1,850,872	.....	2,942,167	106,089	372,440	.....	5,271,568
100,000 and upwards	520,455	.....	1,072,238	134,214	.....	.....	1,726,907
Traveling flocks	.....	31,572	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,572
Total	36,086,241	12,576,587	15,524,293	5,091,282	5,529,960	110,142	74,918,505

Wool production in 1916-1917 amounted to 547,702,295 pounds, valued at \$174,784,604.

Details of the number of flocks in the several states and territories classified according to their size:

Size of Flocks	STATES					
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	West Australia	Federal
	Number of Flocks					
Under 500.....	13,603	20,292	2,027	6,983	3,092	61
500 and under 1000..	3,705	3,311	401	977	674	19
1000 and under 2000..	3,213	1,670	400	444	318	9
2000 and under 5000..	2,371	699	488	216	190	5
5000 and under 10000..	777	218	301	85	74	4
10000 and under 20000..	417	82	153	43	89	2
20000 and under 50000..	202	19	134	18	40	..
50000 and under 100000..	28	..	43	2	5	..
100000 and upwards.....	4	..	9	1	..	..
Total.....	24,320	26,291	3,986	8,769	4,482	100

An important and rapidly developing branch of the livestock industry is the raising of cattle for slaughter and the preparation of frozen and salted meat products.

The most recent estimates of livestock in Australia show the following figures:

Sheep.....	91,676,281	Horses.....	2,563,147
Cattle.....	11,040,391	Pigs.....	1,045,610

Statistical information covering a period of nearly sixty years shows that the livestock of the Commonwealth increased as follows: Horses by 479 per cent, cattle by 202 per cent, sheep 322 per cent, and pigs 233 per cent. These total increases represent an annual advance of 3.13 per cent in the case of horses; cattle, 1.96 per cent; sheep, 2.56 per cent, and pigs, 2.13 per cent.

Cattle raising is extensively carried out throughout the Commonwealth for dairying, the product of which is used both for home consumption and for export. The sub-tropical portions of the continent are best adapted to this industry and the greatest progress has been made in Victoria, New South Wales, and the southern portion of the state of Queensland. The tropical areas of Australia, however, produce the finest quality of beef cattle and these are extensively raised in Northern Queensland, Northern Territory, and the northern parts of West Australia. There is practically no export of livestock in Australia and the Commonwealth's imports are limited to animals for stud purposes. The products both of cattle-raising and dairy farming form a very important element in the export trade of Australia. The number of cattle slaughtered in Australia in 1917-18 was 1,345,459 and the quantity of beef preserved by the cold storage process and exported during the same year was 180,249,301 pounds.

Details of livestock other than sheep in the several states and territories:

Livestock	STATES					TERRITORIES			
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	West Australia	Tasmania	Northern	Federal	Commonwealth
Horses:									
Under 1 year.....	48,986	45,597	697,517	24,228	18,375	2,960	21,674	101	2,440,857
1 year and upwards.....	683,348	468,806	697,517	233,194	151,355	43,500	.....	1,356	1,356
Total horses.....	732,334	514,403	697,517	257,422	169,730	46,320	21,674	1,457	2,440,857
Cattle:									
Dairy, in milk.....	429,729	413,688	247,855	62,884	21,580	41,762	50	304	1,211,582
Dairy, dry milk.....	318,515	74,398	95,456	23,427	12,008	0,760	20	1,140	535,499
Other under 1 year.....	498,152	274,267	4,422,346	64,830	150,733	39,048	420,292	6,371	8,711,886
Other 1 year and upwards.....	517,017	412,745	4,765,657	137,746	679,469	87,780	.....	.....	.....
Total cattle.....	2,757,713	1,175,098	4,765,657	288,887	863,930	179,360	420,362	8,230	10,459,237
Sheep:									
Under 1 year.....	8,394,484	3,059,811	15,524,293	1,489,761	1,467,094	412,453	47,520	21,642	76,668,604
1 year and upwards.....	27,691,757	9,516,776	3,601,521	3,601,521	4,062,866	1,290,126	.....	88,501	.....
Total sheep.....	36,086,241	12,576,587	15,524,293	5,091,282	5,529,960	1,702,579	47,520	110,142	76,668,604
Pigs:									
Under 1 year.....	273,441	254,436	129,733	92,720	67,976	53,033	500	187	1,006,763
1 year and upwards.....	86,063	.....	.....	25,822	22,780	.....	.....	72	.....
Total pigs.....	359,504	254,436	129,733	118,542	90,756	53,033	500	259	1,006,763
Goats:									
Under 1 year.....	7,360	6,217	4,402	1,881	3,202	1,900	7,514	5	224,401
Other.....	31,930	.....	119,646	7,661	28,185	1,276	.....	15	.....
Total goats.....	39,290	12,434	124,107	9,542	31,387	2,566	7,514	20	224,401
Camels.....	(c) 243	(c) 2	829	3,224	5,195	.....	210	.....	3,391
Mules.....	(c) 198	(c) 6	1,009	997	1,061	.....	130	.....	8,322
Donkeys.....	(c) 147	(c) 9	18	3,455	4,581	.....	.....	.....	1,194
Other.....	(c) 560	(c) 44	.....	572	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Mining: Mining is carried on in all the states of Australia, but is most profitable in New South Wales and Queensland. Value of the production of each mineral in the several states and territories in 1916:

Mineral	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	West Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Commonwealth
Alumite.....	\$9,622			\$3,256				\$12,878
Antimony.....	64,803			1,020				462,446
Asbestos.....	26,598	\$375,656	\$19,269		\$2,818			1,165
Bismuth.....	16,214,996	1,054,012	1,892,231		718,419	\$145		132,501
Coal.....	1,883,599					134,796		20,014,454
Coke.....	2,348,577		11,099,950	3,997,431	315,088	4,308,166	\$26,812	22,598,074
Copper.....	6,682							6,682
Diatomaceous Earth.....								3,406
Gold.....	2,232,538	5,298,342	71,602	180,350				71,602
Gems unspecified.....		9,003	4,441,801	86,529				34,382,907
Gypsum.....	957,833			972,530		325,969	12,412	95,634
Iron Ore.....	13,097							95,634
Ironstone Flux.....	5,263							985,617
Kaolin Flux.....	3,683	5,832		1,336				180,214
Lead (pig, etc.).....	3,883,911			12,713				22,228
Lead (refined).....	100,602	8,298		364,159			1,336	4,344,983
Manganese.....	7,012	1,458		113,359				445,587
Molybdenite.....	107,240			13,122				35,165
Opal.....	103,386			3,645			218	27,661
Platinum.....	3,338							109,461
Radium and Uranium Ore.....								3,338
Silver.....	66,674			40,338				40,338
Silver Lead Bullion.....	86,371			2,128				68,802
Silver Lead Ore.....	1,097,923	6,021		108,173		6,249		1,967,194
Vanadium.....	14,267,132			22,642		747,448		15,095,702
Wool.....	1,489,575	62,961		136		1,705,140	131,803	4,509,717
Zinc.....	14,452	486		3,022		82,182	98,507	614,356
Zinc Concentrates and Spelter.....	4,674,586	437		98,142				4,677,647
Unenumerated.....	181,866					77,055		424,417
Total.....	\$51,094,061	\$6,822,318	\$19,542,085	\$5,529,217	\$23,781,999	\$7,392,296	\$271,088	\$114,433,064

Gold production of Australia, 1899 to 1917, inclusive:

Year	Value	Year	Value
1899.....	\$70,631,303	1909.....	\$61,290,271
1900.....	65,844,394	1910.....	56,180,822
1901.....	70,473,557	1911.....	51,260,441
1902.....	71,986,062	1912.....	48,004,198
1903.....	79,192,164	1913.....	45,559,622
1904.....	76,991,084	1914.....	40,240,552
1905.....	75,577,422	1915.....	40,193,847
1906.....	71,184,283	1916.....	34,382,910
1907.....	65,699,472	1917.....	30,050,220
1908.....	63,479,862	Total for 19 years.....	\$1,118,222,416

Fisheries: Statistics as to the fisheries of the several states and territories:

State or Territory	Number of Boats engaged	Value of Boats and Equipment	Number of Men employed	Total take of		Value of take	
				Fish lbs.	Spring Lobster (Crayfish) doz.	Fish	Spring Lobsters (Crayfish)
New South Wales.....	1,007	\$281,602	3,006	18,963,952	10,561	\$1,126,941	\$38,496
Victoria.....	685	290,943	883	9,900,464	15,071	528,058	40,955
Queensland.....	613	147,914	1,138	6,070,400		337,808	
South Australia.....	850	155,520	1,203	14,672,000	cwt. 11,000	1,144,530	68,040
Western Australia.....	243	101,753	487	2,771,552	7,057	218,700	15,717
Tasmania.....	170	99,144	310			228,990	
Northern Territory (1915).....	13	1,701	75	213,920		26,691	
Commonwealth.....	3,581	\$1,078,577	7,102	52,592,288		\$3,608,718	\$163,208

Timber: The forest area of Australia is estimated at 102,000,000 acres; of this amount 14,137,746 acres have been specially reserved for timber. The amount of timber cut in the several states during 1916 totaled 472,331,701 superficial feet, and was distributed as follows: New South Wales, 125,243,000 superficial feet; Victoria, 70,038,400 superficial feet; Queensland, 121,850,658 superficial feet; South Australia, 2,824,265 superficial feet; West Australia, 100,356,217 superficial feet; and Tasmania, 52,019,221 superficial feet.

Manufacturing:

The tables on the following pages give the number of factories and employes in each manufacturing industry in the various states:

Nature of Industry	N. S. W.		Vic.		Q'land		S. A.		W. A.		Tas.		Total	
	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.
I. Treating of Raw Material, Boiling down, Tallow Refining, Bone Milling, etc.														
Tanneries.....	26	301	31	228	7	43	7	42	3	23	3	12	77	649
Wool scouring.....	76	1,090	52	1,720	18	209	12	206	3	51	2	57	163	3,303
Wool scouring and feltmongering.....	49	1,474	30	445	18	389	3	477	30	162	3	287	100	2,317
Chaff-cutting, etc.....	108	631	203	18	.....	.....	72	83	8	41	1	23	46	170
Bark-milling.....	5	62	5	124	.....	.....	11	83	.....	.....	.....	5	11	191
Sausage skins, Catgut, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	264	3,528	322	3,345	43	641	105	844	38	297	44	384	817	9,009
II. Oils and Fats, etc.														
Oil and Grease.....	10	267	8	101	.....	.....	5	21	.....	.....	1	1	24	390
Soup and Candles.....	30	836	17	639	15	157	5	206	4	153	1	24	72	2,009
Total.....	40	1,103	25	740	15	157	0	221	4	153	2	25	96	2,399
III. Stone, Clay, Glass, Bricks, Tiles, Pottery, Earthenware.														
Glass (including bottles).....	187	3,058	89	1,908	21	321	46	556	18	244	11	149	372	6,234
Bricks.....	27	383	21	294	2	30	2	66	3	32	1	8	17	2,038
Lime, Plaster, Cement, Asphalt.....	39	891	21	503	5	43	10	264	9	79	6	26	48	586
Marble, Slate, etc.....	15	261	39	334	12	102	8	70	5	32	2	10	90	1,809
Modelling, etc.....	2	8	9	96	.....	.....	4	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	127
Other Industries.....	.....	.....	3	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	14
Total.....	269	5,470	189	3,822	41	518	71	1,202	36	401	20	191	626	11,604
IV. Working in Wood:														
Cooperage.....	15	175	8	91	11	871	3	31	.....	.....	1	2	38	386
Joinery, Boxes, Cases.....	188	2,645	222	4,125	58	621	63	539	41	379	25	141	597	8,450
Saw-mills.....	402	4,344	138	1,793	230	3,734	24	674	25	1,826	110	1,442	929	13,723
Wood-turning, etc.....	34	233	34	284	2	5	2	19	.....	.....	4	9	52	287
Other Industries.....	.....	.....	8	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	240
Total.....	269	7,649	410	6,345	301	4,447	94	1,269	66	2,205	141	1,601	1,661	23,336
V. Metal Work, Machinery, etc.														
Agricultural implements.....	23	597	64	1,678	6	86	54	912	3	261	1	4	151	3,538
Brass and Copper.....	12	306	15	884	6	42	8	181	.....	.....	2	25	134	1,160
Engineering.....	12	306	15	884	6	42	8	181	.....	.....	2	25	134	1,160
Galvanised Iron Work and Foundries.....	316	11,202	397	8,999	80	2,388	64	735	67	986	22	404	956	25,718
Lead Mills and Shot Works.....	101	1,760	79	1,395	80	879	33	741	.....	.....	5	62	298	4,837
Metal and Ore Reduction Cyanide.....	2	25	44	192	.....	.....	4	17	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	62
Total.....	269	7,649	410	6,345	301	4,447	94	1,269	66	2,205	141	1,601	1,661	23,336

Nature of Industry	N. S. W.		Vic.		Q'land		S. A.		W. A.		Tas.		Total	
	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.
VI. Food and Drink, etc.														
Bacon Curing.....	21	216	25	394	8	361	12	68	3	15	5	18	74	1,072
Butter.....	167	1,007	190	1,194	122	816	44	152	5	20	31	98	559	3,287
Butterine and Margarine.....	8	370	15	883	14	4,273	2	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	116
Meat and Fish Preserving.....	7	1,386	7	1,381	21	561	3	127	5	139	3	18	42	5,654
Confectionery.....	55	1,641	36	1,987	9	480	9	285	4	152	2	13	121	3,570
Corn flour, Outmeal, etc.....	12	561	30	628	13	355	42	469	16	287	13	124	57	2,750
Flour Mills.....	63	1,026	51	661	12	212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	197	2,769
Jam and Fruit Preserving, Pickles, Sauces and Vinegars.....	36	1,160	30	1,689	22	334	26	422	8	66	17	998	139	4,669
Sugar Refining.....	3	463	.....	.....	42	4,528	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	4,991
Starch.....	225	1,283	144	1,093	147	781	1	125	.....	.....	22	192	659	3,892
Aerated Water, Cordials, etc.....	24	940	22	303	10	322	9	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	3,179
Breweries.....	24	54	12	362	3	39	19	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	1,046
Condiments, Coffees, Spices.....	3	8	10	32	43	245	16	200	20	120	4	14	34	245
Distilleries.....	98	1,095	19	125	43	245	4	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	199	1,797
Ice and Refrigerating.....	4	50	21	224	2	18	4	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	348
Malting.....	12	1,969	1	1,601	2	99	6	242	1	39	.....	.....	58	3,336
Tobacco, Cigars, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	767	14,409	631	13,778	473	13,585	248	3,274	141	1,566	112	1,660	2,372	46,272
VII. Clothing and Textile Fabrics, etc.														
Woolen, Cotton and Tweed Mills.....	5	1,169	10	2,083	2	221	2	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	258	3,927
Boots and Shoes.....	103	4,199	174	6,847	26	1,076	26	719	13	231	10	250	352	13,322
Clothing (Tailors and Shop).....	451	10,544	466	10,247	135	3,744	127	2,254	60	969	35	474	1,274	28,232
Dyeing and Millinery.....	277	5,143	446	8,107	54	1,350	46	763	50	718	17	302	890	16,353
Dressmaking and Cleaning.....	11	116	8	165	2	8	2	16	.....	.....	1	6	28	271
Furriers.....	7	59	21	212	4	93	2	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	3,416
Hats and Caps.....	36	1,559	42	1,922	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	422
Waterproof and Outskins.....	66	2,710	205	7,218	13	324	11	460	8	262	1	14	305	11,527
Shirts, Ties, Scarfs, etc.....	15	206	15	206	3	102	5	84	3	51	.....	.....	34	1,435
Hosiery, Undershirts, Hosiery, etc.....	8	301	18	275	8	108	4	28	4	15	2	9	52	851
Knives, Cutlery, and Nail Making.....	16	446	18	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	155
Other Industries.....	1	11	5	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	985	26,466	1,415	35,041	247	7,526	226	4,654	141	2,289	71	1,316	3,085	80,292

Nature of Industry	N. S. W.		Vic.		Q'land		S. A.		W. A.		Tas.		Total	
	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.
VIII. Books, Paper, Printing:														
Electrotyping, Stereotyping, Printing and Binding.....	415	7,833	383	7,577	137	2,705	71	1,271	65	1,045	23	726	1,094	21,247
Paper Making, Paper Boxes, Bags, etc.....	30	1,358	31	964	3	120	8	520	4	42			77	3,025
Photo Engraving and Lithographing.....	13	176	24	260		47	2	35	4	31			28	349
Other Industries.....								9					26	269
Total.....	458	9,368	443	8,881	143	2,962	85	1,835	73	1,118	23	726	1,225	24,890
IX. Musical Instruments, etc.:														
Musical Instruments and Sewing Machines.....	14	381	5	145			1	16					20	542
Total.....	14	381	5	145			1	16					20	542
X. Arms and Explosives:														
Arms and Explosives.....	8	1,243	12	1,324			1	4					21	2,571
Total.....	8	1,243	12	1,324			1	4					21	2,571
XI. Vehicles, Saddles, Harness, etc.:														
Coach and Wagon building, Carriage Lamps, etc.....	228	2,367	310	2,381	80	576	89	697	39	248	23	177	709	6,446
Cycles and Motors.....	112	963	167	1,424	25	230	34	441	25	141	20	153	383	3,350
Ferrimblers.....	61	50	47	709	39	363	10	137	9	125	7	4	9	129
Saddles, Harness, etc.....	404	4,049	529	4,589	144	1,169	133	1,275	73	514	51	410	1,334	12,005
Total.....	6	2,551	5	234	4	74	4	47	5	22	6	32	725	4,605
XII. Ship and Boat Building and Repairing:														
Ships and Boats.....	24	672	7	851	7	44	4	78					19	2,906
Ship and Boat Building and Repairing.....	30	3,223	12	1,085	11	118	8	125	5	22	6	32	53	1,609
Total.....	47	961	51	740	5	37	8	62	6	44	7	58	124	1,902
XIII. Furniture, Bedding, etc.:														
Bedding, Flock, Upholstering, etc.....	174	2,311	187	1,755	65	980	31	692	28	309	10	219	495	6,286
Baskets, Boxes, Cabinet Making and Furniture.....	17	139	23	174	7	50	8	49	5	23	2	5	62	108
Picture Frames.....	8	53	4	20	1	24	1	2	1	5			16	108
Window Blinds.....	246	3,464	265	2,689	78	1,091	48	805	40	381	20	286	697	8,716
Total.....	246	3,464	265	2,689	78	1,091	48	805	40	381	20	286	697	8,716

Nature of Industry	N. S. W.		Vic.		Q'land		S. A.		W. A.		Tas.		Total	
	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.	Fact.	Emp.
XIV. Drugs and Chemicals, etc.:														
Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.....	44	930	32	685	3	77	2	112	6	346	4	15	91	2,465
Fertilisers.....	12	125	6	643			7	472			3	7	18	1,303
Paints, Oils and By-Products.....	35	455	13	322			1	46					23	145
Blacking, Blue, Baking Powder, etc.....	94	1,691	79	1,860	3	77	11	694	13	394	7	22	56	889
Total.....	14	115	23	115	7	37	2	6	5	20			51	293
XV. Surgical and other Scientific Instruments:														
Surgical, Optical and other Scientific Instruments.....	14	115	23	115	7	37	2	6	5	20			51	293
Total.....	14	115	23	115	7	37	2	6	5	20			51	293
XVI. Timepieces, Jewelry and Plated Ware:														
Electrotyping.....	13	103	17	102	8	31	5	23			1	1	44	320
Manufacturing Jewelry, etc.....	43	525	77	723	8	83	9	93	8	61	6	30	131	1,315
Total.....	56	688	94	825	16	114	14	116	8	61	7	31	195	1,835
XVII. Headlight and Power:														
Electric Apparatus.....	37	462	24	217	11	205	5	99	5	7			71	755
Electric Light and Power.....	126	1,122	632	2,175	18	542	5	387	23	286	15	171	245	3,079
Gas, Kerosene and Coke Works.....	59	2,531	47	2,175	18	542	5	387	4	57	2	173	185	5,355
Lamps and Fittings.....	8	87	2	16									5	82
Hydraulic Power.....	1	43	6	647									7	690
Other Industries.....	226	3,771	142	4,012	29	747	17	844	32	300	17	344	466	10,018
Total.....	26	582	33	604	4	139	3	24	3	27			69	1,376
XVIII. Leatherware:														
Leather Belting, Fancy Leather, Portmanteaux and Bags.....	26	582	33	604	4	139	3	24	3	27			69	1,376
Total.....	26	582	33	604	4	139	3	24	3	27			69	1,376
XIX. Minor Wares:														
Baskets and Wickerware Matting, etc.....	9	138	17	118			4	81	3	48	3	19	36	404
Brooms and Brushware.....	23	319	17	295	8	165	3	82	3	85	2	22	56	972
Rubber Goods.....	8	524	11	1,834			2	10	1	24			27	2,391
Umbrellas.....	5	42	8	170	1	8	2	9					16	308
Other Industries.....	19	121											19	270
Total.....	73	1,414	53	2,417	9	173	12	192	11	157	6	47	164	4,400
GRAND TOTAL.....	5,210	116,401	5,413	113,834	1,782	39,983	1,266	25,406	771	12,676	588	8,302	15,010	316,752

Railways:

The Trans-continental railway from Port Augusta, South Australia, to Kalgoorlie in West Australia was completed in 1917. The length is 1,052 miles and the gauge is 4 feet 8½ inches. There are 21,642 miles of government railway, 1,117 miles of private railway open for general traffic, and 1,951 miles not open for general traffic.

Details of traffic on Australian railways, including area and population per mile of railroad:

Government Lines	Miles	Per Mile of Line		Train Miles Run	Passenger Journeys	Tonnage of Goods and Stock Carried	Rolling Stock		
		Population	Area Square Miles				Loco-motives	Passenger Vehicles	Other Vehicles
New South Wales.....	4,193	415	69	21,500,000	92,750,000	12,000,000	1,211	1,626	22,179
Victoria.....	4,100	339	21	13,750,000	115,750,000	5,750,000	808	1,576	19,775
Queensland.....	3,697	105	104	11,500,000	24,500,000	4,500,000	645	745	13,681
South Australia.....	3,627	140	194	5,000,000	18,500,000	2,500,000	470	505	8,496
Western Australia.....	3,743	67	207	5,250,000	18,750,000	2,250,000	434	578	10,081
Tasmania.....	562	260	24	1,000,000	2,000,000	250,000	80	173	1,787
Northern Territory.....	146	33	3,586						
				58,786,102	274,563,503	27,656,795			

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		Population	Area Square Miles				Loco-motives	Passenger Vehicles	Other Vehicles
New South Wales.....	4,193	415	69	21,500,000	92,750,000	12,000,000	1,211	1,626	22,179
Victoria.....	4,100	339	21	13,750,000	115,750,000	5,750,000	808	1,576	19,775
Queensland.....	3,697	105	104	11,500,000	24,500,000	4,500,000	645	745	13,681
South Australia.....	3,627	140	194	5,000,000	18,500,000	2,500,000	470	505	8,496
Western Australia.....	3,743	67	207	5,250,000	18,750,000	2,250,000	434	578	10,081
Tasmania.....	562	260	24	1,000,000	2,000,000	250,000	80	173	1,787
Northern Territory.....	146	33	3,586	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
				58,786,102	274,563,503	27,656,795			

Post and Telegraph:

Offices number 8,483. Wireless telegraph stations are in operation in Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart and other places.

Money, Weights and Measures:

As in Great Britain.

Language:

English only is used.

Local Advertising Media:

Principal advertising media in Australia are the daily and weekly newspapers. There are likewise important monthly magazines and trade and class papers. Posters and electric display signs, as well as railway stations and tram cars are extensively employed as media.

Shipping Routes:

American & Australian S. S. Line.

United States & Australasia S. S. Co.

Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc.

Shipments to Australia may also be made via the Western Pacific or Canadian Pacific railways, for transshipment at San Francisco or Vancouver, B. C., or via England.

Customs Tariff:

The tariff of Australia embraces many classifications on which both *ad valorem*. There is a preferential tariff in favor of the products of the United Kingdom. Catalogues are subject to a duty of about 16 cents a pound, or 35 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever returns the highest duty. There is a duty of 10 d. (\$0.20) per pound on advertising matter including catalogues.

Consular Representation: United States consular officials are stationed at Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide.

Consular Regulations: No consular documents are required. Invoices should show fair market value for home consumption in country of export at date of invoicing.

Cable Rates: Via Azores, \$0.99 per word, via Northern, \$2.23, from New York or New England States.

Postal Rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail Time: To Brisbane, via Victoria, B. C., 28 days; to Adelaide, via Victoria, 30 days, to Melbourne, 29 days.

Parcels Post: Service extends to Australia. Packages cannot be registered. A delivery charge of 12 cents per pound is collected on all packages.

Money Orders: Issued for Western Australia and Victoria.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

NORFOLK ISLAND

Attached to the administration of Australia is Norfolk Island, population 985. Imports 1916-1917, chiefly from Commonwealth and New Zealand, \$80,995, exports \$42,768.

PACIFIC ISLANDS

Islands in the Pacific include the Caroline Islands, the Fiji Islands, Marshall Islands, Marquesas Islands, New Caledonia, Society Islands, Samoan Islands, Tonga, or Friendly Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, New Hebrides, and other smaller island possessions of France and Great Britain.

THE CAROLINE, MARIANNE AND PALAU ISLANDS

These islands have a native population of about 55,000 and a white population of less than 300. The native population is of Malay, Chinese and Japanese origin. The island of Yap, with 7,155 inhabitants, is chiefly important as a possible cable and wireless station. The principal export of these islands is copra.

Guam, the largest of the Marianne Islands, is a possession of the United States, and has an area of 225 square miles and a population of 14,344. It is a naval station, and the ports are closed except by special permission of the Navy Department. Imports, 1918, \$358,146; exports, \$131,757. Principal products are copra, maize, rice, sweet potatoes and coffee. There are about 4,000 head of cattle, including 900 water buffaloes. Monthly mail service from San Francisco by government transports. A government radio station is on the island, and it is a cable station. Currency, weights and measures as in the United States.

Shipping routes: See Philippine Islands.

Cable rates: Via San Francisco, \$0.97 per word from New York or New England states.

Postal rates: United States domestic postage rates to Guam.

Parcels post: As in United States to Guam.

Money orders: Issued for the Caroline Islands.

International reply coupons: Not issued.

THE FIJI ISLANDS

The Fiji Islands, a possession of Great Britain, comprises a group of 200 islands, of which about 180 are inhabited. The three principal islands, Viti Levu, Vanua Levu and Rotuma have a combined area of 7,083 square miles. In 1911 the total population was 139,541, of whom 3,707 were Europeans, 87,096 Fijians, 40,286 natives of British India and 2,758 Polynesians. The principal town and seat of government is Suva, on the southern coast of the island of Viti Levu, with a European population of 1,376 in 1911.

Area under cultivation in 1917, 142,474 acres, of which 45,800 acres were under coconuts, 68,500 were under sugar cane, 18,500 were under rice, 1,170 were under rubber, 2,300 were under maize and 2,870 were under bananas. Tobacco, tea and sisal are grown in small quantities. There were about 48,000 head of cattle, and 11,000 goats on the islands in 1917.

Manufacturing enterprises include six sugar mills, twenty-two boat building yards, four saw mills, five fibre mills, two rice and two soap mills, one butter and one rubber mill.

United States statistics of foreign trade include trade with the Fiji Islands and various other British possessions in Oceania in the general classification of trade with British Oceania other than Australia and New Zealand. The value of this trade in the calendar year 1919 was exports, \$725,354; imports, \$4,736,956.

Foreign trade: 1913, imports, \$4,393,304; exports, \$6,929,068; 1914, imports, \$4,496,376, exports, \$6,755,743; 1915, imports, \$4,258,296, exports, \$7,164,572; 1916, imports, \$4,269,510, exports, \$10,954,649; 1917, imports, \$4,915,442; exports, \$10,052,428. Over three-quarters of the trade of the islands is carried on with Great Britain and its possessions. Principal imports are clothing, flour and crackers, hardware, oils, bags, timber, machinery and foodstuffs. Principal exports are sugar (97,335 tons in 1917), copra (15,368 tons in 1917), fruit, shell and rubber.

Language: English is the commercial language of the Fiji Islands.

Shipping routes: See Australia.

Cable rates:

Suva, \$0.58 per word; Pevuka, \$0.60; Labasa, Savusavu and Taveuni, \$0.64 from New York or New England states.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: Twenty-three days.

Parcel post: Service does not extend to Fiji Islands.

Money orders: Issued.

International reply coupons: Not issued.

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Two chains of islands, one of thirteen islands, called the Ratak, and one of eleven islands, named the Ralik. European population, 180; native, about 15,000. Principal product, phosphate. Area of coconut plantation, 4,384 acres.

THE NEW HEBRIDES

A group of nine large and many smaller islands under the joint protectorate of Great Britain and France. Area, about 5,000 square miles; population about 75,000. There are about 250 British and 420 French subjects resident. Copra and kauri wood, prepared in a factory on one of the islands are the principal exports. Maize, bananas and coffee are grown and exported to a limited extent. Imports are clothing, foodstuffs, furniture and metal work. There is steamship communication with other Pacific Islands and with Australia.

Cables: Mail from Sydney.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: About thirty days.

Parcel Post:

Goods can be sent by parcel post to the New Hebrides via England at the regular 12 cent rate plus transit charges.

Money orders: Not issued.

International reply coupons: Not issued.



NEW ZEALAND

A group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean about 1200 miles east of Australia. There are two principal islands known as North and South Island, and numerous smaller ones. New Zealand is a British Colonial Dominion. Its area is approximately equivalent to that of the combined states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware. The principal cities are Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch.

The climate of New Zealand is cold and rainy in winter and mild in summer, the seasons being the reverse of ours.

Although Australia and New Zealand are frequently considered a single market, it must be remembered that the trip between Sydney, Australia, and Wellington, New Zealand, requires three days. The population of New Zealand is largely of Scotch origin.

The principal industries of New Zealand are the raising of livestock, agriculture, fruit growing and mining. Of the livestock raised sheep, bred chiefly on North Island, are the most important, and New Zealand is one of the world's great sources of supply of wool. There has likewise been a tendency to breed sheep for their meat rather than their wool, and large quantities of frozen mutton are exported annually.

The dairy-farming industry is of great importance and is rapidly developing, aided in part by the fact that the productive and distributing systems are cooperatively organized. The purchasing power of the agricultural cooperative associations is very great, and they are among the largest importers of agricultural implements and other equipment in New Zealand.

Besides the cereal crops, hemp is extensively cultivated and large quantities are annually exported. The timber resources of New Zealand are various, and lumbering has been actively carried on for many years. Mineral products include gold, coal, silver, copper, iron, lead and zinc. Kauri gum, which is largely used for the manufacture of varnishes, paints, oils, and turpentine, is likewise an important product.

Manufacturing has been developed within recent years, but apart from frozen meat, dairy products, flax and lumber, manufactured articles do not enter into New Zealand's exports and manufacturing has reached the extent only of supplying certain of the more common articles of domestic consumption. An interesting feature of the industrial life of New Zealand is the existence of legislation providing for the compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes. For over twenty years the legislative policy of the country has been of a more or less radical nature.

The per capita foreign trade of New Zealand is one of the highest in the world. The per capita imports in 1918 amounted to \$106.81; the per capita exports in the same year amounted to \$126.02. The total per capita foreign trade of New Zealand in 1918 amounted to \$232.83. During that year 20 per cent. of New Zealand's imports were supplied by the United States, while 14 per cent. of New Zealand's exports were purchased by the United States.

Area and Population

There are two principal islands, the North and South, besides Stewart Islands, the Cook Islands and other small groups. Area of North Island, 44,130 square miles; population 1916, 651,072. Area of South Island, 58,210 square miles; population (including Stewart Island, area 662 square miles, and Chatham Islands), 448,337. Total population 1916, 1,162,293, including 49,776 natives (Maoris) and 12,797 inhabitants of Cook Islands and other Pacific islands.

Area and population of provincial districts 1916:

Provincial District	Square miles	Population 1916
Auckland.....	25,364	308,766
Taranaki.....	3,732	55,925
Hawke's Bay.....	4,241	54,267
Wellington.....	10,807	232,114
Marlborough.....	4,225	16,608
Nelson.....	10,875	43,251
Westland.....	4,881	15,502
Canterbury.....	13,858	181,869
Otago:		
Otago Portion.....	13,957	131,518
Southland Portion.....	11,355	59,629
Totals.....	103,295	1,099,449

Population of principal cities: Auckland, 133,712; Wellington, 95,235; Christchurch, 92,733; Dunedin, 68,716; Wanganui, 19,517; Invercargill, 17,862; Napier, 15,131; Palmerston North, 14,006; Timaru, 13,716; Gisborne, 12,660; Nelson, 9,962; New Plymouth, 9,795; Grey Valley Boroughs, 8,373.

Commerce

Eleven year table of the total foreign trade of the United States with New Zealand:

Year ended June 30—	EXPORTS			IMPORTS				Excess of exports (*) or imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per cent free	
1909	\$5,455,450	\$68,097	\$5,463,547	\$1,866,659	\$980,996	\$2,847,655	65.55	*\$2,615,892
1910	5,573,122	3,966	5,577,088	2,581,340	1,580,785	4,162,125	61.93	*1,408,963
1911	7,552,348	3,614	7,555,962	2,197,409	479,461	2,676,870	82.10	*4,879,092
1912	7,787,368	3,781	7,791,149	1,785,241	651,120	2,436,361	73.27	*5,354,787
1913	9,074,279	5,218	9,079,497	2,846,009	1,539,153	4,385,162	64.90	*4,694,335
1914	8,915,434	34,690	8,950,124	4,695,220	429,816	5,125,036	91.61	*3,825,088
1915	8,332,804	33,169	8,365,973	3,469,228	69,801	3,539,029	98.03	*4,826,944
1916	15,093,167	78,849	15,172,016	10,305,461	73,656	10,379,117	99.29	*4,792,899
1917	16,828,063	15,324	16,843,387	6,021,030	134,753	6,155,783	97.81	*10,687,604
1918	17,332,936	45,742	17,378,678	11,817,583	19,195	11,836,778	99.84	*5,541,900
1919			27,999,468			24,750,634		*3,248,834

Imports by principal countries of origin, and exports by principal countries of destination, for the three months ending June, 1919, as compared with the same period in 1918:

Country	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
United Kingdom	\$9,116,415	\$14,575,114	\$22,528,059	\$67,552,937
Canada	1,130,760	1,925,148	2,040,884	890,210
Australia	6,632,134	5,620,097	2,334,723	2,732,190
France	33,005	112,027	2,922,187	369
Italy	61,716	15,587	44	215
Netherlands	13,379	438		166
Sweden	88,050	52,787		9
China	137,031	58,967	328	1,674
Japan	1,233,005	1,845,289	2,102	4,990
Philippine Islands	75,333	38,249	0	
United States	5,449,206	9,205,422	7,045,669	3,412,288
All other countries	2,224,024	3,418,369	2,895,347	1,461,446
Total	\$26,190,058	\$36,867,494	\$39,769,352	\$75,856,403

Total trade of New Zealand with foreign countries during 1914, 1916 and 1918:

Countries	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1914	1916	1918	1914	1916	1918
United Kingdom	\$58,329,606	\$67,495,703	\$43,690,100	\$104,094,705	\$130,762,797	\$88,784,304
Canada	2,331,735	3,685,333	4,530,536	2,898,541	3,367,550	8,728,437
Australia	3,376,371	19,476,565	24,981,618	9,384,607	10,665,066	8,572,937
Belgium	537,218	21,072	10	7,592	10	5
France	718,670	551,628	164,405	1,104,827	1,485,952	3,941,899
Germany	1,997,572	20,863	1,868	2,219,917	24	
Italy	269,190	503,615	278,969	4,417	161	223
Netherlands	618,230	344,840	113,264	3,645		
Sweden	338,429	500,081	340,013	2,915	44	5
China	159,646	336,392	561,419	813	813	1,630
Japan	912,473	2,739,712	5,912,140	289,596	535,533	26,352
Philippine Islands	107,121	152,176	173,003	151	10	10
United States	11,110,054	19,319,639	24,238,831	5,003,025	12,136,988	19,688,144
All other countries	25,506,376	13,032,502	12,948,312	2,824,725	3,035,926	8,821,327
Total	\$106,362,691	\$128,180,121	\$117,934,488	\$127,809,476	\$161,990,879	\$138,566,273

Note: (a) Imports other than gold specie. (b) Exports other than gold specie.

Value of principal articles of import in 1914, 1916 and 1918:

Articles	1914	1916	1918
Agricultural machinery	\$792,227	\$678,307	\$465,374
Apples, fresh	142,695	124,062	27,417
Bars, bolts, and rods, iron	881,561	1,227,779	285,021
Benzene	1,412,587	1,801,457	2,260,318
Benzoline, gasoline, etc.	610,931	867,055	1,798,736
Bicycles and tricycles (including motorcycles and tricycles)	297,869	608,765	231,598
Books, paper, and music, printed	1,227,068	1,256,165	1,401,703
Boots, shoes, etc.	1,863,100	1,920,730	2,340,280
Canvas	444,720	443,080	733,506
Carbide of calcium	203,308	172,512	206,622
Carpeting, matting, and oilcloth	1,026,500	1,245,693	563,088
Cigars	161,295	112,100	52,028
Cigarettes	1,122,414	1,552,389	1,413,066
Coal	2,718,252	922,328	983,529
Confectionery	826,638	877,366	292,457
Cordage and twine	405,058	574,135	373,083
Corrugated galvanised sheet iron	1,230,027	941,979	247,322
Cotton piece goods	4,279,712	8,245,179	11,167,099
Cummins	199,322	170,371	191,311
Dairying machinery	303,801	413,025	324,318
Drapery	1,380,777	1,516,090	1,014,943
Earthenware and chinaware	603,714	773,598	410,553
Electrical machinery	1,908,485	2,308,935	1,671,132
Engines, gas, etc.	763,427	333,331	235,709
Fencing wire, barbed	279,098	117,789	124,602
Fencing wire, plain	653,773	639,755	656,593
Figs, dates, and prunes	179,058	174,917	187,725
Glass and glassware	870,592	1,048,955	656,593
Grain and pulse, etc.	256,995	502,384	2,650,013
Hardware	1,791,354	1,861,115	838,668
Hats and caps	653,478	675,095	756,239
Hosiery	976,030	1,786,473	1,515,073
India-rubber goods other than tires	233,305	231,115	319,705
Kerosene	775,574	768,654	813,723
Leather	589,659	951,167	1,044,093
Leather manufactures and saddlery	400,537	425,391	308,097
Linseed oil	226,574	338,411	669,301
Lumber, superficial	1,783,178	711,550	683,816
Manures	2,492,582	1,662,703	1,300,927
Matches and vestas	157,222	226,506	469,851
Millinery	512,209	478,207	459,329
Mineral lubricating oil	334,907	566,300	899,718
Nails	285,138	495,118	282,890
Paints, colors, and varnishes	868,475	1,097,654	1,091,551
Paper, printing	1,105,683	1,424,926	1,366,975
Paper, other	457,198	918,621	737,314
Pianos	461,208	476,173	193,190
Pig and bar lead	124,342	101,642	73,254
Pig and scrap iron	233,387	168,113	65,600
Pipes and fittings	1,203,120	1,237,229	676,750
Railway and tramway plant	784,923	457,850	254,099
Raisins	360,549	697,053	788,996
Rice	339,317	291,397	410,781
Sacks	1,281,851	1,366,343	1,581,335
Seeds, grass, and clover	478,386	660,092	708,903
Sewing machines	195,867	238,677	313,699
Silk piece goods	682,580	1,426,376	2,280,583
Spirits (not including beer)	1,846,880	3,416,788	4,011,261
Stationery	669,183	853,268	690,298
Sugar	3,403,177	4,802,097	4,403,973
Ten	2,092,560	1,880,007	2,020,785
Tobacco, manufactured	1,717,138	1,815,895	1,814,172
Tinned sheets and plates	374,389	887,859	694,819
Tools	742,526	641,692	417,288
Vehicles, motor	3,648,359	3,007,951	2,196,652
Wearing apparel	5,666,321	5,957,967	4,632,582
Wine	386,040	414,544	334,367
Woolen piece goods	1,768,394	4,096,722	1,848,253
All other articles	37,278,612	46,185,419	41,220,235
Total	\$106,362,691	(a)\$128,180,121	(b)\$117,934,488

Note: (a) Includes specie imported. (b) Includes specie imported other than gold specie.

Value of principal exports during 1914, 1916 and 1918:

Articles	1914	1916	1918
Beans and peas	\$443,231	\$187,579	\$346,894
Butter	11,380,680	12,810,054	16,556,918
Casings	678,643	957,654	1,254,929
Cheese	12,478,314	17,102,399	19,390,252
Coal	1,373,146	1,589,170	1,105,805
Gold	4,357,304	5,835,965	(a)
Gum kauri	2,420,811	1,651,413	765,564
Hemp	2,215,299	4,874,895	6,753,549
Hides	1,745,219	2,947,483	2,589,182
Hops	106,143	85,806	54,670
Leather	199,356	171,023	136,724
Live stock	593,572	534,702	325,666
Lumber	2,056,315	1,856,458	2,707,278
Meat, frozen	28,182,982	34,887,690	24,127,795
Meat, potted and preserved	541,238	1,214,284	2,223,621
Oats	807,498	146,968	4,244
Rabbit skins	422,198	371,825	1,458,806
Sheep skins	4,169,773	4,465,661	8,325,891
Silver	302,137	414,193	834,381
Tallow	3,379,045	3,821,853	4,124,933
Tow	180,138	374,269	99,199
Wool	45,346,602	60,276,829	36,631,440
All other articles	4,429,832	5,412,716	7,748,582
Total	\$127,801,332	\$161,990,879	(b) \$138,566,323

NOTE: (a) Not available for publication. (b) Excluding gold.

Production and Industry

Agriculture:

About 17,000,000 acres of land are under forest. In 1918, 17,386,160 acres were under cultivation, of which 17,296,118 acres were in growth and 90,042 acres in fallow. In the same year 217,743 acres under wheat produced 6,761,249 bushels; 177,524 acres under oats produced 5,371,000 bushels and 29,646 acres under barley produced 738,000 bushels.

There were in 1917, 126,398 persons engaged in agriculture, the raising of livestock and dairying. The livestock in 1918 was composed of 378,991 horses, 2,888,214 head of cattle, 26,538,302 sheep, 258,269 pigs and 3,468,000 poultry. Wool production in 1918 amounted to 208,891,483 pounds. The largest land holdings are on the South Island.

Number and size of land holdings in New Zealand in 1917:

Size of Holdings	Number of Holdings	Acres	Size of Holdings	Number of Holdings	Acres
1 to 10 acres	15,832	72,071	1,001 to 5,000 acres	5,540	10,911,716
11 " 50 "	13,097	368,068	5,001 " 10,000 "	562	3,929,618
51 " 100 "	9,399	730,703	10,001 " 20,000 "	281	3,975,105
101 " 200 "	12,609	1,873,968	20,001 " 50,000 "	173	5,442,567
201 " 320 "	8,157	2,096,827	50,001 acres and over	64	5,636,640
321 " 640 "	9,800	4,465,009			
641 " 1,000 "	4,022	3,242,427	Total	79,536	42,744,719

Mineral Production:

Metals and minerals obtained during the year 1916 and total value of all mineral products since 1853:

Mineral	1916		Total value since 1853
	Quantity	Value	
Gold	292,620 oz	\$5,810,570	\$417,119,700
Silver	787,053 oz	413,639	10,602,056
Copper ore			93,355
Chrome ore			184,689
Antimony			267,013
Manganese			300,858
Hematite			2,279
Scheelite (tungsten)	266 tons	238,480	979,533
Sulphur			64,341
Mixed minerals	7,335 tons	71,024	1,092,902
Coal	2,257,135 tons	6,274,401	116,159,326
Kauri-Gum	5,456 tons	1,651,826	86,877,467
Shale			35,167
Total		\$14,459,940	\$633,778,686

Gold output for the years 1900, 1905, 1910 and 1914:

1900	1905	1910	1914
Fine ounces—338,912	Fine ounces—992,954	Fine ounces—446,431	Fine ounces—210,787
Value—\$72,987,674	Value—\$85,753,951	Value—\$65,367,767	Value—\$46,778,987

Annual exports of tungsten ore, 1907-1916:

Year	Tons	Value	Year	Tons	Value
1907	137	\$75,262	1913	221	\$111,454
1908	68	29,427	1914	204	104,480
1909	58	20,718	1915	194	135,130
1910	143	73,240	1916	266	238,480
1911	138	57,605			
1912	135	64,866	Total	1,564	\$910,662

Coal output, 1907-1916:

Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1907	1,831,009	1912	2,177,615
1908	1,860,975	1913	1,888,005
1909	1,911,247	1914	2,275,614
1910	2,197,362	1915	2,208,624
1911	2,066,073	1916	2,257,135

Manufactures:

Number of factories, number of employees, value of the annual output and the value of land, buildings, machinery, etc., of concerns engaged in each line of manufacturing in New Zealand:

Description of Manufactories	Number of works	Number of employees	Value of product	Value of land, buildings, machinery, etc.
Animal Food:				
Meat freezing and preserving works.....	45	5,982	\$61,301,692	\$13,201,265
Ham and bacon curing works.....	28	199	2,551,349	631,824
Fish curing and preserving works.....	14	79	303,895	140,896
Butter and cheese factories.....	348	1,814	36,571,034	5,713,761
Condensed milk factories.....	4	94	716,923	43,246
Vegetable Food:				
Grain mills.....	53	388	9,670,543	1,932,192
Biscuit factories.....	12	920	2,166,384	884,942
Fruit preserving.....	16	278	740,019	327,165
Sugar-boiling and confectionery works.....	22	463	823,663	355,499
Sugar-refining works.....	1	297	.....	.....
Baking powder factories.....	7	68	596,461	89,701
Drinks, narcotics, and stimulants:				
Breweries.....	55	735	3,088,471	2,540,690
Malthouses.....	18	87	836,615	364,543
Colonial wine making.....	2	8	.....	.....
Aerated water factories.....	143	505	1,394,611	1,115,224
Coffee and spice works.....	11	62	219,151	137,372
Tobacco and cigarette works.....	2	6	.....	.....
Sauces, pickles, and vinegar factories.....	20	168	381,641	309,319
Animal matters not otherwise classed:				
Soap and candle factories.....	18	244	2,346,477	357,686
Glue factory.....	2	52	.....	.....
Sausage casing factories.....	16	239	660,148	82,493
Boiling down and manure works.....	34	351	2,069,561	1,224,423
Workings in wood:				
Cooperages.....	21	390	938,317	1,661,881
Sawmills, sash and door factories.....	292	5,870	9,226,636	11,321,145
Woodenware and turnery factories.....	73	781	1,174,148	829,752
Vegetable products for fodder:				
Chaff cutting establishments.....	11	35	205,758	76,107
Seed dressing establishments.....	22	46	748,080	287,296
Paper manufacture:				
Paper mills.....	3	146	.....	.....
Paper bag and box factories.....	12	152	228,147	154,756
Gas works.....	56	598	3,909,452	6,716,546
Electric light and supply works.....	42	223	1,486,552	4,143,027
Electric tramways.....	9	1,954	3,697,939	8,384,671
Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, etc.:				
Lime and cement works.....	16	550	1,285,990	1,592,879
Brick tile and pottery works.....	74	855	1,136,773	1,702,001
Glass beveling and leadlights.....	13	100	291,257	102,166
Electroplating works.....	8	29	43,808	63,991
Pumice works.....	1	55	.....	.....
Concrete and fibrous plaster works.....	22	86	139,729	114,414
Metals other than gold or silver:				
Tinned plate and sheet-metal factories.....	115	475	1,459,880	948,883
Iron and brass foundries, engineering, etc.....	164	2,783	4,900,663	2,567,424
Range-making works.....	10	235	407,141	262,035
Wirework factories.....	11	53	136,104	85,103
Books and publications:				
Printing offices.....	266	4,202	8,249,271	7,144,154
Musical instruments factories.....	4	12	12,956	19,857
Ornaments, minor art products:				
Picture frame makers.....	28	48	105,146	103,843
Basket and perambulator factories.....	22	114	151,994	86,077
Jewelers and watchmakers.....	73	247	476,663	411,194
Equipment for sports and games:				
Billiard table factories.....	4	41	97,953	313,197
Designs, medals, types and dies:				
Rubber stamp making and engraving.....	6	15	26,841	34,666
Ammunition and explosives.....	5	162	473,407	170,654
Machines, tools and implements:				
Agricultural machinery works.....	16	756	1,294,003	684,608
Brush and broom factories.....	12	165	313,654	151,053

Continued on page 625

Table Continued:

Description of Manufactories	Number of works	Number of employees	Value of Product	Value of land, buildings, machinery, etc.
Carriages and vehicles:				
Coach building works.....	313	1,393	\$2,370,824	\$1,804,799
Motor and cycle works.....	172	649	920,882	1,378,333
Harness, saddlery and leatherware:				
Saddlery and harness factories.....	151	587	1,261,204	761,076
Leather goods makers.....	12	61	193,228	63,857
Tanning, fellmongery and wool-scouring works.....	59	1,187	13,390,675	1,282,430
Ships, boats and their equipment:				
Ship and boat building yards.....	31	402	636,021	437,506
Sail, tent and oil skin factories.....	41	236	475,794	214,243
Furniture:				
Furniture and cabinet making works.....	257	1,821	2,811,801	1,961,725
Venetian blind works.....	5	22	37,402	31,400
Mattress factories.....	19	123	287,750	153,519
Wool rug and mat making.....	7	21	41,849	27,225
Chemicals and by products:				
Varnish and paint factories.....	4	19	64,068	52,706
Ink factories.....	1	5	.....	.....
Chemical works.....	24	213	617,268	352,261
Sheep-dip factories.....	2	5	.....	.....
Match factories.....	2	136	.....	.....
Boot polish factories.....	4	19	82,090	22,069
Starch manufactures.....	5	25	90,120	29,722
Textile fabrics:				
Woolen mills.....	10	1,897	3,487,720	2,083,002
Flock mills.....	4	21	94,429	16,164
Dress:				
Clothing, waterproof, and boot and shoe factories.....	249	5,831	8,309,188	2,497,753
Hosiery factories.....	10	127	305,344	82,211
Umbrella factories.....	5	37	83,821	31,031
Fibrous materials:				
Rope and twine works.....	10	235	764,632	336,033
Bag and sack factories.....	4	74	451,498	36,644
Flax mills.....	76	1,257	2,287,718	2,148,917
Miscellaneous.....	910	5,991	7,625,704	5,373,449
Totals.....	4,670	57,823	\$220,907,334	\$106,684,416

Note: *Omitting returns of value for industries of which less than four of any sort were found in the returns.

Railways, Telegraphs, Post Offices:

Mileage of railways 1918, 3,012, of which 29 miles were privately owned. Mileage of telegraph line, 13,687; of wire, 50,291.

Money, Weights and Measures: As in Great Britain.

Language: English only is employed.

Local Advertising Media:

The most important advertising media in New Zealand are the daily and weekly newspapers which circulate in the rural districts as well as in the cities. Posters and electric display signs are extensively employed as media.

Shipping Routes:

American & Australian S. S. Line.
United States & Australasia S. S. Co.
Commonwealth & Dominion Line, Ltd.
Luckenbach Steamship Co., Inc.

Shipments to New Zealand may also be made via the Western Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways, for transshipment at San Francisco or Vancouver, or via England.

Customs Tariff:

The tariff of New Zealand enumerates upward of 500 classes of merchandise, in some cases applying *ad valorem* and in others, specific duties. There is a preferential tariff in favor of articles "the produce and manufacture of any part of the British Dominions." There are many exemptions from duty.

The duty on advertising matter including catalogues is 10d (\$0.20) per pound.

Consular Representation:

United States consular officials are stationed at Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin and Wellington. British consular officials are charged with the interests of New Zealand in the United States.

Consular Regulations:

Manufacturer's invoices should accompany goods shipped by export commission houses. No consular documents are required.

Cable Rates: Via Pacific, from New York or New England states, \$0.68 per word.

Postal Rates: United States domestic letter rates.

Mail Time: Via San Francisco, 24 days from New York.

Parcels Post: Service extends to New Zealand.

Money Orders: Issued.

International Reply Coupons: Issued.

Attached to New Zealand are the following islands:

AUCKLAND ISLANDS

An uninhabited group of islands about 200 miles south of Stewart Island. Area of largest island about 300 square miles.

CHATHAM ISLANDS

A group of islands 535 miles east of New Zealand. Population, 1916, 477, of whom 220 were Europeans.

COOK ISLANDS

A group of islands with a total area of about 280 square miles and a total population of 12,797. Products are copra (1,000 tons in 1917), coffee, pearl shells and fruit. In 1917 about 87,000 cases of bananas, 63,000 cases of oranges and 17,000 cases of tomatoes were exported. The trade is principally with New Zealand. Imports, 1917, \$452,660; exports, \$298,767. The tariff of New Zealand applies.

KERMADEC ISLANDS

Six hundred miles north-east of New Zealand, with an area of 15 square miles, the Campbell, Antipodes, Bounty and three Kings Islands are all uninhabited.

SMALL BRITISH ISLANDS

The smaller British islands include Ducie Island; Pitcairn Island with an area of two square miles and a population of 140, all descendants of a ship-wrecked expedition of Seventh-day Adventists; Dudoza Island; the Phoenix Islands, with a total area of sixteen square miles and a population of sixty; Victoria Island; the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, which include three groups, the Tokelan group with an area of seven square miles, and a population 914, the Ellice Islands, with an area of fourteen square miles and a population of 3,090, the Gilbert Islands, with an area of 166 square miles and a population of about 30,000. Products are copra and phosphate. Imports in 1917, \$594,844, exports, \$858,816.

Other small possessions of Great Britain are Starbuck Island, an uninhabited island with an area of one square mile; Jarvis Island, with about the same area and a population of thirty; and Palmyra and the Baker Islands. These are coral islands and are of value only for coconut growing and some guano deposits.

TONGA, OR FRIENDLY ISLANDS

Three groups of islands in the Pacific ruled by a native queen, but under the protectorate of Great Britain. Total area about 385 square miles; population, 1911, 23,011 Tongans, 380 Europeans and 346 Pacific islanders. The capital and principal town is Nukualofa with a population of about 23,000 Tongans, and 359 Europeans. The only product of the islands is copra, the total exports of which in 1917 amounted to \$584,538, of which amount \$442,260 worth was exported to the United States. Total imports, 1917, \$555,449; exports, \$601,473. For trade of the United States with the Tonga Islands, see under Fiji Islands, page 617. Principal imports are clothing, flour, crackers, other foodstuffs, hardware and timber. Currency and weights and measures as in Great Britain. Steamship connections fortnightly with New Zealand.

Cables: Mail from Auckland or Sydney.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: About thirty days.

Parcel post: Service does not extend to Tonga Islands.

Money orders: Not issued.

International reply coupons: Not issued.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

(See Map, Page 644)

The Dutch East Indies comprise the islands of Java and Madura, Sumatra, Celebes, a large part of Borneo, part of New Guinea, Ceram, the Moluccas and Timor. The most important island commercially is Java, which is about half as large as Colorado; following Java in importance are Sumatra, Celebes and Borneo. In general, the climate is tropical and equable the year round, but there are two seasons, the dry in June, July and August, and the rainy in December, January and February.

The principal products of the Dutch East Indies are sugar, tobacco, copra, coffee, tea, petroleum, tin, coal, cinchona, rice, pepper, rubber, and various gums. The principal agricultural estates are in the west of Java, which with Sumatra is the center of tobacco, tea, and coffee production. There are large cotton plantations on the island of Flores. The mineral resources of Sumatra include coal, petroleum, gold, and tin. Manufacturing is relatively unimportant, the principal industries being those connected with the mines and with agriculture.

At the beginning of the war the United States acquired a great portion of the trade of the Dutch East Indies and during the fiscal year 1919 our exports to the Dutch East Indies were 7.4 per cent. of our total exports to Asia.

Area and Population

There are no absolutely accurate statistics with respect to area and population, no census having been taken since 1905. An official estimate was made in 1917, and a new census will be taken in 1920.

Area in square miles, and population according to official estimate:

	Area Square Miles	Population
Java and Madura.....	50,557	34,157,383
Island of Sumatra:		
Sumatra, West Coast.....	15,494	1,288,624
Tapanceli.....	16,167	765,238
Sumatra, East Coast.....	35,312	894,140
Benkulen.....	9,399	229,845
Lampang.....	11,284	171,572
Palembang.....	32,574	760,548
Djambi.....	19,038	207,265
Atjeh.....	20,471	709,841
Riau Lingga Archipelago.....	16,301	199,649
Banca.....	4,446	154,178
Billiton.....	1,863	59,481
Borneo, West Coast.....	55,825	573,637
Borneo, South and East Districts.....	156,912	940,866
Island of Celebes:		
Celebes.....	49,390	2,352,048
Menado.....	22,680	742,026
Molucca Islands:		
Amboina (1).....	195,653	360,934
Ternate (2).....	17,698	200,135
Timor Archipelago.....	4,065	1,091,349
Bali and Lombok.....		1,344,880
Approximate Total.....	735,000	47,000,000

Note: (1) Including West and South New Guinea. (2) Including North New Guinea.

Population of the principal cities of Java:

Cities	Europeans	Natives	Chinese, Arabs and other Orientals	Total
Batavia (1917).....	20,766	180,140	30,557	231,463
Samarang (1916).....	8,826	81,061	20,028	109,915
Soerabaya (1915).....	15,000	119,733	22,469	157,202
Soerakarta (1905).....	1,572	109,524	7,282	118,378

Commerce

Total foreign trade of the United States with the Dutch East Indies for seven years:

Year Ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS			Per Cent. Free	Excess of Exports (*) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total		
1913.....	\$3,151,493	\$200	\$3,151,693	\$5,534,641	\$687,323	\$6,221,954	88.95	\$-3,065,261
1914.....	3,676,793	102	3,676,895	4,698,938	635,423	5,334,361	88.09	-1,657,466
1915.....	2,768,936	2,843	2,771,779	3,372,701	873,083	4,245,784	90.56	-6,474,005
1916.....	7,313,206	87,820	7,401,026	25,371,938	2,344,651	27,716,589	91.54	-20,315,563
1917.....	21,099,816	39,489	21,139,305	56,163,131	5,848,105	62,011,236	90.57	-40,871,931
1918.....	19,724,377	53,127	19,777,504	70,330,286	8,983,947	79,314,233	88.67	-59,536,729
1919.....			44,845,561			71,036,606	.....	-26,191,045

Foreign trade of the Dutch East Indies in 1918:

IMPORTS.....	\$223,500,000
EXPORTS.....	217,800,000
Total.....	\$441,300,000

Trade with the United States during the years 1914 to 1918:

Year	IMPORTS FROM U. S.	EXPORTS TO U. S.
1914.....	\$2,480,000	\$4,360,000
1915.....	4,600,000	10,640,000
1916.....	70,120,000	27,400,000
1917.....	18,960,000	56,720,000
1918.....	24,200,000	80,030,000

Principal imports from the U. S. during 1917:

Iron and steel ware.....	\$5,640,000
Automobiles.....	3,280,000
Machinery and electrical appliances.....	2,000,000
Kerosene.....	1,280,000
Foodstuffs and beverages.....	720,000
Tin plate.....	680,000
Artificial fertilizers.....	640,000
Resin.....	520,000
Tires, automobile and bicycle.....	520,000
Dry goods, thread, clothing, etc.....	400,000
Paper, paper articles, etc.....	400,000
Lubricating oil.....	360,000
Chemicals, pharmaceuticals, hospital supplies.....	320,000
All other.....	2,200,000
Total.....	\$18,960,000

Value of principal exports from Java during the years 1913 to 1918:

Articles	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Tea.....	\$8,617	\$10,723	\$18,566	\$17,826	\$14,886	\$6,606
Coffee.....	6,053	5,234	9,683	6,400	2,846	909
Rubber.....	3,615	4,110	8,800	16,404	20,500	11,500
Sugar.....	61,172	73,020	85,300	103,500	84,900	73,500
Fibres.....	1,260	1,600	2,025	2,035	2,980	3,091
Tapicoca.....	3,600	2,430	2,734	3,170	4,364	2,070
Cinchona bark.....	1,740	1,580	1,390	2,176	1,099	995
Kapoc.....	2,354	2,100	2,390	2,050	2,104	1,840
Hides.....	2,930	1,420	1,360	1,800	4,257	1,315

Exports from Sumatra, 1913-1918:

1913.....	\$47,500,000	1916.....	\$53,000,000
1914.....	42,500,000	1917.....	48,000,000
1915.....	49,000,000	1918.....	45,000,000

Value of foreign trade of Borneo from 1913 to 1918:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1913.....	\$7,760,000	\$25,600,000	1916.....	\$6,720,000	\$37,400,000
1914.....	6,744,000	29,450,000	1917.....	9,920,000	32,760,000
1915.....	6,053,000	33,040,000	1918.....	9,440,000	43,800,000

Value of foreign trade of Celebes from 1913 to 1918:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1913.....	\$8,400,000	\$11,680,000	1916.....	\$5,400,000	\$8,604,000
1914.....	7,000,000	11,720,000	1917.....	6,012,000	7,240,000
1915.....	6,065,000	9,920,000	1918.....	6,600,000	5,900,000

Value of imports from principal countries of origin exclusive of government imports, bullion and specie:

Countries	1910	1912	1913	1914
The Netherlands.....	\$38,772,498	\$52,211,358	\$58,394,118	\$49,876,140
Great Britain.....	16,332,456	25,551,522	30,781,542	28,265,022
United States.....	2,090,400	2,805,606	3,631,266	3,996,586
Germany.....	5,021,784	8,307,230	11,567,952	8,747,118
Singapore.....	25,229,922	26,343,110	27,274,494	23,690,664
British India (including Pondicherry).....	14,078,040	14,984,952	9,143,892	6,609,1506
French Indo China.....	6,982,338	108,942	6,255,120	5,894,526
Penang.....	4,189,644	5,383,584	5,408,910	6,091,452
Australia.....	2,376,222	3,478,154	4,250,346	4,136,982
China.....	2,077,938	2,359,790	3,710,862	3,780,006
Hong Kong.....	2,903,646	3,145,650	2,995,302	2,540,640
Japan (including Formosa).....	1,261,878	1,970,202	2,721,138	2,651,592
Italy.....	819,276	1,713,726	1,752,318	2,327,178
Belgium.....	1,365,594	1,762,770	2,491,506	1,622,070
France.....	806,814	1,262,682	1,379,664	1,071,330
Siam.....	1,334,640	877,164	1,681,968	1,197,558
Switzerland.....	279,290	372,704	427,326	504,510
Russia.....	1,206	1,206	402	336,278
Egypt.....	17,286	41,808	65,124	339,288
Portuguese Timor.....	143,514	345,720	206,426	272,154
Austria.....	175,272	214,668	176,174	188,538
British Borneo.....	12,060	20,100	51,054	150,348
Sweden.....	133,464	213,462	242,004	141,906
Malacca.....	117,786	133,464	143,112	128,640
Dairen.....	115,776	115,776	123,414	119,796
Philippine Islands.....	57,084	73,516	82,812	43,416
Persia.....	.....	.....	.....	36,582
Denmark.....	4,824	154,368	14,470	32,562
Portugal.....	8,844	12,060	30,954	28,944
Spain.....	46,230	47,436	39,396	13,266
Cocos and Christmas Islands.....	.....	.....	6,030	12,060
Arabia.....	4,020	12,864	11,256	8,844
Norway.....	402	38,190	58,290	5,628
Other countries.....	6,834	241,602	328,132	441,798

Value of principal imports:

Articles	1910	1913	1914
Soft goods.....	\$27,122,136	\$45,247,914	\$40,735,866
Rice.....	30,403,310	22,382,958	17,347,900
Machinery and steam engines.....	4,938,570	12,132,360	9,912,114
Iron and steel and hardware.....	10,197,132	16,896,462	13,713,426
Foodstuffs.....	11,901,210	12,294,366	11,224,644
Earthenware.....	1,254,240	2,298,636	1,518,354
Cement.....	925,806	1,597,548	1,300,470
Glass and glassware.....	701,490	1,043,994	971,232
Miscellaneous wares.....	2,019,648	3,218,010	2,063,465
Artificial fertilizers.....	3,173,388	4,771,740	5,587,800
Dyes.....	138,690	495,324	299,088
Lamps.....	399,186	719,982	463,506
Matches.....	1,062,486	1,470,918	1,378,056
Coal.....	1,518,756	1,907,490	2,329,992
Jute bags.....	1,640,964	2,517,726	2,575,212
Soap.....	502,500	943,092	1,042,788

Value of exports exclusive of government exports and bullion and specie to principal countries of destination:

Countries	1910	1912	1913	1914
The Netherlands.....	\$35,914,278	\$63,658,710	\$69,391,632	\$60,020,610
Singapore.....	29,152,638	35,969,754	44,087,742	42,673,908
Great Britain.....	5,202,684	11,020,830	9,621,468	42,649,386
British India (inc. Pondicherry).....	23,303,538	23,101,734	35,737,448	27,095,604
Hong Kong.....	11,668,050	8,776,464	13,745,586	9,501,672
France.....	9,141,882	10,994,650	10,739,430	8,156,580
Australia.....	2,770,132	5,570,514	5,164,494	8,063,718
Japan (inc. Formosa).....	6,707,016	8,629,734	14,396,424	7,709,958
Penang.....	5,808,498	15,108,768	7,651,668	7,514,586
China.....	3,224,442	4,457,376	7,114,998	7,437,000
Egypt (inc. Suez and Port Said for orders).....	8,350,344	7,435,392	2,604,156	3,270,672
United States.....	7,004,046	6,522,048	5,359,062	6,554,208
Germany.....	4,608,930	5,999,046	5,751,414	2,672,094
Malacca.....	1,866,084	281,802	842,994	2,202,156
Siam.....	277,380	387,126	916,168	1,220,472
Italy.....	883,194	1,043,592	1,014,246	1,174,644
Belgium.....	648,024	1,064,094	1,247,406	703,902
Philippine Islands.....	8,040	100,902	324,012	648,024
French Indo China.....	19,296	253,260	448,230	576,468
Russia.....	107,334	170,046	629,078	470,742
Austria.....	1,550,112	2,007,186	1,712,922	436,170
Denmark.....	229,140	282,606	357,378	325,974
British Borneo.....	109,344	31,356	86,832	147,936
Portuguese Timor.....	87,636	45,024	101,304	63,918
Canada.....	1,164,896	1,976,634	315,570	61,104
Turkey.....	24,924	85,626	38,190	27,738
Arabia.....	58,692	26,130	123,816	21,708
Norway.....	4,824	5,226	2,814	18,894
Spain.....	68,742	62,310	62,310	11,658
Cocos and Christmas Islands.....	10,050	6,030	7,638	4,422
Portugal (including Azores).....	5,628	41,406	8,442	3,216
Persia.....	.....	5,628	66,732	804
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	3,216	.....
Sweden.....	51,858	3,618	10,854	1,608
Other European countries.....	.....	2,010	6,504,762	8,550,786
All other countries.....	506,922	461,094	637,974	1,612,422

Value of principal exports:

Articles	1910	1913	1914
Sugar.....	\$57,009,728	\$62,957,220	\$74,728,584
Java tea.....	4,624,276	8,660,643	10,845,308
Rubber and gum.....	6,822,744	12,389,640	12,312,054
Coffee.....	4,762,092	5,211,428	9,040,422
Tobacco.....	15,196,404	37,043,898	26,142,462
Copra.....	16,971,234	22,126,482	24,494,262
Java Rice.....	3,412,982	3,632,070	2,467,878
Pepper.....	3,897,792	4,179,594	4,546,218
Maize.....	343,308	1,157,358	1,895,028
Cassava products.....	1,542,576	3,657,798	2,458,632
Tin.....	13,040,076	23,338,110	15,600,414
Kapoc.....	1,846,386	2,650,788	2,478,732
Wood.....	1,545,690	1,606,598	1,292,028
Skins.....	2,787,468	3,708,852	1,846,386
Cinchona bark.....	1,567,800	1,956,132	1,744,680
Coca.....	278,586	332,454	233,160
Petroleum.....	7,876,386	15,941,310	20,582,802
Gum damar.....	1,932,012	1,124,796	1,170,222
Arachides.....	1,270,320	1,235,748	1,065,702
Coco.....	609,432	601,038	483,606
Copal.....	729,228	711,540	548,328
Gambir.....	1,237,356	1,262,682	1,155,750
Nutmeg.....	1,037,160	601,392	397,980
Cocoonut oil.....	281,400	270,546	487,726
Rattan.....	2,842,140	2,921,334	1,974,624
Indian nuts.....	1,313,334	1,567,800	2,682,546
Fibres, other than kapoc.....	605,412	2,194,518	1,938,846

Production and Industry

In 1915, 781 companies and Europeans held 1,230,208 acres; 88 Chinese held 67,650 acres and 5 natives held 1,554 acres. The principal native crops are rice (4,030,469 acres in 1917), maize (1,303,680 acres 1917) and cassava (1,021,824 acres in 1917).

Production of principal crops in 1918, according to the estimate published by the Netherlands East India government:

Crops	Number of Estates	Estimate 1918
Cocoa.....	26 estates in Java and Madura.....	Pounds 2,033,880
Tea.....	206 estates in Java and Madura.....	70,061,403
Rubber.....	206 estates in Java and Madura.....	40,351,496
Coffee.....	246 estates in Java and Madura.....	84,321,296
Cinchona.....	66 estates in Java and Madura.....	13,930,180
Rubber.....	193 estates in Sumatra.....	51,553,550
Tea.....	11 estates in Sumatra.....	7,807,293
Coffee.....	62 estates in Sumatra.....	16,011,824
".....	7 estates in Celebes.....	258,200
Rubber.....	3 estates in Celebes.....	26,740
Cinchona.....	3 estates in Sumatra.....	171,600
Rubber.....	10 estates in Borneo.....	2,684,820

In 1917 there were 396,548 acres planted to sugar, the total production being 1,822,118 tons, and the number of factories in operation being 185.

The principal mineral product of the Dutch East Indies is tin, mined at Banca by the government, and at Billiton and Rian by private companies. The production of Billiton tin in 1918 was 7,565 tons (20,300 tons in 1916; 15,000 tons in 1917). Banca in 1918 pro-

duced about 15,400 tons. The coal production of Java, Sumatra and Borneo in 1917 was 816,578 tons. Large iron ore deposits have been reported in Celebes with a total estimated quantity of 160,000,000 tons. The production of that mineral in 1917 amounted to 1,921,665 short tons.

The Royal Dutch Oil Company holds most of the oil concessions in the Islands. In 1917 the company filed 29 applications for concessions, and early in 1918, 6 concessions were granted.

Production of the company's oil wells during 1916 and 1917 stated in tons:

	1916	1917		1916	1917
South Sumatra.....	264,522	266,050	Java.....	228,025	232,636
North Sumatra.....	206,024	317,334	Ceram.....	3,263	2,248
Borneo.....	957,025	869,123	Total.....	1,658,850	1,687,391

An independent oil company produced 132,434 tons of oil in 1916, and 125,078 tons in 1917.

Gold is found in Sumatra, the Celebes, and in Dutch Borneo. In 1914, 58 concessions had been granted for prospecting, and working of gold and silver mines. The Lebong gold area, about 46 miles north of Benkulen, Sumatra, is most productive, extending sometimes to a length of 2½ miles.

Gold production in Sumatra and the Celebes from 1911 to 1918:

Year	Sumatra	Celebes	Year	Sumatra	Celebes
1911.....	\$2,586,669	\$649,230	1916.....	\$1,179,066	\$416,070
1912.....	2,266,476	573,051	1917.....	1,705,485	333,700
1913.....	2,028,894	305,520	1918.....	1,498,053	338,765
1914.....	2,723,831	492,168	Total.....	\$15,643,106	\$3,564,775
1915.....	1,654,632	456,270			

Manufacturing is developing, but is as yet relatively unimportant. There is some shipbuilding, a metal foundry; many repair shops, and paper, spirits, tannin hats and furniture are made on a small scale. Ice is manufactured in large quantities. The batik process of dyeing is highly developed in Java.

Details of the manufacturing industries of the Dutch East Indies:

Industries	Java and Madura		Other Territories		Total	
	Enter-prises	Work-men	Enter-prises	Work-men	Enter-prises	Work-men
I. Building Materials:						
Cement factories.....			1	450	1	450
Cement tiles, concrete, limestone, sandstone and similar work.....	33	2,187	1	40	34	2,227
Lime kilns.....	79	2,160	21	204	100	2,364
Marble polishing shops.....	6	146			6	146
Tileries, brick kilns and potteries.....	207	2,937	66	1,232	273	4,169
Looking glass manufactory and glass-cutting shops.....	1	56			1	56
II. Manufacture of Food and Drinks:						
Arac and spirit distilleries.....	14	588	2	18	16	606
Breweries.....	1	6			1	6
Bread and biscuit bakeries and confectionery.....	68	616	19	202	87	818
Cassava flour and tapioca factories.....	41	2,136			41	2,136
Preserved food factories.....	1	130			1	130
Coffee roasteries.....	7	138			7	138
Aerated water and lemonade factories.....	50	872	18	150	68	1,022
Grease-oil factories.....	36	1,246	11	286	47	1,532
Cigar and cigarette factories.....	70	1,954			70	1,954
Cattle food factories.....	2	92			2	92
Ice factories.....	32	619	18	197	50	816
III. Chemical Industry:						
Alkaloid extract works.....	2	305			2	305
Batik and dye works.....	579	7,606			579	7,606
Explosives factories.....	1	42			1	42
Manufactory of compressed gases (carbonic acid, oxygen).....	3	43			3	43
Iodine distilleries.....	10	395			10	395
Sodium bisulphate and other chemicals.....	2	32			2	32
Soap factories.....	22	276	1	15	23	291
IV. Metal Industry:						
Automobile repair shops.....	38	976	8	138	46	1,114
Constructional workshops, factories of electrical articles, machine works, metal workshops, repair shops, forges.....	113	6,617	37	603	150	7,220
Railway and tramway work and repair shops.....	12	2,691	1	334	13	3,025
Screw and nut factories.....	1	75			1	75
V. Woodwork Industry:						
Furniture makers, carpentry shops, etc.....	206	2,835	67	758	273	3,593
Saw mills.....	20	876	111	2,620	131	3,496
Carriage and coach works.....	23	435	8	107	31	542
VI. Shipbuilding Industry:						
Shipyards.....	19	3,123	7	561	26	3,684
VII. Fibre Industry:						
Plaiting of hats, making of rattan furniture, etc.....	11	350			11	350
VIII. Leather Industry:						
Tanneries.....	6	118	2	292	8	410
IX. Various Industries:						
Pasteboard factories.....	1	50			1	50
Diamond cutters.....	2	120	3	195	5	315
Printers and Bookbinders.....	70	4,733	22	585	92	5,318
Electrical and gas works.....	12	1,141	3	64	15	1,205
Artificial manure factories.....	2	19			2	19
Paper mills.....	1	60			1	60
Firework factories.....	18	169			18	169
Total.....	1,832	49,000	427	9,051	2,259	58,051
X. Government Industries and Enterprises:						
Workshops of railway and tramway material	2	2,860	3	750	5	3,610
Marine establishment.....	1	3,400			1	3,400
Workshops connected with marine signalling	1	92			1	92
Government printing offices.....	1	252			1	252
Opium factory.....	1	950			1	950
Salt-packing works.....	2	1,650			2	1,650
Total of private and government enterprises.....	1,831	58,204	430	10,001	2,261	68,205

Railways, Telegraphs and Post Offices:

In 1917 the total length of railways and tramways was 2,402 miles; length of telegraphs and cables, 13,142 miles. Postal and telegraph stations numbered 973, of which 603 were in Java and Madura and 370 on other islands.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The legal coins and weights and measures are those of the Netherlands. Other weights in use are the *Amsterdamsch Pond* of 1.09 pounds, the *picul* of 133½ pounds, the *catty* of 1½ pounds and the *Tjengkal*, equivalent to 4 yards.

Consular representatives:

United States consular representatives are stationed at Soerabaya, Java; Batavia; and Macassar, Celebes. Consular officials of The Netherlands are charged with the interests of the Dutch East Indies in the United States.

Language:

English is ordinarily used for commercial correspondence; the official language is Dutch.

Local Advertising Media:

There are several good daily papers printed in Dutch in Soerabaya and Batavia.

Shipping routes:

Independent S. S. Corp.
Java-New York Line.
Kerr Steamship Co., Inc.

Customs Tariff:

The customs tariff of the Dutch East Indies imposes *ad valorem* duties ranging from 6 to 10 per cent on some commodities, and a *specific* duty, based on weight or quantity, on others.

Consular regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable rates: Via San Francisco, \$1.00 per word from New York or New England states.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: Via London, thirty-four days.

Money Orders: Issued.

International reply coupons: Issued.

Parcels Post:

Service extends to Dutch East Indies. Parcels can not be registered. Two copies of "Customs Declarations" must accompany each parcel. Prohibitions: Firearms and parts thereof and salt, except table salt in bottles or packages.

TIMOR

An island of the Malay Archipelago owned jointly by Holland and Portugal, the eastern portion jointly with the territory of Ambeno and the neighboring island of Pulo Cambing being the Portugal possession of which Delly is the port. Its population in 1915 was 377,815 (201,121 males and 176,694 females). Coffee, sandal wood, sandal root, copra and wax are its chief exports.

Total imports and exports 1910, 1914-1916:

Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	Year	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1910.....	\$476,418	\$437,224	1915.....	\$351,324	\$549,574
1914.....	42,621	272,727	1916.....	459,536	523,738

FRENCH PACIFIC ISLANDS

These comprise the Society Islands, the principal ones being Tahiti and Moorea, the Marquesas, the Leeward Islands, the Tuamotu Islands, and Gambier, Tubuai and Rapa Islands. The Marquesas Islands, the largest of which are Nukahiva and Hivaoa, have a total area of 480 square miles and a population of 3,425. The Tuamotu Islands consist of two parallel groups with a total population of 3,830. The more important of the Leeward Islands (Iles sous le Vent) are Huahiné, with a population of 1,200; Raitéa and Tahaa, with a population of 3,350 and Bora-Bora-Maupiti, with a population of 1,300. The Gambier Islands have a total area of six square miles and a population of 1,530; Mangareva is the principal island. The Tubai islands, and Rapa have a total area of about 120 square miles and a population of about 3,000.

United States statistics of foreign commerce include trade with these islands and with New Caledonia in the general classification of trade with French Oceania. During the calendar year 1919 United States exports to French Oceania were valued at \$1,289,293 and imports from at \$2,307,201.

The most important of the French Pacific Islands is Tahiti, with an area of 600 square miles and population of 11,691. The principal town and seat of government is Papeete, with a population of 3,617, of whom 1,900 are French. The principal products are pearl, mother of pearl, copra, sugar, tropical fruits, and vanilla. Imports (1913); \$1,638,199; exports, \$1,655,889.

The chief industries are sugar refining, the distillation of rum and the preparation of coconuts. The principal exports are copra, pearls and mother of pearl, oranges and vanilla. Tahiti has steamship connection with San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia. Moorea, about fifty miles distant, has an area of fifty square miles and a population of 1,560.

NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES

The island of New Caledonia is a French possession. Area, 7,650 square miles; population (1911) 50,608, of whom 28,025 were Negro, 13,138 free, and 5,671 convicts in the penal establishment. The capital and principal town, Noumea, has a population of about 10,000. Immigration is from Java, Tonkin, and the Pacific Islands. There are about 500 square miles of forest reserve being worked for timber, about 1,500 square miles under cultivation to coconuts, coffee, cassava, maize, tobacco and fruits, and about an equal amount to pasture land, on which about 200,000 head of cattle and 5,000 sheep are grazed.

For trade of the United States with New Caledonia, see under French Pacific Islands, above.

Local industries include meat preserving, grain, coffee and cotton cleaning, tobacco making, rum distilling, and two blast furnaces for smelting nickel ore. In 1917 the large tobacco factory at Noumea treated 9,743 pounds of tobacco. The 1917 output of rum at the St. Louis distillery near Noumea was 1,654 gallons. Mining claims cover 448,907 acres. The mineral exports in 1917 consisted of 35,200 tons of nickel ore and 46,081 tons of chrome ore, valued at \$2,726,914. The blast furnaces produced 6,950 tons of steel. Imports, 1917, \$3,488,480; exports, \$3,858,840. Imports include coal, wine, flour, and rice; exports, minerals, copra, coffee, rubber and guano. There are ninety miles of railroad under construction, of which twenty have been completed. There is frequent coastal passenger and mail-boat service, and a tri-monthly steamer service to Sydney, Australia. There are 575 miles of telegraph and 110 of telephone line.

The dependencies of New Caledonia comprise the Isle of Pines, about thirty miles southeast; area sixty square miles, population 600; the Wallis Archipelago, northeast of

Fiji, with an area of forty square miles, and a population of about 4,000; the Loyalty Islands about sixty miles east of New Caledonia, three large islands, Maré, Uvea and Lifou, and a group of smaller ones, with a total area of about 790 square miles, the products of which are copra and rubber; the islands of Fortuna and Alafi, south of the Wallis Archipelago, with about 2,000 inhabitants, and the barren Huon Islands, 170 miles northwest of New Caledonia.

Cable rates: Via Pacific, \$0.82 per word from New York or New England states.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Money orders: Not issued.

International reply coupons: Not issued.

Parcel post: Does not extend to New Caledonia.

NEW GUINEA

The island of New Guinea, lying directly north of Australia includes British New Guinea (Territory of Papua), the former German New Guinea, and Dutch New Guinea. German New Guinea included besides Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the Bismarck Archipelago, the Solomon Islands, the Caroline Islands, the Marshall Islands and the Samoan Islands. At the present time Papua, Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the Bismarck Archipelago and the Solomon Islands are for the purposes of administration attached to Australia.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA

(British New Guinea)

The original British possession comprised the south eastern portion of the island of New Guinea and various groups of outlying islands, including the Louisiades and D'Entrecasteaux islands. Area, 90,540 square miles of which 87,786 are on the mainland of New Guinea. The population is estimated at 201,274, of whom about 200,000 are Papuans, 963 are white, and 311 are colored.

In 1918 there were 57,593 acres of plantations, of which 42,625 acres are under coconuts, 8,311 acres under rubber, and 5,362 acres under sisal. The timber area is large, valuable, and easily accessible. Coconut growing by natives is legally enforced.

There are four ports; Port Moresby, Samarai, Daru and Bonagai. There are seven gold fields and one copper field. Copper output 1918, 1,112 tons valued at \$58,239; gold, \$170,044. Trade is carried on principally with New South Wales and Queensland. Imports, principally foodstuffs, tobacco, clothing and hardware (1918), \$1,379,229; exports, principally copra, sisal, gold, pearls, and pearl shell, copper, timber, rubber, and mangrove bark (1918), \$1,070,121. Currency, weights and measures and tariff as in Australia. For value of United States trade with Papua, see under Fiji Islands, page 617.

KAISER WILHELM'S LAND

Area, with outlying islands, about 70,000 square miles; population estimated at 350,000. The area of cultivation in 1914 was 16,800 acres, the greater part of which was under coconuts. Rubber, cocoa, and tropical fruits are likewise grown. Minerals are abundant but unworked. Towns are Madang, with 243 whites, Morobe, with 40, and Eitape, with 50.

BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO

The most important island is New Britain with an area of 10,000 square miles, a native population of 50,000, a German population of 600 and about 1,000 Chinese and Japanese. Principal port, Simpson Harbor, on which is Rabaul, the chief town, with a population of about 800. Cocoanuts are the principal products. New Ireland is situated north of New Britain, with a native population of about 30,000. The towns are Kaewieng with a European population of about 100, and Nomatanai, with a European population of about 50. There are about 200 Europeans on the islands. Cocoanuts are the principal product.

The Admiralty Islands have a native population of about 4,000. The principal town, Lorengate, on Great Admiralty Island has a European population of about 50. Cocoanuts and pearls are the principal products.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Germany formerly owned the island of Bougainville (area 350 square miles, population 15,000 natives), and Buka, (area 30 square miles, population 2,000 natives). Principal products are bananas, cocoanuts, sweet potatoes and taro. European population about 60.

The group known as the British Solomon islands, includes the islands of Guadalcanar, Malaita, Isabel, San Cristoval, New Georgia, Choiseul, Shortland, Mono, Vella Lavella, Ronongo, Gizo, Rendova, Russell, Florida, Rennell, the Lord Howe Group, the Santa Cruz Islands, Tucopia and Mitre Islands, and the Duff, or Wilson Group. Area 11,000 square miles. European population 660, native population about 150,000. Area under rubber, 300 acres. Other products are sweet potatoes, pineapples, bananas, and copra. Copra exports during 1917-18 were 6,943 tons. Currency, weights and measures are as in Great Britain, with the addition of a local paper currency issued in 1917-18.

Shipping routes: See under Australia.

Consular regulations: No consular documents are required.

Cable rates: To Port Moresby, via San Francisco from New York or New England states, \$0.70 per word.

Mail rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: About 25 days.

Parcels post: Service extends to New Guinea. Regulations same as for Australia.

Money orders: Issued.

International reply coupons: Issued.

SAMOAN ISLANDS

A group of islands the most important of which are Savaii, with an area of 660 square miles; Upolu with 600 square miles; Tutuila, 77 square miles, and Manua, twenty-five square miles. The latter two belong to the United States. Savaii and Upolu, with a total population of 41,128, of whom 1,668 are white, and include 660 British, 236 Americans and 530 Germans, were formerly in the possession of Germany.

Imports, 1916-17, \$1,463,700; exports, \$1,557,367, exclusive of supplies for the military forces. Principal port, Apia, which has regular steamboat service from New Zealand.

A wireless station has been erected at Apia. The American island of Tutuila is seventy miles from Apia, and has a population of 5,885. The harbor and naval station is Pago Pago. Copra, oranges, lemons and limes are grown.

Shipping routes: See Australia.

Cable rates:

Apia (wireless from New Zealand) \$0.83 per word; Tutuila (wireless from Suva) \$0.75, from New York or New England states. Other islands by mail from Sydney, Australia.

Postal rates: Postal Union rates.

Mail time: Pago Pago, nineteen days.

Parcel Post:

Service extends to Samoan Islands. Parcels can not be registered. Parcels are mailable to Apia, Samoa, at the rates and conditions applicable to parcels to Great Britain.

Money orders: Not issued.

International reply coupons: Not issued.

UNITED STATES ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC

HAWAII

A group of islands in the Pacific Ocean 2,080 miles southwest of San Francisco, and a territory of the United States. The total area of the group is but slightly larger than that of the combined states of Connecticut and Rhode Island, of which the island of Hawaii itself occupies very nearly as much area as the state of Connecticut. The principal city is Honolulu.

Agriculture is the principal industry. Sugar and pineapples are the chief products.

The climate is tropical.

Area and Population

Area of the various islands constituting the group:

	6,449 sq. miles
Total area.....	4,015
Hawaii.....	728
Maui.....	598
Oahu.....	547
Kauai.....	261
Molokai.....	139
Lanai.....	97
Niihau.....	69
Kahoolawe.....	

Population, showing division of races:

Races	Census of 1910	Estimated 1918	Races	Census of 1910	Estimated 1918
Hawaiian.....	26,041	22,850	Chinese.....	21,674	22,250
Part Hawaiian.....	12,506	16,100	Japanese.....	79,674	106,800
Portuguese.....	23,303	24,250	Filipinos.....		20,400
Spanish.....	1,990	2,270	All others.....	7,964	5,660
Porto Rican.....	4,890	5,200			
Other Caucasian.....	14,867	30,400	Total.....	192,909	256,180

Honolulu, the capital, has a population of 71,950.

Commerce

Ten year table of Hawaiian imports and exports:

Year	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	From United States	From other countries	Total	To United States	To other countries	Total
1909.....	\$17,780,778	\$4,033,574	\$21,814,352	\$40,432,945	\$84,152	\$40,517,097
1910.....	20,560,101	4,606,334	25,166,435	46,183,265	306,763	46,490,028
1911.....	21,925,177	5,190,449	27,115,626	41,297,651	730,642	41,938,293
1912.....	24,652,905	5,598,444	30,251,349	55,076,070	373,273	55,449,343
1913.....	30,646,089	6,873,531	37,519,620	42,713,184	758,646	43,471,830
1914.....	25,773,412	6,282,558	32,055,970	40,678,580	915,245	41,593,825
1915.....	25,064,764	5,716,023	30,780,787	62,087,250	377,509	62,464,759
1916.....	31,127,577	6,068,529	37,196,106	64,438,297	226,747	64,665,044
1917.....	44,330,475	6,482,951	50,813,426	73,174,343	923,747	74,098,090
1918.....	43,646,515	6,807,048	50,453,563	79,392,926	1,553,700	80,946,626

Trade of the United States with the Hawaiian Islands, showing principal domestic articles shipped from the United States; also the total of foreign articles re-shipped:

Articles	1917	1918
Agricultural implements.....	\$58,583	\$58,134
Animals:		
Cattle.....	37,600	43,595
All other.....	195,763	76,399
Breadstuffs.....	267,423	594,698
Rice.....	3,142,022	3,039,729
Cars, carriages, other vehicles, and parts of.....	2,300,072	2,074,223
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines.....	649,878	670,451
Clocks and watches, and parts of.....	45,325	37,839
Coal.....	125,457	157,411
Copper, manufactures of.....	201,009	90,601
Cotton, manufactures of.....	3,416,091	2,895,748
Earthen, stone, and china ware.....	135,984	124,626
Eggs.....	120,000	205,156
Explosives.....	422,973	184,344
Fibers, vegetable, and textile grasses, manufactures of.....	337,453	510,705
Fish.....	473,566	654,863
Fruits and nuts.....	548,693	566,073
Furniture of metal.....	114,134	79,944
Glass and glassware.....	298,518	259,001
Hay.....	376,049	326,505
India rubber, manufactures of.....	1,105,487	1,494,698
Instruments, etc., for scientific purposes.....	21,095	19,952
Iron and steel, and manufactures of.....	7,996,965	7,741,112
Lamps, chandeliers, and other devices for illuminating.....	43,007	35,233
Leather, and tanned skins, and manufactures of.....	1,322,289	993,416
Malt liquors.....	249,676	194,316
Meat and dairy products.....	2,044,633	1,618,554
Naval stores.....	11,505	13,908
Oils, mineral.....	3,240,874	4,089,927
Paints, pigments, and colors.....	488,198	409,425
Paper, and manufactures of.....	1,316,106	939,310
Soap.....	320,454	350,835
Spirits, distilled.....	209,037	197,489
Sugar, molasses, and confectionery.....	343,703	278,336
Tobacco, and manufactures of.....	978,773	1,065,659
Vegetables.....	710,543	609,393
Wine.....	291,653	342,723
Wood, and manufactures of.....	2,647,534	2,393,375
Wool, and manufactures of.....	445,679	481,888
All other articles.....	6,823,442	7,826,801
Total shipments of domestic merchandise.....	\$43,967,256	
Total re-shipments of foreign merchandise.....	307,219	
Total shipments.....	\$44,274,475	\$43,646,515

Imports and exports by countries, 1916-1918:

Countries	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1916	1917	1918	1916	1917	1918
Australia and Tasmania.....	\$255,060	\$164,571	\$118,433	\$10,832	\$8,684	\$20,284
Other British Oceania.....	43,455	70,166	71,974	23,115	76,194	161,923
British India.....	1,183,373	1,130,449	834,512	23	453	
Canada.....	13,718	28,405	345,340	54,323	159,707	88,856
Chile.....	681,487	899,358	1,001,089		40	
France.....	3,906	7,902	4,304			
Germany.....	170	2,507	6,064			
Hongkong.....	388,192	429,126	385,011	3,317	5,348	11,125
Japan.....	3,113,622	3,406,571	3,672,468	50,121	203,752	626,624
United Kingdom.....	73,160	86,662	68,991	454	7,744	196
Other Foreign.....	319,881	258,234	298,852	83,036	173,942	242,210

Domestic exports, 1916-1918:

Articles	1916	1917	1918
Sugar:			
Raw.....	\$52,507,295	\$60,137,962	\$62,076,956
Refined.....	1,902,290	2,005,310	2,033,011
Coffee, raw.....	418,607	391,568	466,689
Fruits and nuts.....	6,889,705	8,355,395	8,640,838
Rice.....	143,120	165,773	84,813
Hides.....	259,623	295,965	398,719
Other.....	2,493,691	3,040,826	6,786,516
Total.....	\$64,614,331	\$74,992,805	\$80,487,542

Note: * Mostly pineapples.

Production and Industry

Agriculture:

The principal agricultural products are sugar, rice, pineapples, rubber, sisal, coffee, vanilla, tobacco and honey. There are over 215,000 acres of land planted in sugar cane, giving the greatest yield per acre of any sugar fields in the world. The average yield is from 30 to 40 tons per acre. The sugar output for the past four years is as follows: 1916-17 644,574 tons; 1917-18, 577,000 tons; 1918-19, 579,000 tons; 1919-20, 640,000 tons (estimated).

The second crop is rice, grown by Japanese and Chinese on lowland coast farms on the islands of Kauai and Oahu. There are now over 12,000 acres planted in rice.

Kona coffee from the Kona district of the island of Hawaii is an important crop, running to about 25,000 bags annually, gathered from 4,500 acres. About 6,000 acres are devoted to the growing of pineapples. Until 1919 the average exports of pineapples were 300,000 cases of canned, and 1,000 tons of fresh fruit. The canning of the fruit is a growing industry and 1919 exports of canned fruit were somewhat over 1,000,000 cases. The best pineapples are grown on the island of Oahu.

Other fruits grown are mangoes, oranges, bananas, coconuts, figs, grapes, strawberries and litchi nuts. Rubber grown in the islands is of excellent quality and the annual production is about 75,000 pounds. A high grade of tobacco is grown on the island of Hawaii. The annual honey yield is now over 1,000 tons, with a yield of 15 tons of wax. Some 1,500 acres are planted in sisal, which is used in the manufacture of binder twine. The annual sisal crop is about 200 tons.

The forest area of the island is about 545,746 acres; 357,180 being government lands. Annual food crop production:

Crop	Acreage	Yield
Rice.....	12,000	500,000 bags*
Bananas.....	820	11,445 bags
Beans.....	959	91,500 bags
Irish potatoes.....	620	61,600 bags
Sweet potatoes.....	760	99,917 tons
Corn.....	9,290	5,973 tons
Alfalfa.....	463	25,920 bags
Cassava.....	108	

Note: *Bags of 100 pounds.

Cattle raising ranks next to the sugar industry in importance. The local cattle ranches supply nearly all the meat for domestic consumption. Wool and hides are shipped to the United States.

Minerals:

The mineral resources of Hawaii are practically undeveloped. There are unworked deposits of pumice, sandstone, sulphur, gypsum, alum, salt, kaolin, and salammmoniac.

Manufactures:

There is little manufacturing outside of that connected with the sugar and pineapple canning industries.

Corporations doing business in Hawaii:

Class	Number			Capital		
	Inc. before Aug. 12 1898	Inc. after Aug. 12 1898	Total	Inc. before Aug. 12 1898	Inc. after Aug. 12 1898	Total
Agricultural.....	47	106	153	\$47,966,750	\$35,909,015	\$83,875,765
Mercantile.....	36	394	433	19,901,125	43,615,093	63,716,218
Railroad.....	5	4	9	7,370,000	7,139,960	14,509,960
Street car.....	.....	2	2	.....	1,950,000	1,950,000
Steamship.....	1	1	2	3,000,000	6,000	3,006,000
Bank.....	1	6	7	600,000	1,650,000	2,250,000
Savings and loan.....	.....	13	13	.....	776,000	776,000
Trust.....	1	6	7	200,000	900,000	1,000,000
Insurance.....	.....	2	2	.....	200,000	200,000

Railroads, Telephones, Post Offices:

Railroads have a total mileage of 975. Telephones: There are 43 miles of conduits, 113 miles of cable, and 9,380 miles of open wire. There are 3,479 instruments, exclusive of Honolulu. There are also three wireless stations.

Money, Weights and Measures: As in United States.

Language: English.

Shipping Routes:

From New York:

Morgan Line.

From San Francisco:

Great Northern Pacific S. S. Co.

Matson Navigation Co.

Oceanic S. S. Co.

Cable Rates:

To Oahu, \$0.37 per word; to other islands, \$0.52 from New York or New England states.

Postal Rates: United States domestic letter rates.

Mail Time: Twelve days from New York.

Parcels Post: Service extends to Hawaii. Rate 2 cents for each pound or fraction thereof.

Money Orders: As in the United States.



PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

A group of islands in the East Indies, numbering about 3,141, and extending from Taiwan in the north to Borneo in the south. They are possessions of the United States. The combined area of the islands is a little larger than that of the combined states of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. The principal city, Manila, is about as large as Denver, Colorado.

There are three seasons in Manila, the cool and dry season from November to February, the warm and dry from March to May, and the wet from June to November; the months from November to March are best for a trip.

The principal industry of the Philippines is agriculture and progress is being made in the improvement of methods. To a large extent the industry is still carried on in a primitive fashion. The most important crops are hemp, sugar, cocoanuts, rice, corn, coffee, cacao, tobacco leaf, and indigo. Numerous mineral deposits have been located of which

coal and iron are most important. Coal mining is likewise carried on extensively. The manufacturing industries consist chiefly in the preparation of agricultural products for the market, the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, sugar, rice mills, hemp factories, and copra factories.

The largest proportion of the trade of the Philippines Islands is carried on with the United States, which in 1918 supplied 59.6 per cent. of the total imports and received 66.1 per cent. of the total exports.

Area and Population

The total area of the islands is about 115,026 square miles.

Area of islands which have each an area of over 1,000 square miles:

	Sq. Miles		Sq. Miles
Luzon.....	40,969	Mindoro.....	3,851
Mindanao.....	36,292	Leyte.....	2,722
Samar.....	5,031	Cebu.....	1,762
Negros.....	4,881	Bohol.....	1,441
Panay.....	4,611	Masbate.....	1,236
Palawan.....	4,027		

The present population is estimated at 9,503,271; consisting of native born, 9,429,905, and foreign born, 73,366.

Two-thirds of the foreign born are Chinese, and nearly one-half the remainder are Asiatics, chiefly Japanese. There are about 5,000 Americans.

The natives are broadly classified as Malaysian. The Christianized natives number about 8,413,347, and the Mohammedans, or Moors, about 315,980.

Population of principal towns:

Manila (capital).....	266,943	Albay.....	43,000
Iloilo.....	48,000	Vigan.....	18,000
Abu.....	46,000	Naga.....	12,000
Laóag.....	46,000	Zamboanga.....	30,000

Commerce

Value of the total foreign trade of the United States with the Philippine Islands for eleven years:

Year Ended June 30	EXPORTS			IMPORTS				Excess of Exports (+) or Imports (-)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Free	Dutiable	Total	Per Cent. Free	
1909....	\$11,182,175	\$7,266	\$11,189,165	\$7,755,165	\$1,678,821	\$9,433,986	82.20	*\$1,755,455
1910....	16,768,909	63,836	16,832,645	17,282,060	35,837	17,317,897	99.79	-485,252
1911....	19,677,802	45,311	19,723,113	17,389,382	11,016	17,400,398	99.94	*2,322,715
1912....	23,703,935	32,198	23,736,133	23,239,870	17,329	23,257,199	99.93	*478,934
1913....	25,860,646	24,147	25,884,793	21,000,177	10,071	21,010,248	99.95	*4,374,545
1914....	27,268,064	36,523	27,304,587	18,148,926	13,386	18,162,312	99.93	*9,142,275
1915....	24,691,611	63,709	24,755,320	24,009,891	10,278	24,020,169	99.86	*735,151
1916....	23,359,065	62,107	23,421,172	28,220,914	11,335	28,232,249	99.96	-4,811,707
1917....	26,984,672	221,940	27,206,612	42,421,938	14,309	42,436,247	99.97	-15,229,635
1918....	48,276,470	148,618	48,425,088	78,071,339	30,073	78,101,412	99.96	-29,676,324
1919....			69,030,876			82,490,760		-12,459,884

Foreign trade of the Philippines for thirteen years:

Year Ended June 30	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	From United States	From Other Countries	Total	To United States	To Other Countries	Total
1907	\$5,155,359	\$23,630,496	\$27,785,855	\$12,079,204	\$21,634,153	\$33,713,357
1908	5,079,487	25,838,870	30,918,357	10,323,233	22,493,334	32,816,567
1909	4,691,770	23,100,627	27,792,397	10,215,331	20,778,232	30,993,563
1910	10,775,301	26,292,329	37,067,630	18,741,771	21,122,398	39,864,169
1911	19,483,658	30,350,064	49,833,722	16,716,956	23,061,673	39,778,629
1912	20,604,155	33,945,825	54,549,980	21,517,777	28,802,059	50,319,836
1913	25,387,085	30,940,498	56,327,583	19,848,885	33,834,441	53,683,326
1914	28,571,821	27,439,749	56,011,570	22,047,105	29,190,943	51,238,048
1915	22,394,381	22,085,480	44,479,861	23,001,275	27,913,786	50,915,061
1916	23,804,367	22,169,258	45,973,625	28,638,526	32,825,505	61,464,031
1917	27,516,556	24,466,722	51,983,278	43,125,393	28,589,982	71,715,375
1918	49,799,229	33,964,061	83,763,290	77,010,233	39,604,378	116,614,611
1919	64,655,144	43,119,119	107,774,263	79,332,548	43,396,690	122,729,238

The marked discrepancy between the United States figures of exports to the Philippine Islands prior to 1911 and the Philippine figures of imports from the United States in corresponding periods is due chiefly to the fact that the Philippine import figures prior to that year omit merchandise imported free of duty for the use of the Government or for use in construction and equipment of railways in the islands, under the act of February 6, 1905, while the United States returns omit only Government supplies carried by Government vessels.

Principal articles of import by countries of origin during 1918 and 1919:

IMPORTS		Twelve Months Ending June			
		1918		1919	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Automobiles	No.	1,646	\$1,278,675	1,409	\$1,490,511
United States	No.	1,646	1,278,675	1,409	1,490,511
Cement	Bbls.	182,205	426,453	228,769	580,708
United States	Bbls.	2,654	7,669	101	1,236
China	Bbls.	114,327	280,040	61,710	147,953
French East Indies	Bbls.	19,932	33,064	75,191	129,900
Japan	Bbls.	33,216	86,739	73,432	224,556
Other countries	Bbls.	12,076	28,941	18,335	77,063
Coal	Long tons	395,275	1,874,997	396,934	3,028,140
United States	Long tons	10	231	107,769	517,936
China	Long tons	101,655	328,103	107,769	517,936
Japan	Long tons	253,638	1,334,745	255,807	2,300,461
Other countries	Long tons	39,972	211,918	33,358	209,743
Cotton, and manufactures:					
Cloths	Sq. yds.	138,405,699	19,171,262	80,977,816	16,540,658
United States	Sq. yds.	117,202,749	16,011,733	67,054,735	13,769,986
United Kingdom	Sq. yds.	8,777,713	1,368,071	4,124,950	960,109
Japan	Sq. yds.	9,033,172	1,276,167	6,841,925	1,274,820
Other countries	Sq. yds.	3,392,065	515,291	2,956,206	535,743
Thread					
United States			639,648		840,035
Other countries			484,996		631,752
			154,652		208,283
Wearing apparel			2,350,565		3,755,821
United States			743,246		1,758,463
Japan			1,433,623		1,903,475
Other countries			173,691		93,883

Continued on page 647

Table Continued:

IMPORTS		Twelve Months Ending June			
		1918		1919	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Yarn	Lbs.	2,510,940	\$1,269,302	2,875,799	\$1,845,211
United States	Lbs.	2,659	2,178	3,190	2,237
United Kingdom	Lbs.	333,450	243,107	260,152	278,134
Japan	Lbs.	1,723,492	853,291	2,090,190	1,277,317
Other countries	Lbs.	451,339	170,726	576,267	287,523
All other			1,874,141		2,328,167
United States			988,449		1,423,145
United Kingdom			288,400		330,367
Other countries			597,292		574,655
Iron and steel:					
Machinery			3,233,450		7,100,895
United States			3,039,769		6,378,893
United Kingdom			50,059		13,326
Other countries			143,622		708,676
All other			6,071,093		7,697,765
United States			5,265,800		6,864,915
United Kingdom			76,021		89,861
Other countries			729,272		743,019
Illuminating oil	Gals.	9,281,483	1,242,692	9,756,425	2,420,686
United States	Gals.	6,819,367	906,361	9,421,893	2,369,884
Dutch East Indies	Gals.	2,416,794	331,384	334,478	50,787
Other countries	Gals.	45,322	4,947	54	15
Leather, and manufactures:					
Boots and shoes	Pairs	612,222	1,078,204	680,548	1,542,270
United States	Pairs	485,014	1,038,803	598,836	1,521,050
Other countries	Pairs	127,208	39,401	81,712	21,220
All other			813,383		1,106,453
United States			675,182		919,367
Other countries			138,201		187,086
Meat and dairy products:					
Condensed milk	Lbs.	11,999,783	1,377,452	7,464,595	1,360,884
United States	Lbs.	11,284,084	1,300,980	6,227,574	1,037,782
United Kingdom	Lbs.	148,206	14,816	84,106	17,727
Other countries	Lbs.	567,493	61,656	1,152,915	305,375
Fresh beef	Lbs.	8,385,679	804,341	6,904,911	737,791
United States	Lbs.	4,484	1,304	860	223
Australasia	Lbs.	1,056,279	112,908	1,695,183	213,161
China	Lbs.	7,324,916	690,129	5,208,868	524,407
All other			1,235,726		1,761,068
United States			449,157		627,788
Australasia			231,682		333,459
Other countries			554,887		799,821
Paper, and manufactures			1,992,198		2,225,677
United States			1,060,259		1,181,430
France			241,770		362,653
Japan			399,705		448,093
Other countries			290,464		233,501
Rice	Long tons	156,616	6,167,015	146,244	8,488,590
United States	Long tons	2	2	17	17
French East Indies	Long tons	149,295	5,665,564	123,068	6,547,212
Siam	Long tons	7,118	485,507	19,101	1,736,584
Other countries	Long tons	203	15,942	4,075	204,777
Wheat flour	Bbls.	364,695	2,667,736	310,000	2,546,815
United States	Bbls.	1,518	14,214	43	729
Australasia	Bbls.	319,175	2,343,723	274,978	2,304,412
Japan	Bbls.	43,572	305,773	1,541	8,867
Other countries	Bbls.	430	4,026	33,438	232,807
All other articles			28,184,957		40,376,088
United States			16,530,221		24,675,736
Other countries			11,654,736		15,700,352
Total imports			\$83,763,290		\$107,774,236

Principal articles of export with countries of destination during 1918 and 1919:

Exports		Twelve Months Ending June			
		1918		1919	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Manila Hemp.....	Long tons	158,211	\$54,493,970	132,648	\$41,829,640
United States.....	Long tons	83,972	32,418,469	69,829	24,203,659
United Kingdom.....	Long tons	55,160	14,682,401	47,517	12,849,099
Japan.....	Long tons	11,412	5,353,514	9,536	3,249,791
Other countries.....	Long tons	7,667	2,039,586	5,766	1,527,091
Cocanut oil.....	Long tons	70,976	18,552,249	128,789	35,541,361
United States.....	Long tons	70,872	18,531,746	120,829	33,406,387
Other countries.....	Long tons	104	20,503	7,960	2,134,974
Sugar.....	Long tons	225,428	13,304,770	236,391	17,201,625
United States.....	Long tons	78,713	6,512,948	91,454	8,174,817
China.....	Long tons	35,306	1,721,309	40,700	2,646,453
Hongkong.....	Long tons	76,438	3,430,819	66,794	3,982,416
Japan.....	Long tons	34,674	1,620,972	35,029	2,189,239
Other countries.....	Long tons	297	18,722	2,414	208,700
Copra.....	Long tons	103,887	9,527,241	14,369	1,426,585
United States.....	Long tons	88,419	8,172,252	13,284	1,270,803
France.....	Long tons	4,447	394,513		
Spain.....	Long tons	10,504	918,299		
Other countries.....	Long tons	517	42,177	1,085	155,782
Cigars.....	Thous.	318,564	5,708,718	397,716	8,601,889
United States.....	Thous.	224,174	4,653,111	276,289	6,757,451
Australasia.....	Thous.	6,168	107,631	8,075	161,111
China.....	Thous.	29,527	366,620	34,348	600,741
Hongkong.....	Thous.	8,869	111,400	8,469	133,145
Other countries.....	Thous.	49,826	469,956	70,535	949,441
Unmanufactured tobacco.....	Lbs.	41,269,433	4,954,298	48,078,911	5,629,827
United States.....	Lbs.	7,466,544	1,740,159	3,311,354	836,163
France.....	Lbs.	7,406,927	774,547	9,130,549	930,095
Spain.....	Lbs.	24,986,619	2,219,335	22,726,346	2,451,038
Other countries.....	Lbs.	1,409,343	220,257	12,910,632	1,412,531
Maguay.....	Long tons	10,992	1,904,131	9,430	1,442,491
United States.....	Long tons	3,773	673,486	744	105,936
United Kingdom.....	Long tons	4,553	810,044	2,256	345,161
Other countries.....	Long tons	2,666	420,601	6,430	991,394
Knotted hemp.....	Lbs.	1,253,126	1,093,337	662,297	544,479
United States.....	Lbs.	417,011	364,961	269,509	229,920
France.....	Lbs.	172,083	196,804	65,181	82,480
Italy.....	Lbs.	197,393	158,661	174,187	137,650
Switzerland.....	Lbs.	263,560	202,038	82,489	66,028
Other countries.....	Lbs.	208,079	170,873	70,931	58,401
All other articles.....			7,075,897		10,511,341
United States.....			3,943,101		4,347,412
Other countries.....			3,132,796		6,163,929
Total exports.....			\$116,614,611		\$122,729,238

Value of principal articles imported, 1914-1918:

Name of Articles	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Agricultural implements, and parts of..	\$35,449	\$51,377	\$48,580	\$71,355	\$160,197
Carabao.....	66,557	101,859	57,546	41,344	17,364
Other cattle.....	241,766	416,081	179,589	175,149	99,174
Books, and other printed matter.....	469,546	409,446	469,762	485,779	605,645
Brass, and manufactures of.....	227,886	192,335	175,415	284,544	364,493
Wheat flour.....	1,611,158	1,946,303	1,501,441	1,915,325	3,018,704
Other breadstuffs.....	434,006	664,047	1,352,572	1,540,400	557,537
Automobiles and parts, including tires	1,013,451	974,816			3,262,832
Other cars, carriages, vehicles, and parts	473,912	317,285	230,594	245,080	274,744
of.....	554,882	408,530	293,100	298,256	498,427
Cement.....					

Continued on page 649

Table Continued:

Countries	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines.....	723,791	865,329	1,388,074	1,431,124	1,670,717
Coal.....	1,749,745	1,432,520	1,303,994	1,538,225	2,331,174
Cocoa or cacao.....	331,903	234,740	405,513	452,527	496,229
Coffee.....	347,384	242,390	345,166	418,626	374,008
Copper, and manufactures of.....	133,877	125,151	125,742	221,680	259,221
Cotton, and manufactures of.....	9,956,244	11,791,414	9,324,886	13,787,002	29,008,422
Diamonds and other precious stones, and imitations of, unset.....	219,861	208,127	234,401	356,149	599,890
Earthen, stone and china ware.....	163,289	142,252	199,345	276,771	439,657
Eggs.....	411,365	414,517	330,901	290,353	583,173
Fibers, vegetable, and textile grasses, and manufactures of.....	747,178	598,680	620,587	1,535,904	2,362,162
Fish and fish products.....	720,735	416,144	506,010	927,868	2,606,175
Fruits and nuts.....	405,273	355,103	369,967	411,602	619,970
Glass and glassware.....	293,319	270,777	325,604	475,390	873,724
Gold, platinum and silver, and manufactures of.....	111,913	86,236	92,118	101,332	217,699
India rubber, manufactures of (auto tires excluded).....	285,144	297,166	350,858	341,116	581,559
Instruments and apparatus.....	828,711	750,246	680,512	946,953	1,109,384
Iron and steel, and manufactures of.....	6,983,444	4,430,071	3,763,238	5,927,562	12,253,985
Leather, and manufactures of.....	1,557,824	1,274,802	1,059,668	1,623,908	2,085,532
Meat products.....	1,866,274	1,721,237	1,135,743	1,425,436	2,064,169
Dairy products.....	1,118,273	1,099,841	992,954	1,564,619	1,335,516
Musical instruments, and parts of.....	98,986	64,596	71,368	67,166	118,081
Illuminating oil.....	1,281,020	1,129,015	1,012,845	1,336,667	1,213,460
Other oil.....	793,834	900,510	1,315,762	1,457,441	1,584,141
Paints and pigments.....	192,011	287,515	255,613	331,871	695,892
Paper, and manufactures of.....	757,190	761,210	894,943	1,889,186	1,841,991
Perfumery and all other toilet preparations.....	207,930	268,506	216,527	356,564	332,186
Photographic equipment and supplies.....	103,273	96,035	99,466	101,843	12,943
Plated ware, gold, and silver.....	120,977	94,681	123,316	245,552	567,707
Rice.....	3,276,148	6,724,275	6,521,821	5,390,731	8,216,792
Silk, and manufactures of.....	849,438	902,787	884,976	1,080,593	2,863,512
Soap.....	585,362	481,098	315,159	581,815	346,632
Spirits, wines, and malt liquors.....	350,052	315,520	354,238	328,306	403,197
Sugar and molasses.....	275,345	208,836	81,871	45,312	42,306
Tobacco, and manufactures of.....	307,293	392,281	424,501	589,223	754,665
Vegetables.....	795,339	714,441	738,512	911,985	1,218,044
Wax.....	74,077	116,669	143,525	144,822	180,900
Wood, and manufactures of.....	771,789	336,212	308,498	549,214	886,173
Other imports.....	380,202	264,766	147,602	427,913	871,547
Total.....	\$48,588,653	\$49,312,183	\$45,496,337	\$65,797,030	\$98,599,211

Value of imports by countries of origin, 1914-18:

Countries	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
United States.....	\$24,011,401	\$26,381,069	\$22,862,673	\$37,620,147	\$58,824,611
Hawaii.....	251,244	158,046	189,530	307,623	335,236
Porto Rico.....	10,344	15,327	11,188		858
Guam.....	1,991	1,702	360		
United Kingdom.....	4,429,612	3,261,015	2,566,254	2,961,235	2,764,407
Austria-Hungary.....	149,045	19,198	3,680	1,031	831
Belgium.....	215,560	6,266	14,710	21,803	
Denmark.....	81,011	63,259	41,623	43,708	20,405
France.....	1,098,609	750,832	633,595	787,874	806,650
Germany.....	2,252,550	226,811	75,131	160,930	32,607
Italy.....	191,678	150,923	103,656	96,395	44,647
Netherlands.....	132,504	147,669	140,534	88,455	45,463
Spain.....	1,193,475	919,103	854,946	7,347	467,206
Norway.....	198,785	104,040	227,526	14,929	7,737
Switzerland.....	520,895	792,810	478,915	376,987	480,506
Canada.....	46,065	14,257	6,110	14,280	32,475
China.....	2,503,588	2,331,081	2,643,377	4,257,325	6,576,992
Japanese China.....	158,509	91,616	127,435	140,003	102,231
British East India.....	744,346	755,991	1,040,500	1,268,345	1,939,980
Dutch East Indies.....	550,349	571,102	1,005,567	1,000,086	892,003
French East Indies.....	3,131,240	6,883,070	6,405,521	5,240,790	6,978,043
Hongkong.....	297,148	202,294	110,278	192,783	56,827
Japan.....	3,633,642	3,717,268	4,769,687	8,216,218	13,104,055
Siam.....	320,995	297,440	311,274	354,492	1,155,127
Australasia.....	2,425,251	1,409,513	888,259	1,798,633	3,694,240
British Africa.....	22,611	228	6,072	79,546	194,964
French Africa.....	431	308			
All other countries.....	75,774	39,789	31,866	48,478	41,137
Total.....	\$48,588,653	\$49,312,183	\$45,496,337	\$65,797,030	\$98,599,212

Value of exports by countries of destination, 1914-18:

Countries	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
United States	\$24,427,710	\$23,653,211	\$35,648,132	\$63,234,358	\$89,246,918
Hawaii	119,415	122,772	134,603	176,806	144,200
Guam	88,371	73,930	55,119	103,296	260,555
United Kingdom	7,280,033	9,227,103	12,434,260	10,305,084	19,481,698
Austria-Hungary	82,829				237
Belgium	253,525				
Denmark	1,633				
France	3,897,283	5,553,813	2,890,236	1,465,434	1,242,072
Germany	1,079,714	68	42	9	
Italy	738,520	1,435,197	616,629	117,261	144,505
Netherlands	333,116	287,081	640,298		
Spain	2,256,337	2,592,137	2,478,881	1,737,027	3,462,961
Norway	203				
Switzerland	11,097	97,688	182,907	183,076	127,364
Canada	2,313	46,690	683,526	545,314	667,645
China	1,102,290	1,626,246	2,209,153	2,162,258	3,249,280
Japanese China	3,428	1,538	34,134	29,982	8,484
British East Indies	1,157,095	1,076,624	1,345,869	901,408	1,575,905
Dutch East Indies	59,264	60,182	209,389	245,323	439,419
French East Indies	8,505	33,161	104,366	413,734	1,302,376
Hongkong	2,025,917	3,471,408	4,103,147	5,384,263	5,008,164
Japan	2,993,845	3,780,246	4,848,807	7,327,972	7,963,404
Siam	24,523	23,681	18,200	22,232	64,546
Australasia	602,650	559,170	669,638	1,190,270	742,643
British Africa	721	973	523	985	6,045
French Africa	74,534	4,025			
All other countries	64,963	90,572	626,108	58,409	151,004
Total	\$48,689,634	\$53,813,004	\$69,937,182	\$95,604,306	\$135,194,482

Value of principal articles exported, 1914-1918:

Name of Article	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Copra	\$7,980,270	\$11,111,554	\$7,115,970	\$8,327,150	\$5,188,514
Cocunut cake	116,812		22,960	18,499	8,627
Cocunut oil	2,619,183	2,820,501	3,925,734	11,409,147	21,664,158
Cordage	86,014	94,899	146,622	384,487	866,984
Embroideries	162,456	367,651	1,164,012	1,964,659	2,180,676
Hata	313,881	257,069	656,613	695,416	591,723
Knotted hemp	570,762	305,746	532,658	940,079	789,434
Hemp	19,194,815	21,339,100	26,892,296	46,807,779	58,191,550
Maguay	417,057	535,203	1,739,989	2,348,246	1,868,054
Shells:					
Black lip pearl	14,228	7,918	10,375	1,163	3,081
Golden lip pearl	143,608	121,470	134,702	116,542	173,605
Trocha	116,257	111,493	59,731	3,021	41,692
Green snail	66,238	60,374	46,766	21,587	37,820
Sugar	11,059,593	11,310,215	18,587,592	12,277,678	15,804,390
Tobacco:					
Cigars	2,315,159	2,057,302	2,844,375	4,794,096	7,116,718
Cigarettes	38,723	42,495	49,741	56,507	115,970
Other tobacco	1,823,650	1,605,136	2,932,057	2,299,937	6,342,624
Lumber:					
Almon	44,479	36,053	15,410	53,073	39,625
Lauan	*	8,184	124,028	78,726	78,734
Tanguile	167,849	166,990	264,559	170,841	115,936
Other lumber	97,436	24,048	86,646	109,107	85,196
Pili nuts	22,312	11,788	7,217	529	288
Pearl buttons	62,117	80,740	122,141	112,315	90,665
All other domestic merchandise	703,890	784,943	1,050,642	951,291	982,951
Exports of foreign merchandise	553,820	552,126	1,604,339	1,662,425	2,820,459
Total	\$48,689,634	\$53,813,004	\$69,937,182	\$95,604,306	\$135,194,482

Note: *Not separately stated prior to January 1, 1915.

Production and Industry

Agriculture:

There are about 12,000,000 acres of arable land in the islands, with about 7,000,000 acres under cultivation. The leading agricultural products are rice, abaca (manila hemp), sugar cane, cocoanuts, corn, tobacco and maguay (sisal).

Principal crops with annual value:

Crop	Acreage	Annual Yield	Value
Rice	3,000,000	44,000,000 bushels	\$25,000,000
Manila hemp	1,000,000		20,000,000
Sugar cane	400,000		17,000,000
Cocunut:			12,500,000
Palms			10,000,000
Copra and oil			7,000,000
Corn	1,000,000		4,000,000
Tobacco	125,000	40,000 tons of leaf	900,000
Maguay	70,000	40,000 tons	
Coffee	2,000		
Cacao	2,500		

The interior plains and valleys of Mindanao offer splendid opportunities for cattle raising. Cattle, swine and horses thrive, but sheep do not do well in the islands. The horses number about 215,826.

The forest area is 40,000 square miles, a tract as large as the entire state of Kentucky. In addition, there are 20,000 square miles of second growth timber. The annual lumber exports are valued at about \$235,000. Other forest products include nipa, from which alcohol is made, rattan, gum copal, used for varnish making, resin, mangrove bark, dyes, wild rubber, bamboo, and various fibers.

Minerals:

Mineral resources are largely undeveloped, and include lode and placer gold, copper, iron, coal, oil, sulphur, asbestos, manganese, zinc, lead, gilsonite, chronite, and natural gas.

Value of gold production during four years:

1913	\$868,362	1916	\$1,505,877
1915	1,316,764	1917	1,408,319

Total value of mineral production:

1916	\$2,832,130	1917	\$3,002,944
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Manufacturing:

Much of the manufacturing done in the Philippines comes under the head of household industries, such as embroidering, hat making, basket work, etc. A complete list of factories includes cigar, cigarette and cut tobacco factories, sugar mills, copra-drying plants, oil mills, saw mills, fish traps and net works, tanneries, distilleries, shoe and slipper factories, a spinning mill, harness and saddle works, aerated water factories, preserved fruit works, carriage factories, musical instrument works, bed factories, ice plants, match factories, furniture factories, rope walks, hat and umbrella factories, soap factories, brewing plants, a weaving

mill, a fertilizer factory, a soup paste and sauce factory, an ink factory, chocolate works, biscuit works, tile and brick kilns, cured meat establishments, drug works, button factories, tinware shops, iron works, printing, lithographing and bookbinding plants, dried and smoked fish works, sculpture and marble cutting works, machine shops, sail-making shops, foundries and shipyards. There are now eighteen ship-building plants in the islands. The number of sugar mills is rapidly increasing, some of the new mills having a capacity of from 1,000 to 1,500 tons of cane daily. The making of coconut oil is an important industry. There are 280 expellers with a total of 127 oil presses.

Factories in Manila, with number of laborers and value of production (1913):

Factory	Number	Laborers	Value of Production
Saw mills.....	9	312	\$689,905
Tanneries.....	10	43	155,600
Distilleries.....	14	193	2,084,496
Aerated water factories.....	12	154	147,402
Tile and brick factories.....	2	97	50,700
Caramel factories.....	10	60	85,329
Box factory.....	1	8	600
Candy factories.....	7	51	16,572
Slipper factories.....	82	530	253,952
Chocolate factories.....	18	82	321,722
Carriage factories.....	30	210	43,609
Guitar factories.....	9	77	198,439
Soap factories.....	20	77	198,439
Furniture factories.....	28	1,187	588,469
Bread, biscuit and sweetmeat factories.....	33	556	483,969
Dried and smoked fish industries.....	29	75	151,850
Hat factories.....	8	437	572,728
Cigar, cigarette and cut tobacco factories.....	42	10,443	7,172,280
Shoe factories.....	20	130	306,110
Slipper and shoe factories.....	14	64	17,646
Musical instruments' string factories.....	1	1	202
Beer factory.....	1	102	667,179
Oil factory.....	1	37	233,763
Button factory.....	1	128	65,287
Sauce and vermicelli factories.....	2	8	5,303
Perfume factories.....	2	14	18,500
Coffee factory.....	1	2	3,210
Match factory.....	1	194	205,000
Soup-paste factories.....	4	26	14,805
Glass factory.....	1	29	36,448
Weaving factory.....	1	277	175,000
Basket factories.....	22	7	2,300
Rope factory.....	1	31	120,000
Candle factories.....	3	14	41,945
Ice factories.....	2	24	92,631
Ink factory.....	1	5	505
Harness factory.....	1	6	4,809
Shoe and hat factory.....	1	9	3,600
Iron works.....	15	75	50,468
Tin shops.....	24	86	161,055
Printing and lithographing.....	28	576	163,128
Rice mills.....	2	56	603,533
Marble and cabinet factories.....	16	60	32,833
Saddlery.....	6	52	6,533
Foundry shops.....	15	137	123,461
Machine shops.....	14	877	518,731
Sail shops.....	2	14	10,468
Ship construction shops.....	1	4	2,500
Carriage and machine shops.....	2	58	45,000
Carpentry shops.....	1	2	224
Total.....	571	17,678	\$16,705,257

Details as to the industries of the Philippine Islands:

Class of Industry	Number	Capital Invested	Wages Paid	Value of Production
Aerated water factories.....	21	\$34,400	\$15,471	\$64,188
Bakeries.....	88	127,362	93,642	672,547
Brick and paving stone factories.....	7	37,900	12,638	37,099
Button factories.....	2	28,000	4,817	25,500
Candy and sweetmeat factories.....	34	22,159	17,760	161,659
Carriage works.....	65	97,674	78,769	228,717
Chocolate factories.....	20	29,315	17,889	197,422
Cigar factories.....	53	2,131,223	1,091,525	6,101,238
Distilleries.....	27	949,636	44,616	595,730
Foundries.....	15	58,585	44,445	161,067
Furniture factories.....	39	577,282	178,055	719,074
Hat factories.....	9	189,050	57,087	559,728
Printing and lithographing.....	15	250,869	79,732	282,097
Rice mills.....	99	562,291	67,953	1,183,267
Rope factories.....	2	212,500	15,845	147,500
Saw mills.....	15	502,764	32,086	537,941
Shoe factories.....	62	90,857	45,674	209,700
Slipper factories.....	116	50,922	70,437	271,265
Soap factories.....	35	39,425	18,403	362,671
Sugar mills.....	916	4,906,763	1,505,372	3,647,576
Tanneries.....	18	3,300	22,141	101,715
Total.....	1,658	10,902,277	3,553,357	\$16,167,721

Railways, Telegraphs, Post Offices:

There are 757 miles of railways in the Islands. Manila has an up-to-date street railway system. Length of telegraph lines, 4,867 miles. Length of cable, 1,038 miles. Number of telegraph offices, 290. Number of post offices, 590. Wireless stations, 10.

Money, Weights and Measures:

The unit of value is the peso which is maintained at a par value of exactly \$0.50 in United States currency. The coins are of bronze, nickel and silver, and the denominations are 1 centavo, 5 centavos, 10 centavos, 20 centavos, 50 centavos and 1 peso. Sums in pesos are indicated by a capital letter P, with two straight lines across the loop.

The paper currency consists of certificates in denominations of 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 pesos.

United States weights and measures are used, and in addition, the picul of 173.9 pounds is used in dry measure.

Language: English and Spanish are the official languages.

Local Advertising Media:

There are three English dailies and two Spanish dailies of importance. The principal publication is a weekly paper. Publications are centered almost exclusively in Manila.

Shipping Routes:

Barber Line.
American & Oriental Line.
American & Manchurian Line.
American-Asiatic S. S. Co.
Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Cable Rate:

Via San Francisco to Luzon to Manila, \$1.12 per word from New York or New England states.

Postal Rate: Domestic postage rates.

Mail Time: Manila via San Francisco, thirty-four days, via Victoria, twenty-six days.

Parcel Post: As in the United States.

Money Orders: As in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Fiscal Year	Total Imports and Exports	Fiscal Year	Total Imports and Exports	Fiscal Year	Total Imports and Exports	Fiscal Year	Total Imports and Exports
1800....	\$162,224,548	1870....	\$828,730,176	1887....	\$1,408,502,979	1904....	\$2,451,914,642
1810....	152,157,970	1871....	963,043,862	1888....	1,419,911,621	1905....	2,636,074,737
1820....	144,141,669	1872....	1,070,772,663	1889....	1,487,533,027	1906....	2,970,426,946
1830....	134,391,691	1873....	1,164,616,132	1890....	1,547,139,093	1907....	3,315,272,563
1840....	221,927,638	1874....	1,153,689,382	1891....	1,729,397,006	1908....	3,055,115,138
1850....	316,885,252	1875....	1,046,448,147	1892....	1,857,680,610	1909....	2,974,931,328
1855....	476,718,211	1876....	1,001,125,861	1893....	1,714,066,116	1910....	3,301,932,150
1860....	687,192,176	1877....	1,053,798,346	1894....	1,547,135,194	1911....	3,576,546,304
1861....	506,864,375	1878....	1,131,917,298	1895....	1,539,508,130	1912....	3,857,587,343
1862....	380,027,178	1879....	1,156,217,216	1896....	1,662,331,612	1913....	4,278,892,383
1863....	447,300,262	1880....	1,503,593,404	1897....	1,815,723,968	1914....	4,258,504,805
1864....	475,285,291	1881....	1,545,041,974	1898....	1,847,531,984	1915....	4,442,759,085
1865....	404,774,883	1882....	1,475,181,831	1899....	1,924,171,791	1916....	6,531,566,390
1866....	783,671,588	1883....	1,547,020,316	1900....	2,244,424,266	1917....	8,949,403,579
1867....	690,267,237	1884....	1,408,211,302	1901....	2,310,937,156	1918....	8,949,403,579
1868....	639,389,339	1885....	1,319,717,084	1902....	2,285,040,349	1919....	10,320,960,839
1869....	703,624,076	1886....	1,314,960,966	1903....	2,445,860,916	1919*	11,826,556,919

Note: *Calendar year.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Fiscal	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Fiscal	Domestic	Foreign	Total
1800....	\$31,840,903	\$39,130,877	\$70,971,780	1888....	\$683,862,104	\$12,092,403	\$695,954,507
1810....	42,366,675	24,791,295	67,157,970	1889....	730,282,609	12,118,766	742,401,375
1820....	51,683,640	18,008,029	69,691,669	1890....	845,293,528	12,534,856	857,828,684
1830....	58,524,878	13,145,857	71,670,735	1891....	872,270,288	12,210,527	884,480,815
1840....	111,660,561	12,008,371	123,668,932	1892....	1,015,732,011	14,546,137	1,030,278,148
1850....	134,900,233	9,475,493	144,375,726	1893....	831,030,785	16,634,409	847,665,194
1860....	316,242,423	17,333,634	333,576,057	1894....	869,204,937	22,935,635	892,140,572
1861....	204,899,616	14,654,217	219,553,833	1895....	793,392,599	14,145,566	807,538,165
1862....	179,644,024	11,026,477	190,670,501	1896....	863,200,487	19,406,451	882,606,938
1863....	186,003,912	17,960,535	203,964,447	1897....	1,032,007,603	18,985,953	1,050,993,556
1864....	143,504,027	15,333,961	158,837,988	1898....	1,210,291,913	21,190,417	1,231,482,330
1865....	136,940,248	29,089,055	166,029,303	1899....	1,203,931,222	23,092,060	1,227,023,302
1866....	337,518,102	11,341,420	348,859,522	1900....	1,370,763,571	23,719,511	1,394,483,082
1867....	279,786,809	14,719,332	294,506,141	1901....	1,460,462,806	27,302,185	1,487,764,991
1868....	269,389,900	12,562,999	281,952,899	1902....	1,355,481,861	26,237,540	1,381,719,401
1869....	275,166,697	10,951,000	286,117,697	1903....	1,392,231,302	27,910,377	1,420,141,679
1870....	376,616,473	16,155,295	392,771,768	1904....	1,435,179,017	25,648,254	1,460,827,271
1871....	428,398,908	14,421,270	442,820,178	1905....	1,491,744,641	26,817,025	1,518,561,666
1872....	428,487,131	15,690,455	444,177,586	1906....	1,717,953,382	25,911,118	1,743,864,500
1873....	505,033,439	17,446,483	522,479,922	1907....	1,853,718,034	27,133,044	1,880,851,078
1874....	569,433,421	16,849,619	586,283,040	1908....	1,834,786,357	25,986,989	1,860,773,346
1875....	499,284,100	14,158,611	513,442,711	1909....	1,638,355,593	24,655,511	1,663,011,104
1876....	525,582,247	14,802,424	540,384,671	1910....	1,710,083,998	34,900,722	1,744,984,720
1877....	589,670,224	12,804,996	602,475,220	1911....	2,013,549,025	35,771,174	2,049,320,199
1878....	680,709,268	14,156,498	694,865,766	1912....	2,170,319,828	34,002,581	2,204,322,409
1879....	698,340,790	12,098,651	710,439,441	1913....	2,428,506,358	37,377,791	2,465,884,149
1880....	823,946,353	11,692,305	835,638,658	1914....	2,329,684,025	34,895,123	2,364,579,148
1881....	883,925,947	18,451,399	902,377,346	1915....	2,716,178,465	52,410,875	2,768,589,340
1882....	733,239,732	17,302,525	750,542,257	1916....	4,272,177,579	61,305,306	4,333,482,885
1883....	804,223,632	19,615,770	823,839,402	1917....	6,227,164,050	62,884,344	6,290,048,394
1884....	754,964,852	15,548,757	770,513,609	1918....	5,838,652,057	81,059,314	5,919,711,371
1885....	726,682,946	15,606,809	742,289,755	1919....	7,074,011,529	151,072,728	7,225,084,257
1886....	665,964,529	13,560,501	679,525,030	1919*	7,750,781,182	171,369,410	7,922,150,592
1887....	703,022,923	13,160,288	716,183,211				

Note: *Calendar year.

Figures for export include gold and silver prior to 1830.

Total exports per capita of population—(1800), \$13.37; (1810), \$9.22; (1820), \$7.22; (1830), \$5.57; (1840), \$7.25; (1850), \$6.23; (1860), \$10.61; (1870), \$9.77; (1880), \$16.43; (1890), \$13.43; (1900), \$17.76; (1910), \$18.28; (1916), \$41.33; (1917), \$54.82.

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY PRINCIPAL CLASSES

FISCAL YEAR	Crude Mate- rials For Use in Manu- facturing	Foodstuffs in Crude Con- dit'n & Food Animals	Foodstuffs Partly or Wholly Manu- factured	Manufactures For Further Use in Manu- facturing	Manufactures Ready For Consumption	Miscel- laneous
1820.....	\$31,246,382	\$2,474,822	\$10,085,366	\$4,867,379	\$2,925,165	\$84,526
1830.....	36,482,266	2,724,181	9,556,992	4,117,606	5,461,589	182,244
1840.....	75,488,421	4,564,532	15,936,108	4,841,101	10,584,079	246,320
1850.....	83,984,707	7,535,764	20,017,162	6,060,900	17,162,206	139,494
1855.....	108,476,851	10,919,803	33,009,127	38,624,946	28,832,786	208,474
1860.....	216,009,648	12,166,447	55,893,106	53,736,172	35,811,383	988,371
1861.....	57,014,266	48,795,867	70,249,524	8,126,464	26,918,451	641,826
1862.....	17,814,656	55,893,106	66,047,610	11,393,244	33,447,115	2,056,482
1863.....	27,893,453	45,166,008	54,009,077	9,861,090	25,344,570	587,940
1864.....	28,242,245	24,519,107	47,981,472	10,650,288	30,120,816	360,376
1865.....	33,852,720	13,974,576	40,684,464	12,357,000	39,231,280	800,358
1866.....	227,625,800	16,819,200	34,058,150	15,065,010	43,505,080	429,209
1867.....	166,120,000	20,609,360	42,190,718	17,017,616	42,935,166	217,423
1868.....	132,450,676	34,578,301	43,679,064	13,887,562	47,130,144	140,210
1869.....	144,891,886	25,428,831	50,919,666	13,711,709	56,329,137	363,341
1870.....	213,439,991	41,852,630	66,862,589	13,558,056	75,551,340	2,530,284
1871.....	220,995,556	48,601,080	84,357,982	21,087,265	65,306,501	3,923,597
1872.....	194,458,406	59,356,592	100,837,593	24,976,655	76,059,102	3,368,007
1873.....	231,904,077	69,853,173	114,038,605	26,026,258	81,124,581	1,382,839
1874.....	228,149,732	119,143,282	121,615,589	27,458,054	74,503,493	1,680,299
1875.....	206,271,795	79,077,679	150,101,362	31,459,259	74,450,509	1,627,418
1876.....	202,247,842	94,181,630	170,277,023	31,513,556	112,673,046	3,923,597
1877.....	200,821,765	90,636,808	174,230,618	28,685,480	104,440,970	3,368,007
1878.....	213,128,002	134,809,695	193,352,723	30,169,002	108,254,499	3,471,767
1879.....	198,887,747	188,526,959	226,386,821	29,044,159	92,774,139	3,878,448
1880.....	238,787,934	266,108,950	226,386,821	32,820,713	102,458,449	1,699,395
1881.....	278,918,722	241,641,847	226,386,821	32,820,713	124,835,385	4,934,240
1882.....	233,294,072	155,008,497	178,002,738	37,164,800	122,448,549	5,347,936
1883.....	288,841,684	163,196,442	186,302,822	37,996,198	118,172,882	4,382,192
1884.....	239,510,224	130,395,872	194,703,245	37,800,437	110,818,865	2,687,919
1885.....	248,611,181	123,326,867	201,800,801	39,437,313	111,627,312	2,401,382
1886.....	250,236,436	100,799,692	162,689,021	34,037,715	112,417,839	2,397,691
1887.....	271,275,629	125,453,686	175,784,781	36,732,490	113,892,689	2,277,041
1888.....	286,235,227	86,368,408	169,872,314	40,176,023	123,183,883	4,798,885
1889.....	304,566,922	132,073,183	224,766,580	46,454,992	132,527,050	4,915,101
1890.....	346,848,321	106,155,721	226,448,303	47,961,372	140,340,741	4,506,825
1891.....	315,096,548	262,457,846	250,438,545	50,284,241	132,792,441	4,064,390
1892.....	247,289,240	153,277,859	247,075,061	49,070,703	129,938,284	4,379,638
1893.....	276,068,989	133,196,928	249,846,142	67,145,189	135,650,274	7,288,415
1894.....	263,982,189	99,144,413	219,090,299	62,253,782	143,609,893	5,312,023
1895.....	251,817,571	128,550,666	219,413,574	76,219,728	181,789,157	5,409,788
1896.....	296,834,858	181,420,814	235,051,930	98,284,243	212,959,122	7,456,636
1897.....	286,311,334	305,108,915	284,879,827	101,990,563	222,537,358	9,463,916
1898.....	277,723,374	232,903,066	304,754,736	117,730,260	262,656,583	8,163,203
1899.....	325,244,266	225,906,246	319,696,334	153,275,660	331,746,496	14,894,539
1900.....	397,417,247	245,836,198	337,152,992	148,350,529	317,745,673	13,960,167
1901.....	373,307,140	184,786,389	328,831,350	132,206,324	321,946,630	14,404,028
1902.....	408,442,137	185,308,064	323,244,697	140,666,864	327,468,629	7,100,911
1903.....	461,424,464	135,747,224	308,836,077	174,876,659	348,734,801	5,559,792
1904.....	472,114,493	118,185,096	283,065,098	209,926,174	402,049,798	6,403,980
1905.....	500,536,700	177,216,467	347,385,463	226,210,513	459,812,655	6,791,584
1906.....	593,145,135	167,348,227	345,706,603	259,442,028	480,681,423	7,394,612
1907.....	556,681,462	189,051,824	331,961,663	261,105,883	440,271,747	6,515,567
1908.....	520,907,436	135,693,469	302,555,341	231,144,267	499,215,329	7,783,393
1909.....	565,934,957	109,828,320	259,259,654	267,765,916	499,215,329	8,079,822
1910.....	713,018,206	103,401,553	282,016,883	309,151,989	598,367,852	7,592,542
1911.....	723,008,839	99,809,270	318,838,493	348,149,524	672,268,163	8,155,539
1912.....	731,738,513	181,907,266	321,204,373	408,806,949	776,297,360	8,531,890
1913.....	792,716,109	137,495,121	293,218,336	374,225,210	724,908,000	7,122,449
1914.....	510,455,540	506,993,179	454,575,404	355,862,329	1,998,298,249	100,826,502
1915.....	535,952,043	380,638,102	599,039,151	657,923,305	2,942,577,415	1,672,430
1916.....	731,990,339	531,866,009	737,795,334	1,191,262,523	2,185,420,221	25,787,655
1917.....	897,324,082	374,978,216	1,153,702,460	1,201,438,423	2,384,801,297	15,577,897
1918.....	1,215,960,910	719,715,994	1,785,179,560	922,407,603	2,564,089,165	12,950,778
1919*.....	1,610,142,683	678,470,920	1,962,720,033	922,407,603	2,564,089,165	

Note: *Calendar year.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS

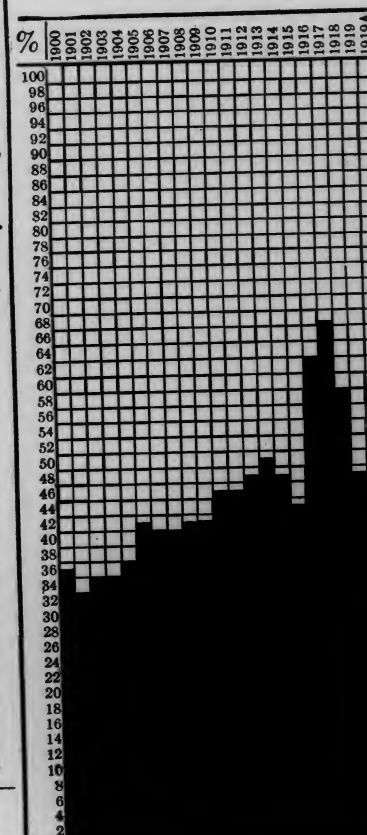
PERCENTAGE RELATION

MANUFACTURED GOODS
TO
TOTAL EXPORTS

FOODSTUFFS
RAW MATERIALS
MANUFACTURED
GOODS

Year	Food- stuffs, Percent.	Raw Materials, Percent.	Mfd. Goods, Percent.
1900.....	39.80	23.75	35.37
1901.....	39.93	27.24	31.88
1902.....	37.90	27.56	33.48
1903.....	36.53	29.35	33.61
1904.....	30.98	32.17	36.47
1905.....	26.90	31.69	40.98
1906.....	30.54	29.13	39.93
1907.....	27.68	32.00	39.92
1908.....	28.40	30.33	40.91
1909.....	26.75	31.80	40.98
1910.....	21.59	33.09	44.85
1911.....	19.13	35.42	45.07
1912.....	19.29	33.31	47.02
1913.....	20.72	30.13	48.80
1914.....	18.49	34.03	47.17
1915.....	35.40	18.79	42.83
1916.....	22.93	12.55	62.17
1917.....	20.39	11.76	66.38
1918.....	26.18	15.37	58.01
1919.....	35.41	17.19	47.18
1919A.....	34.07	20.78	44.98

A=Calendar Year.



EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY GRAND DIVISIONS

Fiscal Year	Exports to					
	Europe	North America	South America	Asia	Oceania	Africa
1800	\$41,348,088	\$27,208,618		\$1,177,846	\$14,112	\$1,110,374
1810	46,853,851	16,066,899	\$1,611,738	556,881	227,560	1,407,828
1820	48,116,538	16,810,597	1,133,659	3,289,000	8,906	305,968
1830	48,175,248	18,886,434	4,587,391	1,845,224	93,668	233,601
1840	98,930,684	23,737,078	5,909,517	2,280,290	454,814	707,563
1850	113,862,253	24,722,610	9,076,724	3,051,720	208,129	977,284
1855	200,761,143	50,816,432	13,453,417	3,516,417	4,673,139	1,934,130
1860	310,731,818	53,325,937	16,742,100	11,067,921	5,373,497	3,227,760
1861	170,339,184	49,915,433	14,348,897	8,335,568	4,075,677	2,330,154
1862	157,741,886	48,011,793	11,776,079	6,697,723	3,810,725	1,900,779
1863	227,456,975	73,202,910	16,188,019	7,742,987	4,633,702	2,783,989
1864	222,809,420	79,554,810	19,359,562	7,722,558	6,444,017	2,351,772
1865	201,758,310	94,837,990	21,606,908	9,529,596	7,552,117	2,412,202
1866	458,310,344	67,331,613	17,924,295	11,799,410	7,675,428	2,385,300
1867	354,932,412	61,800,552	27,770,346	11,449,618	6,229,659	2,916,233
1868	365,392,235	68,289,670	20,652,085	13,844,105	5,992,691	2,732,053
1869	328,059,182	65,848,784	19,531,311	16,947,124	7,027,415	1,714,213
1870	420,184,014	68,962,006	21,651,459	10,972,064	4,334,991	3,414,768
1871	479,738,693	77,348,184	19,599,581	7,781,138	3,307,841	3,203,113
1872	450,167,843	73,230,648	27,006,890	13,965,166	3,613,750	4,005,140
1873	539,061,323	81,629,759	29,661,967	18,727,094	4,677,457	3,524,474
1874	572,511,479	94,942,138	36,747,020	19,087,025	4,987,691	3,037,144
1875	535,322,835	86,166,454	24,096,950	13,972,305	4,276,797	3,470,782
1876	538,322,835	79,926,699	22,862,746	15,528,567	4,771,212	4,814,382
1877	557,244,615	83,058,656	22,577,154	27,449,945	7,345,929	4,271,788
1878	597,774,959	78,762,184	24,690,478	28,998,343	8,607,644	4,770,729
1879	594,189,272	67,598,525	23,437,376	11,752,969	9,900,550	4,758,701
1880	719,433,788	69,437,783	23,190,220	11,645,703	6,846,698	5,084,466
1881	766,113,798	83,156,899	25,304,848	12,917,348	9,567,878	5,377,878
1882	600,100,498	85,193,255	27,224,850	18,393,671	12,460,664	6,569,319
1883	659,867,396	99,428,476	29,570,659	16,348,742	13,571,721	5,052,480
1884	783,795,462	92,217,190	31,226,934	16,913,978	13,105,604	3,254,441
1885	599,240,748	76,764,748	27,734,857	20,739,972	13,605,468	4,103,962
1886	541,373,039	71,980,400	26,131,991	21,980,999	14,777,407	3,290,994
1887	575,300,326	73,425,948	30,744,497	19,322,172	13,867,552	3,522,716
1888	549,092,503	79,995,497	29,579,227	18,929,152	14,746,065	3,612,063
1889	578,902,520	89,550,476	35,021,017	18,439,626	16,239,403	4,248,333
1890	689,736,397	94,100,410	38,752,648	19,696,820	16,460,269	5,082,140
1891	704,798,047	96,549,129	33,708,290	25,553,308	18,631,801	5,250,235
1892	850,623,150	105,566,184	33,147,614	19,590,350	15,572,767	5,778,083
1893	661,976,910	119,788,889	32,639,077	16,222,354	11,199,477	5,838,487
1894	700,870,822	119,693,212	33,212,310	20,872,761	11,914,182	5,577,285
1895	627,927,892	108,575,594	33,525,935	17,325,057	13,109,281	7,074,656
1896	673,043,753	116,567,496	36,297,671	25,630,629	17,197,229	13,370,760
1897	813,385,644	124,958,461	33,768,646	39,274,905	22,652,773	16,953,127
1898	973,806,245	139,627,841	33,821,701	44,707,791	22,003,022	17,515,730
1899	936,602,093	157,931,707	35,659,902	48,360,161	29,875,015	18,594,424
1900	1,040,167,763	187,594,625	38,945,763	64,913,807	43,391,275	19,469,840
1901	1,136,504,605	196,534,460	44,400,195	49,390,712	35,392,401	25,542,618
1902	1,008,033,981	203,971,080	38,043,617	63,944,077	34,258,041	33,468,605
1903	1,029,256,657	215,482,769	41,137,872	38,359,016	37,468,512	38,436,853
1904	1,057,930,131	234,909,959	50,755,027	60,151,347	32,850,681	24,230,126
1905	1,020,972,641	260,570,235	56,894,131	128,504,610	33,079,446	18,540,603
1906	1,200,166,036	308,382,982	75,159,781	105,451,610	35,141,751	19,562,340
1907	1,298,452,380	349,840,641	82,157,174	101,784,932	41,186,193	16,511,026
1908	1,283,600,155	324,674,719	83,583,874	101,784,932	46,789,201	20,340,565
1909	1,146,755,321	309,476,694	76,561,680	71,792,187	41,389,788	17,035,434
1910	1,135,914,551	385,520,069	93,246,820	80,861,813	50,861,360	18,551,360
1911	1,308,275,778	457,059,179	108,894,894	85,422,428	66,060,813	29,807,107
1912	1,341,732,789	516,837,597	132,310,451	117,461,635	71,936,513	24,043,424
1913	1,479,074,761	617,413,013	146,147,993	115,056,620	79,102,845	29,088,917
1914	1,486,498,729	528,644,962	124,539,909	113,425,616	83,568,417	27,901,515
1915	1,971,434,687	477,075,727	99,323,957	114,470,493	77,764,725	28,519,751
1916	2,999,305,097	733,024,674	180,175,374	278,610,881	98,775,828	43,591,031
1917	4,324,512,061	1,163,759,100	239,459,700	380,241,460	108,314,490	52,733,064
1918	5,732,174,352	1,236,359,013	314,538,792	447,429,267	134,891,883	54,208,737
1919	4,634,816,841	1,291,932,342	400,901,601	603,924,548	208,351,493	85,157,432
1919*	5,185,980,350	1,295,812,471	442,127,329	703,667,109	195,894,170	59,452,756

Note: *Calendar year.

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY SEA AND LAND

FISCAL YEAR	By Sea				By Land Vehicles	Total by Land and Sea
	In American Vessels	In Foreign Vessels	Total	Pct. in American Vessels		
1855	\$203,250,562	\$71,906,284	\$275,156,846	73.8		\$275,156,846
1860	279,082,902	121,039,394	400,122,296	70.0		400,122,296
1861	179,972,733	69,372,180	249,344,913	72.1		249,344,913
1862	125,421,318	104,517,667	229,938,985	54.6		229,938,985
1863	132,127,891	199,880,691	332,008,582	39.8		332,008,582
1864	102,849,409	237,442,730	340,292,139	30.2		340,292,139
1865	93,017,756	262,839,588	355,857,344	26.1		355,857,344
1866	213,671,466	351,754,928	565,426,394	37.8		565,426,394
1867	180,625,368	280,708,368	461,333,736	39.2		461,333,736
1868	175,016,348	301,886,491	476,902,839	36.7		476,902,839
1869	153,154,748	285,979,781	439,134,529	34.9		439,134,529
1870	199,373,324	329,786,978	529,159,302	37.7		529,159,302
1871	190,378,462	392,801,932	583,180,394	32.7	\$7,798,156	590,978,550
1872	168,044,799	393,929,579	561,974,378	30.0	10,015,089	571,989,467
1873	171,566,758	494,915,886	666,482,644	25.7	10,799,430	677,282,074
1874	174,424,216	533,885,971	708,310,187	24.6	8,509,205	716,819,392
1875	156,385,066	501,838,949	658,224,015	23.8	7,304,376	665,528,391
1876	167,686,487	492,215,487	659,901,954	25.4	6,324,487	666,226,441
1877	164,826,214	530,354,703	695,180,917	23.7	6,767,170	701,948,087
1878	166,551,624	569,583,564	736,135,188	22.7	7,511,365	743,646,553
1879	128,425,339	600,769,633	729,194,972	17.6	7,439,862	736,634,834
1880	109,029,209	720,770,521	829,799,730	13.1	5,838,928	835,638,658
1881	116,955,324	777,162,714	894,118,038	13.1	8,259,308	902,377,346
1882	96,962,919	641,460,907	738,423,826	13.1	12,118,371	750,542,257
1883	104,418,216	798,749,558	903,167,774	11.6	25,949,844	929,117,676
1884	98,652,828	615,287,007	713,939,835	13.8	26,573,774	740,513,609
1885	82,001,691	636,004,765	718,006,456	11.4	24,183,299	742,189,755
1886	78,406,686	581,973,477	660,380,163	11.9	19,144,667	679,524,830
1887	72,991,253	621,802,292	694,793,545	10.5	21,389,666	716,183,211
1888	67,332,175	606,474,964	673,807,139	10.0	22,147,368	695,954,507
1889	83,022,198	630,942,660	713,964,858	11.6	28,436,517	742,401,375
1890	77,502,138	747,376,644	824,878,782	9.4	32,949,902	857,828,684
1891	78,968,047	773,569,324	852,537,371	9.3	31,923,439	884,460,810
1892	81,033,844	916,023,675	997,057,519	8.1	33,220,629	1,030,278,148
1893	70,670,073	733,132,174	803,802,247	8.8	43,862,947	847,665,194
1894	73,707,023	769,212,122	842,919,145	8.7	49,221,427	892,140,572
1895	62,277,581	695,357,830	757,635,411	8.2	49,902,754	807,538,165
1896	70,392,813	751,083,000	821,475,813	8.5	61,131,125	882,606,938
1897	79,941,823	905,969,428	985,911,251	8.1	65,082,305	1,050,993,556
1898	67,792,150	1,090,408,476	1,158,198,626	5.9	73,283,704	1,231,482,330
1899	78,562,088	1,064,590,307	1,143,152,395	6.9	83,870,907	1,227,023,302
1900	90,779,252	1,193,220,689	1,283,999,941	7.1	110,483,141	1,394,483,082
1901	84,343,122	1,291,520,938	1,375,864,060	6.1	111,900,931	1,487,764,991
1902	83,631,985	1,174,263,079	1,257,895,064	6.6	112,824,337	1,370,719,401
1903	91,028,200	1,190,262,178	1,281,290,378	7.1	138,851,301	1,420,141,679
1904	97,482,054	1,210,608,328	1,308,090,382	7.5	152,736,889	1,460,827,271
1905	129,958,375	1,225,063,232	1,355,021,607	9.6	163,540,059	1,518,561,666
1906	153,859,077	1,359,279,616	1,513,138,693	10.2	193,745,049	1,706,883,742
1907	141,710,101	1,520,598,231	1,662,378,541	8.5	212,873,307	1,880,851,848
1908	120,593,589	1,549,628,630	1,670,222,219	7.2	190,151,127	1,860,773,346
1909	108,128,142	1,372,692,807	1,480,821,949	7.3	182,189,155	1,663,011,104
1910	113,736,171	1,402,524,390	1,516,260,561	7.5	228,724,159	1,744,984,720
1911	133,565,552	1,640,925,993	1,774,491,485	7.5	274,828,714	2,049,320,199
1912	155,601,885	1,728,790,688	1,880,392,573	8.1	323,929,836	2,204,322,409
1913	187,938,254	1,887,490,562	2,075,398,816	9.1	390,485,334	2,465,884,150
1914	169,430,090	1,878,323,769	2,047,753,859	8.3	316,819,289	2,364,573,148
1915	290,597,071	2,175,758,992	2,466,356,063	11.8	302,283,347	2,768,640,410
1916	499,035,673	3,327,030,418	3,826,066,091	13.0	507,416,794	4,333,482,885
1917	794,604,353	4,637,151,133	5,431,755,486	14.6	795,048,564	6,227,164,050
1918	961,698,576	4,331,830,591	5,101,891,347	23.4	745,122,890	5,846,652,057
1919	1,583,519,235	4,625,529,355	6,209,048,590	34.2	864,962,939	7,074,011,529
1919*	2,996,030,636	4,955,453,419	7,091,484,055	36.61	830,666,539	7,922,150,593

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THREE YEARS (Calendar Years)

Groups	1917	1918	1919
MERCHANDISE IMPORTS			
Free of duty:			
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	\$ 1,156,898,490	\$ 1,085,289,751	\$ 1,489,884,564
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals.....	316,965,468	283,535,111	480,843,407
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.....	59,254,678	91,723,820	69,407,441
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing.....	422,021,244	561,447,910	400,924,200
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	168,269,767	200,809,216	240,157,337
Miscellaneous.....	12,142,774	7,547,093	17,986,612
Total free of duty.....	2,135,552,430	2,230,352,901	2,699,203,561
Dutiable:			
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	111,470,644	134,995,332	184,370,530
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals.....	68,759,261	62,117,566	64,444,366
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.....	292,298,183	305,646,309	486,283,814
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing.....	114,641,807	88,136,779	209,399,673
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	224,178,372	204,098,939	252,175,721
Miscellaneous.....	5,567,258	5,864,884	8,528,662
Total dutiable.....	816,915,525	800,859,809	1,205,202,766
Free and dutiable:			
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	1,268,369,143	1,220,285,083	1,674,255,094
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals.....	385,724,729	345,652,677	545,287,773
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.....	351,552,861	397,370,129	555,691,255
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing.....	536,663,051	649,584,689	610,323,873
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	392,448,139	404,908,155	492,333,058
Miscellaneous.....	17,710,032	13,411,977	26,515,274
Total imports of merchandise.....	2,952,467,955	3,031,212,710	3,904,406,327
Per cent free.....	72.32	73.58	69.14
Duties collected from customs.....	206,926,754	172,710,642	249,774,758
Average ad valorem rate of duty, based on imports for consumption.....	7.09	5.85	6.52
Remaining in warehouse at the end of the month.....			
Exports			
Domestic:			
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	780,713,598	953,182,193	1,610,142,683
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals.....	508,762,531	547,435,357	678,470,920
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured.....	806,940,680	1,405,819,955	1,962,720,033
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing.....	1,315,242,260	1,053,270,139	922,407,603
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	2,705,845,019	2,069,242,295	2,564,089,165
Miscellaneous.....	52,113,137	18,924,498	12,950,778
Total domestic.....	6,169,617,225	6,047,874,437	7,750,781,182
Foreign.....	63,895,372	101,213,108	171,369,410
Total exports.....	6,233,512,597	6,149,087,545	7,922,150,592
Excess of exports.....	3,281,044,642	3,117,874,835	4,017,744,265

Table continued on page 661

Table Continued:

Groups	1917	1918	1919
WATER-BORNE COMMERCE			
IMPORTS			
In American vessels.....	\$ 732,942,592	\$ 717,101,733	\$ 1,228,044,599
In foreign vessels.....	1,857,390,376	1,860,348,125	2,185,879,437
Total (except in land vehicles).....	2,590,332,968	2,577,449,858	3,413,924,036
EXPORTS			
In American vessels.....	946,074,595	985,811,538	2,596,030,636
In foreign vessels.....	4,457,244,615	4,240,087,409	4,495,453,419
Total (except in land vehicles).....	5,403,319,210	5,225,898,947	7,091,484,055
GOLD AND SILVER			
GOLD			
Imports.....	552,454,374	62,042,748	76,534,046
Exports.....	371,883,884	41,069,818	368,185,248
SILVER			
Imports.....	53,340,477	71,375,699	89,410,018
Exports.....	84,130,876	252,846,464	239,021,051
TONNAGE OF VESSELS			
Entered:			
American.....	19,896,521	18,459,610	21,932,662
Foreign.....	28,996,843	25,452,026	24,769,012
Total entered.....	48,893,364	43,911,636	46,701,674
Cleared:			
American.....	19,991,856	18,761,112	24,992,076
Foreign.....	29,605,586	26,210,151	26,264,575
Total cleared.....	49,597,442	44,971,263	51,256,651

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER BY COUNTRIES FOR 1918 AND 1919

Countries	Gold		Silver	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
IMPORTS:				
France.....			\$193,945	\$75,524
United Kingdom—England.....	\$1,286	\$4,055,739	142,104	61,746
Canada.....	45,787,198	44,487,390	7,641,496	7,121,469
Central American States.....	3,309,791	3,472,634	3,033,759	5,200,481
Mexico.....	5,244,066	4,464,140	51,017,055	63,303,437
West Indies.....	232,274	36,103	275,492	90,467
Brasil.....	399,112	26,200	3,987	2,155
Chile.....	261,806	233,837	2,160,575	1,927,324
Colombia.....	2,537,204	556,572	210,327	271,274
British Guiana.....	425,628	139,159		121
Peru.....	637,212	814,583	5,115,577	8,862,537
Venezuela.....	295,578	381,981	1,019	2,521
Dutch East Indies.....	797,872	3,851,075	248,223	1,773,584
Hongkong.....		10,017,550		20,000
Philippine Islands.....	896,583	581,924	5,955	12,327
All other.....	1,217,138	3,415,159	1,323,185	635,051
Total.....	\$62,042,748	\$76,534,046	\$71,375,699	\$89,410,018

Table continued on page 662

Table Continued:

Countries	Gold		Silver	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
Exports:				
France.....		\$ 4,152,533	\$ 5,059,922	\$ 6,588,197
Spain.....	\$ 10,000	29,778,000	228	228
United Kingdom—England.....		2,091,066	32,687,841	15,635,386
Canada.....	1,546,372	5,706,428	3,606,561	7,854,378
Mexico.....	26,543,446	10,357,619	2,792,086	1,926,433
West Indies.....		32,940	91,765	162,789
Argentina.....		56,560,000	178,621	3,867
Chile.....	8,737,474	100,000		2,000
Colombia.....	1,439,984	5,268,620		
Peru.....	173,400	3,383,369		
Uruguay.....		9,205,000		
Venezuela.....	1,137,492	12,052,220		850,000
China.....		39,109,769	23,786,077	77,583,367
British India.....		34,300,666	163,154,135	109,180,718
Dutch East Indies.....	1,068,000	7,365,111	770,000	
Hongkong.....		40,085,969	19,322,299	10,245,351
Japan.....		94,114,189		3,946,453
All other.....	407,650	14,521,749	1,397,157	5,041,884
Total.....	\$41,069,818	\$368,185,248	\$252,846,464	\$239,021,051

UNITED STATES EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS (Calendar Years)

Customs Districts and Headquarters Ports	Exports			Imports		
	1917	1918	1919	1917	1918	1919
ATLANTIC COAST						
Connecticut (Bridgeport).....	\$ 50,161	\$ 2,520		\$ 5,443,992	\$ 6,715,348	\$ 7,749,737
Georgia (Savannah).....	107,777,104	111,391,221	\$ 258,682,006	4,888,014	15,001,448	15,397,170
Maine and New Hampshire (Portland, Me.).....	35,310,967	27,111,210	48,160,351	18,778,414	23,155,230	24,025,683
Maryland (Baltimore).....	377,376,027	300,717,118	353,713,139	36,963,175	35,982,665	38,900,438
Massachusetts (Boston).....	208,532,112	221,314,900	334,554,031	229,403,531	295,915,214	299,364,999
New York (New York).....	2,901,137,542	2,560,857,383	3,457,409,842	1,361,662,146	1,294,414,573	2,064,695,411
North Carolina (Wilmington).....	6,485,602	4,740,613	23,644,668	4,982,646	7,394,267	7,500,980
Philadelphia (Philadelphia).....	502,224,480	425,072,004	523,195,836	102,243,789	115,011,117	153,819,044
Porto Rico (San Juan).....	9,534,355	8,056,943	11,075,625	3,866,565	4,568,386	5,261,052
Rhode Island (Providence).....	2,390	400	426,741	2,415,252	4,129,338	5,456,800
South Carolina (Charleston).....	1,112,290	257,011	21,407,596	4,162,126	3,788,694	2,618,869
Virginia (Norfolk).....	137,997,858	99,420,284	175,021,947	23,530,504	23,468,041	4,865,288
Total.....	4,287,540,888	3,758,941,607	5,212,291,782	1,798,340,154	1,829,544,321	2,629,655,471
GULF COAST						
Florida (Tampa).....	40,920,800	49,595,294	72,842,179	10,225,983	11,712,770	15,275,615
Galveston (Galveston).....	220,229,353	226,833,740	467,699,216	13,979,398	14,012,985	17,704,906
Mobile (Mobile).....	44,047,011	48,825,978	74,154,866	2,148,263	4,328,299	5,347,275
New Orleans (New Orleans).....	320,891,445	399,996,933	563,112,010	116,248,563	124,258,353	177,286,076
Sabine (Port Arthur).....	37,252,561	50,923,703	57,443,660	1,876,869	2,077,456	4,684,508
Total.....	663,341,170	776,175,648	1,235,251,931	144,479,076	156,389,863	220,298,380

Table continued on page 663

Table Continued:

Customs Districts and Headquarters Ports	Exports			Imports		
	1917	1918	1919	1917	1918	1919
MEXICAN BORDER						
Arizona (Nogales).....	\$11,588,712	\$14,122,531	\$13,954,780	\$21,767,644	\$27,718,204	\$18,148,798
El Paso (El Paso).....	5,667,297	5,682,955	7,938,122	2,804,634	1,603,358	2,699,307
San Antonio (San Antonio).....	31,064,340	27,750,056	36,124,383	21,571,872	23,092,845	14,346,501
Total.....	48,420,349	47,555,542	58,017,285	46,144,150	52,414,407	35,194,606
PACIFIC COAST						
Alaska (Juneau).....	3,116,310	1,218,134	1,542,249	1,196,195	1,175,731	1,449,362
Hawaii (Honolulu).....	1,244,826	5,043,085	4,702,103	6,579,831	7,696,572	8,980,704
Oregon (Portland).....	6,415,522	15,076,165	44,458,227	2,438,624	3,799,424	3,151,964
San Francisco (San Francisco).....	175,136,299	214,694,501	240,531,765	231,979,474	245,519,466	238,027,061
Southern California (Los Angeles).....	7,179,014	6,788,978	15,923,478	8,063,242	9,417,371	15,609,610
Washington (Seattle).....	196,932,427	296,165,819	292,274,345	289,078,274	300,954,076	195,918,779
Total.....	390,024,398	538,986,682	599,432,167	539,335,640	568,562,640	463,137,480
NORTHERN BORDER						
Buffalo (Buffalo).....	212,819,806	208,340,170	199,052,319	105,612,019	99,914,863	96,738,440
Chicago (Chicago).....	4,419,493	69,019,352	6,523,832	27,008,455	40,301,025	45,803,716
Dakota (Pembina).....	82,763,483	79,990,459	80,886,388	29,292,108	31,426,630	58,324,721
Duluth and Superior (Duluth).....	18,721,116	51,324,305	16,944,308	25,181,430	11,646,532	17,082,846
Michigan (Detroit).....	279,142,586	379,157,751	297,015,608	54,131,085	57,230,708	74,895,600
Montana and Idaho (Great Falls).....	5,322,635	4,920,790	7,357,951	2,690,014	5,731,011	5,001,491
Ohio (Cleveland).....	41,033,173	40,153,327	30,943,612	15,373,763	16,287,787	19,860,229
Rochester (Rochester).....	11,169,656	12,135,582	7,935,920	3,061,026	2,802,794	4,582,080
St. Lawrence (Ogdensburg).....	109,367,795	107,473,743	99,552,191	94,280,683	94,624,279	151,616,685
Vermont (St. Albans).....	79,186,426	64,778,209	69,945,364	45,793,168	40,314,542	51,223,122
Wisconsin (Milwaukee).....	239,623	10,134,378	999,934	1,637,683	3,035,990	4,367,381
Total.....	844,185,792	1,027,428,066	817,157,427	404,061,434	403,316,161	529,496,311
INTERIOR						
Colorado (Denver).....				185,651	192,914	320,601
Indiana (Indianapolis).....				594,340	704,170	1,163,129
Iowa (Des Moines).....				101,730	133,193	100,676
Kentucky (Louisville).....				530,987	875,155	487,555
Minnesota (St. Paul).....				11,512,447	6,180,942	6,172,194
Omaha (Omaha).....				439,335	870,855	2,277,164
Pittsburgh (Pittsburgh).....				2,505,898	6,391,960	3,245,325
St. Louis (St. Louis).....				4,021,879	5,410,395	12,349,123
Tennessee (Memphis).....				165,822	192,012	172,010
Utah and Nevada (Salt Lake City).....				49,412	33,722	336,302
Total.....				20,107,501	20,985,318	26,624,079
Grand total.....	6,233,512,597	6,149,087,545	7,922,150,502	2,952,467,955	3,031,212,710	3,904,406,327

UNITED STATES EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN
MERCHANDISE BY COUNTRIES
(Calendar Years)

Countries	EXPORTS			IMPORTS		
	1917	1918	1919	1917	1918	1919
EUROPE						
Austria-Hungary.....			\$42,211,564	\$64,937	\$97,323	\$2,390,973
Asores, and Madeira Islands.....						
Belgium.....	3313,469	\$118,197	605,481	1,603,549	1,588,611	1,670,322
Bulgaria.....	56,080,886	154,649,338	377,876,308	158,022	13,964	7,700,100
Denmark.....	32,408,830	11,353,845	163,965,478	8,569	796,418	2,097,928
Finland.....	460,024	268	21,814,029	5,075		6,201,750
France.....	940,791,331	931,199,774	893,368,966	98,639,653	59,809,894	123,871,409
Germany.....	3,275		92,761,314	159,352	317,706	10,624,229
Gibraltar.....	8,905,900	9,150,846	42,848,023	61,837	4,117	37,178
Greece.....	2,402,152	2,599,989	3,457,622	7,956,326	19,136,832	28,611,288
Iceland, and Faroe Isl.				602,837	881,305	542,752
Italy.....	419,034,486	492,174,547	442,676,842	36,480,807	24,340,022	59,048,446
Malta, Goso, etc.....	76,249	1,277,169	621,676	52,017	4,470	51,602
Netherlands.....	57,540,570	11,369,269	255,134,440	22,744,504	8,824,419	75,506,503
Norway.....	62,847,557	36,137,464	135,134,594	6,280,233	2,015,851	7,371,249
Portugal.....	18,532,541	21,642,690	19,961,948	8,132,004	3,884,440	6,414,961
Rumania.....	310,774		6,588,432	1,285		
Russian Europe.....	315,250,020	8,902,449	27,757,513	12,350,179	6,784,603	2,953,480
Serbia, Montenegro, and Albania.....	3,540	17,497	2,927,724			
Spain.....	91,584,080	69,188,733	102,819,694	36,881,630	18,488,289	49,391,903
Sweden.....	20,467,923	15,674,108	133,063,131	18,069,487	5,935,490	13,825,982
Switzerland.....	19,409,512	27,602,921	76,145,518	19,854,668	16,882,742	27,687,818
Turkey in Europe.....			20,390,204			14,165,285
United Kingdom:						
England.....	1,814,936,817	1,952,870,089	2,125,735,211	229,494,043	118,513,817	267,624,665
Scotland.....	173,123,451	101,030,456	118,136,042	28,402,033	12,870,346	25,846,085
Ireland.....	20,609,373	7,391,998	35,306,795	22,184,099	17,230,652	15,718,515
Total United Kingdom	2,008,669,641	2,061,292,543	2,279,178,048	280,080,175	148,614,815	309,189,265
Total Europe.....	4,061,728,923	3,858,697,768	5,185,980,350	551,144,599	318,121,271	750,569,784
NORTH AMERICA						
Bermuda.....	2,478,476	2,120,751	2,386,250	988,364	1,074,534	1,092,669
British Honduras.....	2,167,521	2,295,952	2,918,393	1,819,403	2,635,162	2,791,479
Canada.....	828,919,971	886,877,584	734,267,286	413,674,846	451,695,009	494,693,869
Central American States:						
Costa Rica.....	3,188,357	2,100,273	4,920,724	6,374,606	8,967,239	6,581,789
Guatemala.....	6,768,002	4,241,977	8,391,464	10,470,225	8,011,685	12,115,065
Honduras.....	5,132,695	5,033,932	7,691,928	4,957,510	5,285,086	7,415,588
Nicaragua.....	4,731,071	4,503,808	6,694,497	3,813,248	4,792,351	5,496,275
Panama.....	27,638,661	21,116,503	22,009,925	7,484,494	8,757,403	7,395,029
Salvador.....	4,301,324	3,902,572	5,934,418	5,525,073	8,307,358	4,146,113
Total Central American States	51,760,110	40,899,065	55,642,956	38,625,156	44,131,122	43,149,859
Greenland.....	13,192	5,596	19,036	218,513	97,500	106,500
Mexico.....	110,829,375	97,788,736	131,451,901	130,526,935	158,643,427	148,926,376
Miquelon, Langley, etc.	522,559	267,581	496,749		3,191	571
Northeastland and Labrador.....	9,849,311	13,097,557	15,189,805	5,230,850	5,864,490	5,361,441
West Indies:						
British—						
Barbados.....	2,671,028	3,129,965	3,870,423	297,804	941,911	612,011
Jamaica.....	5,078,289	7,461,153	11,105,525	3,347,697	2,972,945	5,173,204
Trinidad and Tobago.....	7,240,376	6,563,750	7,777,287	7,353,227	7,112,661	7,687,110
Other British.....	6,642,207	4,187,569	4,726,939	3,210,964	2,865,542	2,894,045
Total British.....	24,631,900	21,432,437	27,480,174	14,209,692	13,883,059	16,366,370

Table continued on page 665

Table Continued:

Countries	EXPORTS			IMPORTS		
	1917	1918	1919	1917	1918	1919
Cuba.....	\$ 195,871,266	\$ 227,156,047	\$ 278,391,222	\$ 248,505,986	\$ 278,635,027	\$ 418,610,263
Danish West Indies (Virgin Islands of United States).....	1,885,497	1,640,103	1,804,117	928,291	1,137,501	1,593,120
Dominican Republic.....	16,252,321	16,119,713	18,740,756	12,645,636	8,464,500	12,190,302
Dutch West Indies.....	1,354,592	1,358,502	1,914,587	948,886	1,452,243	3,126,999
French West Indies.....	7,175,045	5,357,451	8,781,391	117,799	141,969	56,321
Haiti.....	7,492,396	9,069,275	16,327,848	3,542,167	6,766,509	9,705,147
Total West Indies	255,163,017	282,133,528	353,440,095	280,898,457	310,470,808	461,648,522
Total North America	1,261,703,532	1,325,486,350	1,295,812,471	871,982,524	974,615,243	1,157,771,286
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina.....	107,098,895	105,104,548	155,968,390	178,245,833	228,388,215	199,158,401
Bolivia.....	3,498,618	5,289,008	4,771,177	51,948	451,932	2,434,750
Brazil.....	66,157,952	57,391,417	114,656,309	145,274,931	98,038,132	233,570,620
Chile.....	57,549,304	66,404,300	53,471,688	142,597,929	166,082,920	82,442,364
Colombia.....	12,573,334	10,546,409	24,143,646	27,581,217	24,723,035	42,911,409
Ecuador.....	5,432,090	4,171,684	7,500,703	10,507,223	10,121,834	8,966,435
Falkland Islands.....	36,887	295,660	169,043	400,000		
Guiana:						
British.....	5,397,646	5,510,583	5,125,195	220,259	394,017	399,110
Dutch.....	1,553,248	1,449,596	1,547,238	1,473,191	605,478	904,920
French.....	851,066	775,263	1,035,607		21,769	
Paraguay.....	504,388	700,595	894,271	97,029	140,275	1,031,414
Peru.....	22,015,037	21,715,751	26,945,191	43,471,316	34,423,025	33,111,352
Uruguay.....	18,414,054	16,193,451	31,419,669	33,175,381	35,583,216	50,483,828
Venezuela.....	10,780,504	7,161,345	14,429,202	15,722,275	11,957,224	32,110,785
Total South America	311,893,023	302,709,610	442,127,329	598,818,532	610,931,072	687,525,388
ASIA						
Aden.....	987,622	118,486	1,659,262	1,954,717	964,935	5,175,298
China.....	40,292,059	52,570,579	105,514,962	125,106,020	110,970,969	154,153,751
China leased territory:						
British.....	20,810	878		5,922		
French.....	229,231	293,641			14,057	
German.....	260,814	93,422	24,521	47,104	72,362	531,223
Japanese.....	4,956,557	6,176,440	12,735,007	14,817,698	29,835,185	15,492,291
Total China.....	45,759,471	59,134,960	118,274,490	139,976,744	140,892,573	170,177,265
Chosen.....	1,793,348	1,825,676	3,333,471	102,760	139,271	335,073
East Indies:						
British—						
British India.....	33,599,396	40,392,458	67,505,528	101,057,067	129,688,009	140,081,000
Straits Settlements.....	8,204,417	9,948,490	12,134,504	127,562,633	150,231,422	145,862,447
Other British.....	1,023,921	1,013,907	1,874,326	31,010,197	19,188,676	36,204,326
Total British East Indies.....	42,827,734	51,354,855	81,514,358	259,629,897	299,108,107	322,147,773
Dutch East Indies.....	26,992,354	23,379,401	46,576,489	88,620,800	74,982,656	78,746,091
French East Indies.....	218,707	663,102	1,474,953		3,721	1,623,936
Portuguese East Indies.....						
India.....	3,784	9,897	7,492		404	17
Hong Kong.....	15,747,484	24,665,372	22,092,880	10,383,561	30,068,279	22,118,739
Japan.....	186,340,304	273,774,685	366,364,593	253,669,709	301,943,058	409,853,213
Persia.....	195,215	148,077	908,594	1,135,788	630,757	1,453,152
Russia in Asia.....	109,260,439	8,433,069	54,678,672	2,164,252	3,975,404	6,709,608
Siam.....	1,051,858	1,577,122	1,937,977	149,162	174,892	223,827
Turkey in Asia.....	83,140	415,948	4,841,518	408,579	486,317	22,837,717
Other Asia.....		550	2,360	41,196	4,147	42,420
Total Asia.....	431,261,460	445,501,200	703,667,109	758,237,165	853,374,521	1,041,444,129

Table continued on page 666

Table Continued:

Countries	EXPORTS			IMPORTS		
	1917	1918	1919	1917	1918	1919
OCEANIA						
British Oceania:						
Australia.....	\$58,967,578	\$79,549,198	\$95,084,059	\$25,012,150	\$73,521,268	\$58,160,397
New Zealand.....	16,318,873	22,274,960	28,171,585	6,990,053	21,259,532	21,329,035
Other British.....	634,783	863,987	725,354	2,276,994	4,091,141	4,736,956
Total British Oceania.....	75,921,234	102,688,145	123,980,998	34,279,197	98,871,941	84,226,388
French Oceania.....	1,029,898	1,438,148	1,289,193	1,849,558	2,887,549	2,307,201
German Oceania.....	450,719	393,033	313,717	705,800	977,934	2,085,169
Philippine Islands.....	38,140,152	52,975,672	70,310,262	62,386,641	85,926,717	66,289,336
Total Oceania.....	115,542,003	157,494,998	195,894,170	99,221,196	188,664,141	154,908,094
AFRICA						
Abyssinia.....		2,000	9,612			5
Belgian Kongo.....	552,482	656,027	2,868,096		570,506	473,254
British Africa:						
West.....	6,931,791	7,743,715	13,538,363	14,231,221	14,455,898	26,503,744
South.....	30,386,746	34,872,819	44,042,000	26,515,730	36,692,825	38,815,763
East.....	1,766,070	1,142,463	1,872,393	204,229	508,563	839,040
Total British Africa.....	39,084,607	43,758,997	59,452,756	40,951,180	51,657,286	66,158,547
Canary Islands.....	592,555	359,574	1,497,657	247,940	152,466	164,546
Egypt.....	2,965,888	6,616,987	15,826,563	27,352,444	28,850,475	39,628,681
French Africa.....	3,086,529	3,189,259	10,834,272	957,674	812,677	2,508,237
German Africa.....	8,962	3,477	462,349	466,987	8,209	89,274
Italian Africa.....	4,287		352,311	356,096		495,923
Liberia.....	222,977	232,506	212,996		88,009	172,765
Madagascar.....	140,107	177,167	525,459	132,738	21,776	106,267
Morocco.....	403,208	982,029	1,412,224	179,859	326,202	717,774
Portuguese Africa.....	4,243,067	3,207,931	5,131,859	2,418,635	3,018,856	1,672,373
Spanish Africa.....	79,177	11,665	83,019	386		
Total Africa.....	51,383,656	59,197,619	98,669,163	73,063,939	85,506,462	112,187,646
Grand total.....	6,233,512,597	6,149,087,545	7,922,150,592	2,952,467,955	3,031,212,710	3,904,406,372

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE BY ARTICLES
(Calendar Years)

Articles	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Abrasives:						
Wheels, emery and other.....		\$4,881,600		\$3,862,531		\$3,032,067
All other.....		1,941,512		1,982,522		2,809,231
Agricultural implements:						
Hay rakes and tedders.....	777,383			562,664		605,427
Mowers and reapers.....	12,740,301			5,228,407		10,494,723
Planters and seeders.....	431,358			849,070		693,698
Plows and cultivators.....	7,592,145			8,705,989		10,504,348
Thrashers.....	2,749,171			2,034,713		1,660,168
All other.....	8,974,291			8,508,818		9,527,727
Parts of.....				6,959,503		7,702,403
Total agricultural implements.....	33,264,649			32,849,164		41,188,494
Aluminum.....		a9,029,458				
Ingot metal and alloys..... lbs.	b9,470,206	b4,269,643	20,152,798	7,478,149	4,458,195	1,495,659
Plates and sheets..... lbs.	b550,198	b301,550	3,982,173	1,500,903	562,157	249,237
All other manufactures of.....		b985,816		1,890,336		2,145,430
Total.....		14,586,467		10,869,388		3,890,326
Animals:						
Cattle..... No.	20,009	1,291,714	17,280	1,082,758	69,889	6,439,521
Hogs..... No.	15,588	276,451	10,308	333,729	24,745	883,911
Horses..... No.	169,000	33,058,960	51,170	9,858,475	19,691	2,856,396
Mules..... No.	72,590	13,716,063	17,319	3,360,653	7,122	1,189,180
Sheep..... No.	30,359	278,756	7,962	120,882	34,531	369,974
All other (including fowls).....		383,903		288,645		464,702
Total animals.....		49,005,850		15,045,142		12,003,684
Art works: Paintings and statuary.....		296,836		341,035		1,150,015
Asbestos:						
Ore and unmanufactured..... tons	632	116,580	622	51,053	999	157,416
Manufactures of.....		1,932,551		2,493,325		3,529,348
Asphaltum:						
Unmanufactured..... tons	26,887	586,673	19,739	577,654	35,900	1,103,930
Manufactures of.....		586,055		577,936		606,918
Athletic and sporting goods.....		1,377,424		2,183,486		2,903,291
Bark for tanning, tons	906	26,033	513	18,807	668	47,741
Bauxite concentrates..... tons	21,791	1,323,926	19,711	1,523,688	17,701	1,372,094
Billiard tables and accessories.....		88,287		170,958		311,522
Blackings and polishes.....		1,057,231		1,186,951		2,722,332
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured.....		173,159		307,671		370,634
Brass:						
Scrap and old, fit only for remanufacture..... lbs.	8,298,989	1,758,384	4,909,820	799,318	1,321,767	176,028
Bars, plates, sheets, etc..... lbs.	328,346,666	101,521,426	30,989,717	9,522,934	7,770,671	2,310,561
Cartridge shells, empty.....		b3,533,834		566,829		169,961
Pipes and fittings.....		b402,167		1,137,336		1,413,875
Wire..... lbs.	b1,804,741	b729,768	1,748,883	707,287	1,115,908	403,899
All other manufactures of.....		131,945,530		17,071,694		9,438,554
Total.....		239,891,109		29,805,398		13,912,878

Table continued on page 668

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Breadstuffs:						
Barley.....bush	17,858,849	\$ 26,207,499	18,805,219	\$ 30,565,377	37,611,840	\$ 53,832,219
Barley flour.....bbls.			b360,073	b3,877,852	255,845	2,572,396
Bran and mid- dlings.....tons	6,833	280,859	7,372	32,285	4,517	233,114
Bread and biscuit.....lbs.	14,202,243	1,605,614	8,585,891	1,277,704	12,827,005	2,506,447
Buckwheat.....bush	121,636	194,333	1,420	3,021	186,074	307,454
Corn.....bush	52,167,883	72,936,631	39,899,091	69,269,329	11,192,558	18,624,400
Corn meal and corn flour.....bbls.	1,210,842	10,048,683	1,790,016	18,761,103	1,202,449	10,920,847
Dried grain and malt sprouts.....tons	961	38,632	217	13,394	2,261	137,197
Mill feed.....tons	22,253	966,045	9,652	466,242	12,228	798,636
Oats.....bush	98,677,544	71,351,798	114,462,932	98,221,637	55,294,535	46,485,424
Preparations of, for table food—Oat- meal and rolled oats.....lbs.	268,861,843	11,990,386	299,198,015	17,353,080	220,883,637	11,995,782
All other cereal pre- parations.....		10,327,734		6,854,197		8,817,594
Rice.....lbs.	207,588,404	12,376,588	167,932,775	12,424,710	377,497,423	34,812,805
Rye.....bush	13,411,496	25,871,354	7,631,639	15,615,618	32,598,166	61,786,232
Rye flour.....bbls.	212,890	2,088,150	1,446,075	15,449,730	1,266,050	12,424,508
Wheat.....bush	106,196,318	245,333,521	111,177,103	260,612,978	148,086,470	356,918,296
Wheat flour.....bbls.	15,926,117	138,438,813	21,706,700	244,653,422	26,449,581	293,449,517
All other breadstuffs		1,431,770		5,751,037		3,786,189
Total.....		631,988,510		801,497,716		920,409,157
Broom corn.....tons	3,160	941,591	4,343	1,396,348	4,319	902,166
Brooms.....		163,677		157,885		292,729
Brushes.....		910,746		1,099,016		1,470,555
Buttons.....		978,517		631,948		710,727
Pearl.....		b283,096		1,806,874		2,855,960
All other.....		b569,338		1,274,707		8,563,047
Candles.....lbs.	6,469,182	842,554	6,552,336			
Cars, automobiles, and other vehicles:						
Aeroplanes and parts of—						
Aeroplanes.....No.	140	1,100,207	48	607,255	44	215,300
Parts of.....		5,505,565		14,670,269		3,249,226
Automobiles and parts of—						
Automobiles.....No.	14,479	36,755,236	10,308	26,814,952	15,569	35,385,069
Passenger.....No.	65,756	51,872,905	36,936	36,278,292	67,085	73,650,427
Parts of, not includ- ing engines and tires.....		31,624,963		33,607,050		42,562,186
Total automo- biles, and parts of.....		120,253,104		96,700,294		151,567,682
Carriages.....No.	2,295	137,701	1,100	56,255	1,352	112,505
Cars for railways—						
For steam railways—						
Passenger.....No.		314,295	98	883,607	106	1,610,790
Freight and other.....No.		23,796,771	8,050	11,522,608	27,317	57,473,824
For other railways.....No.		1,633,941	2,621	1,192,403	2,915	1,668,708
Bicycles, tricycles, etc.		1,434,637		1,540,926		3,234,915
Motor cycles.....No.	14,320	3,035,032	9,212	2,169,385	24,481	6,687,436
Motor warehouse and motor station trucks.....No.		b373		349,403	539	532,911
Wagons.....	12,951	859,120	5,624	519,787	7,743	750,326
Wheelbarrows, push- carts and hand- trucks.....		595,027		480,914		774,280
All other vehicles and parts of.....		14,273,615		20,432,996		33,340,952
Total cars, etc.....		173,056,667		151,126,066		261,248,855

Table continued on page 669

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Celluloid, and manu- factures of.....		\$ 3,361,808		\$ 4,680,947		\$ 7,966,493
Cement, hydraulic.....bbls.	2,586,215	5,328,536	2,252,446	5,912,166	2,463,689	7,516,019
Chalk, manufactures of		165,281		172,165		333,673
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines:						
Acids—						
Carbolic.....lbs.	b7,298,380	b3,473,521	6,477,841	2,666,634	1,253,421	364,187
Nitric.....lbs.	b485,863	b46,060	1,013,196	113,617	501,618	73,054
Picric.....lbs.	b26,609,438	b17,234,765	39,584,858	23,231,892	2,474	2,684
Sulphuric.....lbs.	63,522,930	1,006,125	80,294,643	1,278,027	21,295,537	489,978
All other.....		30,932,169		4,213,868		4,613,395
Total acids.....		52,692,640		31,504,038		5,543,298
Alcohol, wood.....gals.	1,122,191	1,175,822	2,624,312	2,035,950	718,427	750,167
Baking powder.....lbs.	5,933,496	1,587,488	4,795,751	1,533,249	4,007,626	1,134,751
Calcium carbide.....lbs.	30,954,253	1,063,427	18,146,239	1,347,458	23,903,492	1,404,920
Coal-tar distillates, n. e. a.—						
Benzol.....lbs.	b15,860,496	b1,446,250	33,294,577	1,904,360	14,268,419	535,132
All other.....		b2,855,394		5,867,830		1,103,750
Copper, sulphate of (blue vitriol).....lbs.	29,068,748	3,038,380	14,477,339	1,395,946	9,140,673	928,291
Dyes and dyestuffs.....		b7,152,089		8,629,611		10,724,071
Aniline dyes.....		b3,502,218		1,551,360		1,355,936
Logwood extract.....		b1,404,709		6,636,906		5,004,428
All other.....		b4,046,745				
Total.....		16,105,761		16,817,900		17,084,435
Extracts for tanning.....		3,372,417		3,125,842		5,598,134
Formaldehyde (forma- lin).....		b394,609		796,718		1,270,797
Glycerin.....lbs.	b9,609,980	b4,747,922	21,764,728	11,766,636	3,963,392	1,190,984
Infants' food.....		b855,183		2,450,102		2,854,653
Lime—						
Acetate of.....lbs.	14,378,032	655,365	15,682,813	758,622	16,362,929	410,646
Chloride of, or bleaching powder, ...lbs.		b8,848,789		b421,397		310,268
Medicinal and pharm- aceutical preparations.....		9,740,315		10,824,061		18,985,793
Petroleum jelly.....		1,246,901		1,635,590		2,594,338
Potash—						
Chlorate.....lbs.	b7,049,986	b475,434	1,391,663	539,491	1,982,204	524,208
All other.....		638,768		837,679		2,231,351
Roots, herbs and barks—						
Ginseng.....lbs.	205,684	1,387,067	226,731	1,372,586	307,585	3,338,531
All other.....		955,235		728,143		1,632,281
Soda.....		b9,322,233		5,602,813		6,748,762
Caustic.....lbs.	b59,992,773	b5,832,598	97,378,334	164,235,420	173,385	173,385
Salt soda.....lbs.	b1,436,888	b97,772	12,716,453	213,865	24,300,567	338,818
Silicate of soda.....lbs.	b14,549,574	b216,828	28,250,360	404,796	100,961,927	2,656,608
Soda ash.....lbs.	b98,421,008	b2,884,569	238,434,992	7,805,550	7,226,222	7,226,222
All other salts of.....		4,030,196		6,587,134		17,148,795
Total soda.....		22,384,196		20,614,158		6,325,552
Sulphur or brimstone.....tons.	152,736	3,500,819	131,092	3,626,638	224,712	295,490
Washing powder and fluid.....lbs.	4,472,841	250,845	4,141,497	210,136	5,170,244	40,122,867
All other chemicals, etc.		62,336,213		43,236,459		133,526,488
Total chemicals, etc.....		193,327,849		165,239,860		2,164,290
Chewing gum.....		1,403,888		1,695,903		262,501
Clays:						
Fire.....tons.	48,235	268,093	53,755	333,880	33,470	249,571
All other.....tons.	26,066	178,764	21,739	192,053		3,920,514
Clocks and watches:						
Clocks and parts of.....		2,210,302		2,147,980		2,273,045
Watches and parts of.....		1,793,326		1,804,388		

Table continued on page 670

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Coal and coke:						
Coal—						
Anthracite... tons.	5,363,666	\$30,909,798	4,435,543	\$29,215,689	4,443,391	\$36,668,131
Bituminous... tons.	21,285,320	79,502,654	19,956,009	78,664,856	17,969,514	83,668,842
Coke... tons.	1,258,321	8,543,746	1,506,986	11,861,408	640,139	5,128,119
Coal tar... bbls.	68,504	180,560	58,554	168,720	76,592	198,503
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared or manufactured, not including confectionery...		5,102,813		6,961,457		21,380,801
Coffee:						
Green or raw... lbs.	46,035,832	6,696,780	43,031,687	6,365,160	28,289,105	7,295,511
Roasted or prepared... lbs.	2,556,209	502,817	1,694,928	296,642	6,256,440	1,563,854
Confectionery... lbs.		2,108,081		1,225,928		12,305,082
Copper:						
Ore... gross tons	63,616		29,378		2,601	
copper, lbs.	5,135,818	1,410,072	2,387,275	578,165	507,846	95,930
Concentrates, matte, gross tons	4,105		4,220		402	
and re-copper, lbs.	821,477	205,888	872,564	211,392	160,821	32,611
Pigs, ingots, plates, wire, etc.—						
Unrefined, black, blister and converter copper, lbs.	16,992,357	4,614,843	14,687,823	3,825,606	1,674,411	360,089
Refined copper, in ingots, bars or other forms... lbs.	1,020,779,328	306,847,639	690,027,891	178,831,041	438,160,818	95,636,546
Composition metal, copper chief value						
Old and scrap... lbs.	b1,228,032	b350,561	186,260	60,128	364,089	110,032
Pipes and tubes... lbs.	1,070,389	300,609	257,403	60,733	449,804	74,104
Plates and sheets... lbs.	b7,260,833	b3,023,563	4,109,226	1,845,222	5,993,959	2,206,895
Wire, except insulated... lbs.	42,664,931	12,995,503	19,471,584	5,677,408	13,764,425	4,090,496
Total pigs, ingots, plates, wire, etc.	26,879,498	8,975,078	15,689,554	4,750,942	55,579,125	14,813,546
All other manufactures of...	1,126,875,368	337,107,796	744,429,741	195,051,080	515,986,631	117,291,703
Total copper, and manufactures of, except ore, etc.		16,957,876		5,286,143		4,554,623
Cork, manufactures of...		354,065,672		200,337,223		121,846,326
Cotton:		655,765		996,821		1,081,537
Unmanufactured—						
Sea Island... bales	1,841	445,085	2,632	856,011	6,052	1,543,266
Upland... bales	744,827		1,057,147		2,492,137	
other... bales	4,369,193	550,906,338	3,964,700	664,386,262	6,526,173	1,134,817,274
Linters... bales	2,251,187,050		2,047,096,381		3,352,493,841	
	447,856	23,952,359	145,017	8,880,517	24,962	
	224,206,420		70,021,654		12,692,007	1,010,712
Total... bales	4,818,843	575,303,782	4,112,349	674,122,790	6,557,187	1,137,371,252
Manufactures of—	2,476,138,297		2,118,175,182		3,367,677,985	
Blankets and comforts...		b1,132,406		2,498,163		3,551,511
Cloths—						
Duck—						
Unbleached... yds.	8,398,833	4,255,424	5,097,520	3,430,806	9,145,648	7,473,972
Bleached... yds.	2,458,643	1,002,157	2,254,458	1,234,330	4,362,444	3,059,235
Colored... yds.	1,493,547	471,781	731,388	312,967	1,319,388	721,274
Total duck yds.	12,351,023	5,729,362	8,083,366	4,978,103	14,827,480	11,254,481
All other cloths—						
Unbleached... yds.	125,319,773	11,787,698	73,436,891	11,830,027	142,868,158	23,587,129
Bleached... yds.	143,198,426	17,661,784	99,227,003	19,090,986	126,256,010	26,191,621

Table continued on page 671

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Colored—						
Printed... yds.	183,295,059	\$18,559,148	139,768,162	\$21,628,277	137,665,935	\$23,205,902
Dyed in the piece						
... yds.	105,419,979	15,460,989	133,174,426	30,073,012	156,032,678	40,662,419
Dyed in the yarn						
... yds.	195,037,632	26,281,686	90,484,726	19,918,898	105,294,039	27,095,972
Total cloths... yds.	764,621,892	95,480,667	544,174,574	107,519,333	682,944,300	151,997,524
Laces and embroideries		1,614,299		1,569,322		1,731,675
Mill waste... lbs.	62,259,352	9,005,446	46,868,332	9,488,664	57,317,920	2,411,704
Rags, except paper stock... lbs.	4,075,111	245,419	5,024,629	342,419	6,182,528	515,754
Thread, sewing, crochet, etc.		b1,135,619		2,824,776		4,367,762
Wearing apparel—						
Collars and cuffs...		b160,119		329,227		771,219
Corsets...		1,552,161		1,923,078		2,880,858
Knit goods...		a6,826,053				
Hosiery... doz. pairs	b3,180,994	6b,139,392	5,574,343	13,258,474	9,477,338	26,882,566
Underwear...		b1,343,696		2,897,486		3,602,293
All other...		b699,748		945,833		1,508,995
Total knit goods...		15,008,889		17,101,793		36,993,854
All other wearing apparel...		a6,025,084				
For men and boys		b3,121,366		6,181,308		10,082,218
For women and children...		b1,214,755		3,015,130		3,664,724
Total wearing apparel...		27,082,374		28,550,536		54,392,873
Yarn... lbs.		6,583,081	13,355,800	8,846,694	20,699,124	14,488,630
All other manufactures of...		16,539,445		19,389,579		29,657,978
Total manufactures of cotton...		158,818,816		181,029,486		273,115,411
Dental goods:						
Teeth...		296,493		331,345		363,250
All other...		1,808,385		1,427,959		2,455,376
Earthen, stone, and china ware:						
Brick—						
Building... M	12,172	196,207	6,679	117,263	12,169	248,690
Fire... M	101,535	4,011,546	89,608	5,001,057	51,252	2,747,512
China ware...		422,641		318,448		523,861
Earthen and stone ware...		805,784		783,577		1,148,051
Sanitary earthenware (closet bowls, lavatories, sinks, etc.)		323,558		377,527		563,734
Tiles, except drain...		450,422		582,051		628,836
All other...		743,105		752,651		721,600
Total...		6,953,263		7,932,574		6,582,284
Eggs... doz.	19,886,079	7,270,543	20,938,278	8,428,214	38,789,470	18,812,231
Egg yolks, canned eggs, etc.		101,112		718,066		131,747
Electrical machinery and appliances, except locomotives:						
Batteries...		3,624,224		3,178,437		5,998,337
Carbons...		739,717		1,600,920		1,391,765
Dynamos or generators...		2,394,647		3,363,349		5,799,885
Fans... No.	44,710	609,981	54,573	847,327	76,527	1,421,160
Heating and cooking apparatus...		b256,533		686,339		1,579,757
Insulated wire and cables...		7,189,180		5,604,929		8,815,212
Interior wiring supplies, including fixtures...		1,405,808		1,428,615		2,319,498

Table continued on page 672

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Lamps—						
Arc.....No.	1,349	\$ 16,418	773	\$ 14,139	1,283	\$ 16,893
Incandescent—						
Carbon filament	1,280,666	184,100	627,867	102,872	1,097,665	202,590
Metal filament	13,701,725	2,884,475	14,585,166	3,369,192	17,071,960	4,674,317
Magneto, spark plugs, etc.		b1,757,848		2,749,705		3,034,775
Meters and measuring instruments		1,213,278		1,887,925		2,891,307
Motors		6,497,722		8,225,197		10,635,476
Rheostats and controllers		b93,612		288,757		514,760
Switches and accessories		b1,025,003		2,195,300		3,564,789
Telegraph apparatus, including wireless		555,703		378,806		830,887
Telephones		2,212,237		2,687,483		3,783,398
Transformers		1,747,834		3,528,673		3,787,851
All other		20,860,605		17,845,641		27,827,071
Total electrical machinery, etc.		55,268,975		59,983,606		89,099,711
Explosives:						
Cartridges, loaded		42,122,656		10,764,765		16,411,597
Dynamite.....lbs.	17,930,665	3,953,374	18,204,644	4,845,888	11,273,525	2,379,016
Fuses		b16,945,589		3,050,257		600,718
Gunpowder, including smokeless. lbs.	438,459,254	337,904,687	229,377,058	179,648,156	6,751,799	5,990,744
Shells and projectiles loaded		b36,755,525		3,812,608		736,251
All other		202,252,574		41,406,865		2,281,381
Total		639,934,405		243,528,539		28,399,707
Feathers		353,103		252,903		863,250
Fertilizers:						
Phosphate rock, ground or unground—						
High-grade hard rock.....tons	12,403	113,392	57,771	445,419	218,539	2,321,352
Land pebbles.....tons	138,010	548,203	64,559	303,758	128,860	904,308
All other.....tons	15,945	173,450	21,125	163,308	31,603	369,113
Superphosphates.....tons	b3,844	b106,778	6,991	257,928	86,852	2,781,151
All other fertilizers.....tons	174,592	5,627,304	74,115	3,359,497	188,253	14,533,946
Total.....tons	344,794	6,569,127	224,561	4,529,910	654,107	20,909,870
Fibers, vegetable, manufactures of:						
Bags.....lbs.		2,490,921		2,820,448		5,565,972
Cordage.....lbs.	15,242,029	3,285,621	12,684,673	3,397,064	20,285,956	4,316,109
Twine—						
Binder.....lbs.	129,725,374	20,161,143	98,311,229	22,136,268	68,764,147	13,383,847
All other twine.....lbs.		1,634,406		1,351,959		1,643,518
All other manufactures of.....		3,631,333		2,836,087		6,204,943
Total.....		31,203,424		32,541,826		31,114,389
Fire extinguishers		1,107,445		1,635,801		784,169
Fish:						
Fresh, except salmon.....lbs.	12,328,352	915,580	8,922,615	832,968	10,162,596	919,093
Dried, smoked or cured—						
Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock.....lbs.	22,920,528	2,411,843	31,404,648	4,221,858	42,058,547	6,560,673
Herring.....lbs.	4,191,334	276,202	4,295,251	437,991	5,164,727	502,416
All other.....lbs.	1,748,873	131,421	2,070,364	222,798	1,787,726	193,036
Pickled, except salmon.....bbls.	22,801	236,579	22,396	334,389	18,718	319,202

Table continued on page 673

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Salmon—						
Canned.....lbs.	95,662,164	\$ 12,638,776	91,101,734	\$ 13,149,307	169,750,672	\$ 28,714,706
Pickled.....bbls.	b671	b17,324	2,185	55,097	22,829	956,228
All other salmon.....		248,567		313,637		842,464
Canned fish, except salmon and shellfish.....		3,220,786		8,609,313		6,755,056
Shellfish—						
Oysters.....		517,031		413,203		665,694
All other.....		1,051,824		1,006,681		1,207,694
All other fish and fish products.....		179,376		202,189		457,436
Total fish.....		21,845,309		29,799,431		48,093,698
Flavoring extracts and fruit juices.....		730,996		967,421		1,341,656
Flowers, cut.....		130,938		173,991		171,407
Fly paper and fly traps		99,705		122,370		168,679
Fruits and nuts:						
Fruits—						
Apples, dried. lbs.	7,852,773	691,111	2,200,483	311,350	24,704,359	4,109,828
Apples, green or ripe.....bbls.	958,104	4,496,707	579,916	3,135,203	1,712,367	14,471,282
Apricots, dried. lbs.	6,728,910	956,894	5,262,206	754,780	37,143,824	8,505,348
Berries.....		849,764		887,561		1,181,742
Lemons.....boxes	145,321	583,000	193,347	1,088,823	307,916	1,371,848
Oranges.....boxes	1,860,139	4,649,893	857,159	4,279,429	1,777,468	7,638,450
Peaches, dried. lbs.	6,523,700	616,782	4,839,598	544,455	9,022,334	1,559,873
Pears, green or ripe. bbls.....		1,099,028		928,841		1,764,671
Prunes, dried. lbs.	48,077,017	4,358,810	22,888,112	2,177,976	108,208,257	15,721,951
Raisins, and other dried grapes. lbs.	48,446,153	4,401,824	52,657,814	4,668,021	110,183,033	13,089,366
All other fruits.....		a1,221,681		752,868		2,557,451
Dried.....		b472,226		3,396,709		4,713,008
Green or ripe.....		b2,374,154				
Preserved—						
Canned.....		a2,242,997				
Peaches.....		b730,586		1,178,547		9,489,850
All other.....		b3,129,614		4,134,272		31,985,772
Total.....		6,103,197		5,312,819		41,475,622
All other preserved fruits.....		756,301		1,989,945		4,518,343
Total fruits.....		33,631,362		30,228,780		122,678,783
Nuts—						
Peanuts.....lbs.	12,591,286	1,093,368	12,319,004	1,602,657	19,778,490	2,123,411
All other.....		607,564		541,641		1,462,406
Total fruits and nuts.....		35,332,294		32,373,078		126,264,602
Furniture of metal.....		a811,417				
Office furniture.....		b207,705		458,259		900,108
All other.....		b633,165		1,356,835		1,983,488
Furs and fur skins:						
Raw or unmanufactured.....		10,655,995		9,214,067		16,313,726
Dressed, and manufactures of.....		3,913,124		2,160,107		7,474,873
Total furs and fur skins.....		14,569,119		11,374,174		23,788,599
Glass and glassware:						
Bottles, demijohns, carboys, and jars.....		2,542,804		2,781,076		5,283,655
Chemical glassware.....		a65,336		179,682		200,969
Common window glass, boxes (50 sq. ft.).....	728,454	2,888,645	683,215	3,812,653	965,970	6,492,608

Table continued on page 674

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cut or engraved glassware.....		\$96,088		\$139,449		\$269,125
Plate glass, unsilvered.....sq.ft.	5,942,723	2,369,958	6,022,083	3,155,627	7,318,099	4,221,360
All other.....		4,945,456		5,401,395		8,328,944
Total glass, etc.....		12,908,287		15,469,882		24,796,661
Glucose and grape sugar:						
Glucose (corn syrup).....lbs.	152,076,927	7,158,670	42,740,417	2,552,637	220,380,661	13,169,051
Grape sugar (corn sugar).....lbs.	25,765,875	961,908	14,591,733	906,290	35,236,948	1,970,893
Total.....lbs.	177,842,802	8,120,578	57,332,150	3,458,927	255,617,609	15,139,944
Glue.....	4,216,186	639,712	5,809,605	1,110,837	8,486,167	1,480,777
Gold and silver, manufactures of, including jewelry:						
Gold and silver, manufactures of.....		537,856		516,960		940,325
Jewelry.....		1,196,302		547,377		1,428,910
Grease:						
Lubricating.....		3,022,087		3,003,081		6,039,701
Soap stock and other.....		3,051,454		2,730,208		6,656,038
Hair, animal:						
Unmanufactured.....		1,583,387		680,766		1,551,276
Manufactures of.....		389,391		374,955		695,962
Hats and material for:						
For men and boys—						
Felt.....		b567,131		1,273,799		1,699,532
All other.....		b257,294		597,184		739,785
For women and children—						
Untrimmed.....		b303,664		975,563		1,062,787
Trimmed.....		b371,022		924,190		1,336,165
Trimmings, including artificial flowers.....		1,150,200		773,910		1,024,036
Total.....		2,649,311		4,544,646		5,862,305
Hay.....tons.	51,924	1,193,092	28,342	904,030	32,144	963,155
Hides and skins, except fur skins, raw:						
Calf.....lbs.	1,728,250	809,026	2,213,293	866,512	4,654,335	3,217,625
Cattle.....lbs.	8,007,135	2,324,126	2,338,147	681,951	16,995,932	6,290,356
Horse.....lbs.	21,685	6,108	54,471	13,864	467,420	135,176
All other.....lbs.	1,635,160	648,325	499,148	215,493	2,805,964	1,252,164
Total.....lbs.	11,392,233	3,787,585	5,105,059	1,777,820	24,923,651	10,895,321
Honey.....lbs.		1,888,732	11,598,857	2,223,396	9,075,502	1,955,091
Hope.....lbs.	4,138,254	917,650	3,670,352	970,598	20,797,504	8,832,255
Household and personal effects.....		5,778,420		5,680,942		12,230,615
India rubber, manufactures of:						
Scrap and old.....lbs.	3,154,770	361,203	2,931,929	287,883	8,291,853	808,993
Reclaimed.....lbs.	4,526,901	763,210	2,904,234	502,176	5,070,632	839,938
Belting, hose and packing.....		4,171,599		4,525,243		6,100,460
Boots and shoes:						
Boots.....pairs.	1,320,369	3,868,351	772,586	2,799,116	261,110	714,713
Shoes.....pairs.	2,043,491	1,218,483	1,285,110	1,584,747	5,794,488	4,551,386
Druggists' rubber sundries.....		b469,284		772,539		1,270,506
Tires—						
For automobiles.....		13,948,234		14,511,621		28,924,685
All other tires.....		2,192,259		755,888		1,557,201
All other manufactures of.....		7,795,713		5,762,079		9,097,773
Total manufactures of rubber.....		34,788,336		31,501,292		53,865,655

Table continued on page 675

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Ink:						
Printers'.....		\$829,493		\$1,040,882		\$1,712,926
All other.....		422,717		448,181		856,217
Instruments for scientific purposes:						
Medical and surgical.....		535,162		771,282		854,279
Optical.....		1,896,670		787,042		1,540,979
All other.....		2,617,143		2,921,474		3,550,261
Total.....		5,048,975		4,479,798		5,945,519
Iron ore.....tons.	1,132,313	4,464,111	1,256,383	5,535,090	996,569	4,308,746
Iron and steel:						
Pig iron.....	377,094	12,998,026		806,087	2,999	445,840
Ferromanganese.....tons.	b2,400		3,577			
Ferrosilicon.....	b6,849	b719,626	4,107	443,456	4,493	260,876
All other.....tons.	b269,877	b9,820,997	261,891	10,327,178	313,319	11,606,467
Total.....tons.	656,220	24,037,051	269,575	11,576,721	321,261	12,313,183
Scrap and old, for manufacture.....tons.	145,574	3,362,562	2,160	63,626	26,775	700,525
Bar iron.....lbs.	126,184,113	5,046,727	141,942,462	6,576,362	135,624,896	5,634,398
Bars or rods of steel—						
Wire rods.....lbs.	407,548,738	15,356,275	332,691,869	12,469,715	264,342,316	8,374,716
All other.....lbs.	1,403,282,712	59,703,761	1,297,517,621	64,575,140	1,241,433,750	48,297,598
BILLETS, INGOTS AND BLOOMS OF STEEL TONS.	2,017,113	161,391,007	1,786,189	150,568,151	258,424	19,370,787
Bolts, nuts, rivets and washers.....lbs.	72,265,356	5,259,622	63,465,111	5,687,998	89,023,056	7,769,993
Car wheels and axles.....	4,344,483	6,889,084		6,889,084		11,843,738
Castings, n. e. s.....	7,315,087	4,535,553		4,535,553		4,508,044
Chains.....	1,203,811	1,940,000		1,940,000		3,318,565
Cutlery—						
Razors.....		2,505,117		1,905,385		4,150,803
Table.....		627,031		831,744		2,379,848
All other.....		2,769,488		2,498,775		3,606,676
Total.....		5,901,631		5,236,904		10,137,027
Enamel ware—						
Bathtubs.....No.	13,775	247,679	11,940	280,255	13,599	392,319
Lavatories and sinks.....		368,203		305,985		589,110
All other.....		2,846,941		2,455,477		4,073,455
Total.....		3,462,823		3,041,717		5,054,884
Firearms.....		a65,011,793				
Revolvers and pistols.....		b247,303		592,078		512,145
Rifles and shotguns.....		b25,033,522		21,014,509		13,414,932
All other.....		b6,712,400		8,635,963		419,221
Total.....		97,005,018		30,242,550		14,346,298
Forgings, n. e. s.....		b27,709,069		27,679,680		1,881,814
Hardware—						
Builders'—						
Locks.....		2,314,583		2,191,702		4,145,325
Hinges and other.....		4,071,877		2,091,812		3,268,435
Other hardware.....		b1,480,733		2,304,408		4,267,125
Total.....		7,867,193		6,587,922		11,680,885
Hoop, band and scroll.....						
Horsehoes.....lbs.	131,642,772	7,330,301	113,508,597	7,711,195	113,871,668	6,875,586
Machinery, n. e. s.—		1,594,952	6,399,934	424,208	7,581,585	539,452
Adding and calculating machines.No.	12,991	2,346,120	12,546	1,974,250	28,747	3,863,217
Air-compressing machinery.....		1,199,319		2,694,755		3,761,290
Brewers' machinery.....		231,120		130,357		213,590
Cash registers, and parts of—						
Cash registers.....No.	5,304	813,945	4,399	763,317	18,400	4,080,588
Parts of.....		79,924		101,254		294,938
Concrete mixers.....		b154,388		315,337		246,631

Table continued on page 676

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cotton gins.....No.	523	\$110,066	511	\$113,317	969	\$295,746
Cream separators..No.	17,829	599,793	21,822	841,171	22,480	1,093,821
Elevators and Elevator machinery.....		2,279,365		2,214,537		2,601,543
Engines, and parts of—						
Electric locomotives..No.	69	406,227	47	183,200	68	835,978
Internal combustion engines—						
Gas, stationary..No.	6,083	840,175	1,798	478,871	3,636	692,584
Gasoline—						
Automobile.....No.	36,768	4,223,095	30,813	4,188,675	31,358	4,738,341
Marine.....No.	10,334	2,427,053	5,483	2,790,833	10,479	4,362,649
Stationary.....No.	27,610	3,237,647	26,609	3,332,184	25,899	3,671,905
Traction.....No.	14,031	16,521,444	23,413	24,401,779	20,586	20,028,972
Total gasoline engines.....No.	88,743	26,409,244	86,318	34,713,471	88,322	32,801,867
Kerosene engines..No.	66,563	2,031,275	16,509	8,536,113	18,114	7,824,599
Steam engines.....No.						
Locomotives.....No.	1,771	30,666,109	1,062	27,064,042	919	28,579,723
Marine.....No.	365	917,049	295	1,337,349	406	1,229,734
Stationary.....No.	674	1,083,619	982	1,056,834	790	1,321,314
Traction.....No.	1,042	2,179,212	1,027	1,408,977	913	1,006,294
Total steam engines..No.	3,852	34,845,989	3,366	30,867,252	3,028	32,227,070
All other engines..No.	7,950	3,834,244	3,406	5,450,418	3,077	3,406,891
Parts of.....		a9,370,957		4,415,467		6,361,229
Boilers.....		b2,348,172		6,405,728		7,916,665
Boiler tubes.....		b3,812,515		24,420,286		29,319,190
All other parts of engines.....		b8,536,008				
Total engines, and parts of.....		92,434,806		115,470,806		121,386,073
Excavating machinery.....		b497,961		1,274,926		1,165,763
Flour and grist mill machinery.....		849,835		1,435,211		2,375,802
Laundry machinery.....		431,785		420,696		796,053
Power machines.....		298,888		269,136		399,736
All other.....		247,752		239,836		478,583
Lawn mowers.....						
Metal-working machinery.....		a44,604,259		9,853,507		10,139,877
Lathes.....		b10,107,365		11,626,360		12,490,600
Other machine tools.....		b5,459,100		6,161,876		5,494,060
Sharpening and grinding machines.....		b3,287,488		23,978,554		30,386,405
All other.....		b13,066,468				
Total metal-working machinery.....		76,524,680		51,620,297		58,507,942
Meters, gas and water.....		517,241		473,001		763,691
Mining machinery—						
Oil-well machinery..No.		1,747,405		2,759,286		3,613,972
All other.....		11,128,470		8,730,338		9,265,319
Paper and pulp mill machinery.....		1,996,685		1,667,622		3,958,873
Printing presses.....		1,606,619		1,462,834		3,827,038
Pumps and pumping machinery.....		6,559,643		6,008,010		9,067,458
Refrigerating machinery, including ice-making machinery.....		1,324,023		1,436,110		2,141,110
Road-making machinery.....		244,944		696,522		987,912
Sewing machines.....		8,136,940		8,138,590		12,774,124
Shoe machinery.....		1,663,434		1,359,955		2,839,823
Sugar-mill machinery.....		11,471,779		9,468,511		13,805,940

Table continued on page 677

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Textile machinery.....		\$ 4,056,880		\$ 7,296,607		\$ 14,986,369
Typesetting machines.....		1,300,677		1,284,672		3,932,544
Typewriting machines.....		9,377,766		7,049,339		17,391,118
Windmills.....		1,213,836		772,003		1,091,543
Woodworking machinery—						
Sawmill machinery.....		706,535		1,154,789		1,141,243
All other.....		1,066,794		1,049,595		2,603,407
All other machinery, and parts of.....		43,027,236		42,299,866		73,425,842
Total machinery, n.e.s.....		286,246,454		282,986,853		379,178,652
Nails and wood screws.....		434,736		8,566,751		440,281
Cut nails.....lbs.	10,136,192	12,088,147		176,346,045		6,542,341
Wire nails.....lbs.	257,405,398	3,867,605		26,414,285		393,294
All other, including tacks.....lbs.	43,345,070	16,390,488		3,336,570		10,744,696
Total nails.....lbs.	310,886,660	211,327,061		13,697,974		4,638,093
Wood screws gross.....		b661,628		8,876,249		244,370
Needles.....		b269,976		2,368,264		15,776,073
Pipes and fittings—						
Cast.....	173,662,402	7,483,216		125,352,066		2,737,716
Wrought.....lbs.	284,908,815	16,659,553		14,993,957		535,656
Radiators and house-heating boilers.....lbs.	11,650,909	672,331		548,800		10,461,923
Railway track material.....						
Railroad spikes.....lbs.	47,464,317	2,009,808		1,229,083		2,737,716
Rails of steel.....tons	512,669	24,023,090		453,537		535,656
Switches, frogs, spikes, bars, etc.....						
Scales.....No.	7,092	8,194,270		5,582,860		2,737,716
Scales and balances.....		387,434		401,294		35,229,750
Sheets and plates—		1,536,830		1,359,142		780,143
Galvanized iron and steel sheets.....lbs.	193,731,346	13,207,827		153,982,456		10,433,339
Iron sheet and plates.....lbs.	139,412,620	7,540,780		91,293,392		780,143
Steel—						
Plates.....lbs.	1,177,500,237	65,888,695		1,236,405,734		2,904,073
Sheets.....lbs.	352,472,289	18,654,553		366,062,623		38,979,625
Total sheets and plates.....lbs.	1,863,116,492	105,291,855		1,847,744,205		9,279,955
Shells and projectiles, empty.....		b21,404,885		22,112,293		738,269
Ship and tank plates, punched and shaped.....lbs.		b2,785,842		65,519,432		2,278,921
Stoves and ranges.....		2,258,149		4,321,268		15,223,299
Structural iron and steel.....tons	294,150	24,437,289		232,729		4,838,547
Tin plates, and manufactures of—						
Tin plates,terneplates, and taggers.....		521,469,085		41,888,418		56,701,651
Tinware.....		325,048		579,125,457		21,214,529
All other manufactures of.....		6,113,613		55,850,294		97,978,016
Tools, n.e.s.—						
Axes.....No.	1,482,830	1,023,184		1,129,216		3,228,454
Augers, bits, and drills.....		b1,518,567		2,545,074		1,514,002
Files and rasps.....		b1,882,857		3,285,385		2,609,715
Hammers and hatchets.....		568,892		484,679		28,956,816
Saws.....		5,113,514		3,790,416		4,851,791
Shovels and spades.....		690,591		680,591		1,398,101
All other tools.....		14,096,939		9,140,700		14,382,767
Total tools.....		24,713,512		20,933,693		32,803,899

Table continued on page 678

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
Wire—	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Barbed.....lbs.	433,374,842	\$19,775,784	526,586,382	\$23,492,540	227,250,082	\$11,354,297
All other wire.....lbs.	451,301,571	22,541,224	352,177,754	20,704,503	426,074,277	24,641,881
Manufactures of—						
Wire rope and cables.....	b1,465,016	4,225,019	4,225,019	4,379,478		
Woven-wire fencing.....	882,024	1,036,730	1,036,730	933,143		
All other.....	6,578,742	3,677,127	3,677,127	5,090,491		
Total wire, and manufactures of.....	51,242,790	53,135,919	53,135,919	46,390,290		
All other manufactures of iron and steel.....	159,072,250	41,160,907	41,160,907	48,034,213		
Total manufactures of iron and steel.....	1,241,960,102	1,035,299,567	1,035,299,567	969,273,732		
Lamps, chandeliers, and all illuminating devices, except electric.....	a2,098,910					
Gas-lighting appliances.....	b170,855	249,309	249,309	350,658		
Incandescent mantles.....	b122,660	252,284	252,284	358,642		
All other.....	b1,705,873	3,125,013	3,125,013	4,557,039		
Total.....	4,098,298	3,626,606	3,626,606	5,206,339		
Lead:						
Pigs, bars, etc.—						
Produced from domestic ore.....lbs.	107,376,638	9,560,598	83,662,322	5,889,381	22,320,399	1,533,354
Produced from foreign ore.....lbs.	71,961,228	6,395,758	108,568,854	7,605,403	79,716,315	4,417,693
Total.....lbs.	179,337,866	15,956,356	192,231,176	13,494,784	102,036,614	5,951,047
Other manufactures of.....	2,287,305	1,824,126	1,824,126	2,155,324		
Total lead.....	18,243,661	15,318,910	15,318,910	8,106,371		
Leather:						
Belting.....	3,036,142	2,097,877	2,097,877	4,241,260		
Carriage, automobile, and upholstery.....	95,234	163,541	163,541	415,848		
Glove.....	1,735,201	2,908,890	2,908,890	1,797,024		
Patent.....	5,931,557	4,205,603	4,205,603	17,887,322		
Sole.....lbs.	43,887,849	21,851,727	26,748,035	14,164,982	122,661,493	54,871,769
Upper—						
Calf and kip.....sq. ft.	15,870,560	7,742,578	15,538,326	7,919,776	49,417,827	31,821,162
Goat and kid.....sq. ft.	58,227,734	24,156,547	24,335,031	9,728,323	104,377,990	57,920,607
Grain and split.....sq. ft.	b2,695,993	b666,449	7,028,084	1,868,435	51,096,409	12,146,795
All other upper.....	10,356,653	8,076,984	8,076,984	24,205,557		
All other leather.....	5,244,899	3,992,116	3,992,116	13,476,716		
Total leather.....	80,816,987	55,126,527	55,126,527	218,784,060		
Manufactures of—						
Boots and shoes—						
Children's pairs.....	3,521,364	4,041,340	3,338,349	4,151,222	3,534,670	5,930,354
Men's.....pairs	6,202,076	19,684,028	5,565,924	18,428,808	11,928,156	50,709,841
Women's.....pairs	5,119,768	11,100,933	4,292,747	9,710,984	5,891,711	18,195,962
Total boots and shoes.....	14,843,208	34,826,301	13,197,020	32,321,014	21,354,537	74,836,157
Gloves, doz. pairs.....	b12,583	b81,880	13,186	153,781	41,936	623,693
Slippers.....pairs	280,698	338,502	235,028	335,048	328,214	536,142
Harness and saddles.....	835,764	692,291	692,291	1,142,852		
All other.....	5,575,679	3,058,924	3,058,924	7,253,635		
Total manufactures of.....	41,658,135	36,561,058	36,561,058	84,392,479		
Total leather, and manufactures of.....	122,475,122	91,687,585	91,687,585	303,176,539		

Table continued on page 679

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
Leather, imitation.....	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Lime.....bbls.	187,944	\$1,055,158	168,671	\$1,350,721	63,719	\$2,400,140
Malt.....bush.	4,163,267	6,800,085	896,307	1,694,651	10,046,120	16,695,668
Matches.....	477,588	481,130	481,130	626,780		
Meat and dairy products:						
Meat products—						
Beef products—						
Beef, canned.....lbs.	65,471,232	18,258,522	141,457,163	51,498,010	53,868,090	20,673,575
Beef, fresh.....lbs.	216,419,599	34,427,132	514,341,529	109,605,363	174,469,914	40,284,962
Beef, pickled, and other cured.....lbs.	67,810,990	8,319,655	44,206,020	7,921,220	42,624,724	8,739,141
Oleo oil.....lbs.	33,399,548	6,796,996	69,106,350	15,493,321	75,585,164	22,025,340
Oleomargarine, imitation butter.....lbs.	3,522,540	693,150	8,909,108	2,398,908	22,939,589	6,576,760
Tallow.....lbs.	7,510,376	1,192,287	4,222,657	745,977	38,953,783	6,370,112
Hog products—						
Bacon.....lbs.	578,128,056	123,115,384	1,104,788,081	315,968,064	1,190,297,806	373,913,508
Hams and shoulders, cured.....	243,386,814	54,047,798	537,213,041	145,674,888	596,799,663	189,428,837
Lard.....lbs.	372,721,342	75,355,138	548,817,901	144,933,151	760,901,611	237,983,449
Neutral lard.....lbs.	9,423,385	2,015,320	6,307,164	1,612,780	22,957,137	7,725,983
Pork, canned.....lbs.	5,377,226	1,731,531	5,267,342	1,776,392	5,791,706	2,422,364
Pork, fresh.....lbs.	49,372,780	9,899,883	11,632,635	2,907,894	26,776,978	8,347,557
Pork, pickled.....lbs.	39,294,011	7,088,935	36,671,660	8,535,017	34,113,875	8,632,518
Lard compounds and other substitutes for lbs.	49,300,143	8,582,320	43,977,410	10,258,536	124,962,950	31,605,885
Mutton, except canned.....lbs.	2,862,175	514,855	1,630,815	387,132	3,009,164	632,667
Poultry and game.....	1,756,681	935,048		935,048		4,560,278
Sausage:						
Canned.....lbs.	6,730,577	1,500,643	6,349,602	1,817,199	8,198,336	2,167,944
All other.....lbs.	11,264,664	3,570,864	6,029,354	2,125,373	13,889,285	5,911,850
Sausage casings.....lbs.	7,758,214	2,839,432	4,037,391	2,611,680	25,477,028	6,809,834
Stearin from animal fats.....lbs.	8,295,304	1,386,126	10,550,241	2,291,160	20,838,874	4,166,422
All other meat products:						
Canned.....	5,420,841	8,819,996		8,819,996		12,949,777
All other.....	4,416,452	6,943,692		6,943,692		11,638,397
Total meat products.....	369,929,945	845,260,801		845,260,801		1,014,161,160
Butter.....lbs.	7,192,918	2,660,371	26,194,415	10,868,953	34,556,485	17,504,446
Cheese.....lbs.	53,371,527	13,295,706	48,404,672	11,735,266	14,159,721	5,349,577
Milk:						
Condensed and evaporated.....lbs.	428,575,213	51,284,003	551,139,754	72,824,897	852,181,414	121,817,737
All other, including cream.....	279,547	528,607		528,607		2,013,705
Total, meat, etc., products.....	437,449,572	941,218,524		941,218,524		1,160,846,625
Metal polish.....	211,453	163,193		163,193		346,431
Metals and metal compositions, n.e.s.: Babbitt metal.....lbs.	2,343,398	669,066	2,240,193	559,332	2,188,164	718,223
Bronze, manufactures of.....	1,451,031	1,267,032		1,267,032		1,508,086
Ferrovandium lbs.	2,427,649	2,953,260	1,512,737	1,774,062	64,626	95,560
Nickel silver.....	391,746	227,439		227,439		389,000
Tungsten and ferro-tungsten.....lbs.	2,323,811	4,122,653	1,232,260	2,545,087	38,130	113,276
All other.....	1,070,250	3,645,838		3,645,838		3,400,849

Table continued on page 680

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Mica, and manufactures of.....		74,485		74,529		109,348
Moss.....		84,928		91,667		91,475
Motor boats.....No.	253	1,461,792	206	3,663,912	140	358,851
Mucilage and paste.....		429,498		368,916		544,064
Musical instruments:						
Organs.....No.	2,603	150,521	1,647	113,062	2,271	174,647
Pianos—						
Player pianos.No.	3,609	1,088,868	3,718	1,272,210	4,378	1,656,519
All other.....No.	14,182	2,263,115	10,106	1,949,708	12,507	3,001,994
Piano players.....No.	199	58,313	175	45,567	180	57,664
Perforated music rolls.....		131,457		160,511		294,742
All other, and parts of.....		1,203,361		1,134,636		1,698,317
Total.....		4,895,635		4,675,694		6,883,883
Naval stores:						
Rosin.....bbls.	1,493,392	10,338,578	779,027	7,551,262	1,209,627	20,453,970
Tar, turpentine, and pitch.....bbls.	104,879	677,683	53,602	408,196	67,259	551,847
Turpentine, spirits of.....galls.	6,517,389	3,384,920	3,717,093	2,276,523	10,682,322	10,450,234
Total naval stores.....		14,401,181		10,235,981		31,456,051
Nickel, nickel oxide, and matte.....lbs.	21,992,820	8,936,620	17,469,500	6,927,041	3,814,762	1,701,549
Manufactures of.....		1,527,353		2,152,692		2,408,282
Notions, n.e.s.....		1,390,588		1,494,203		3,237,351
Nursery stock.....		228,043		239,621		405,270
Oakum.....lbs.	2,043,919	256,149	2,968,164	439,301	2,720,369	364,510
Oil cake and oil-cake meal:						
Corn.....lbs.	5,536,886	115,538	69,370	2,966	963,980	26,874
Cotton seed—						
Cake.....lbs.	280,013,565	5,477,479	1,384,250	32,412	394,625,721	12,914,900
Meal.....lbs.	125,355,013	2,690,453	10,283,046	256,068	233,507,845	7,262,043
Total.....lbs.	405,368,578	8,167,932	11,667,296	288,480	628,133,566	20,176,943
Linseed or flaxseed.....	a181,671,271	a3,947,689				
Cake.....lbs.	b116,311,774	b2,975,533	45,392,709	1,115,129	327,923,278	11,656,844
Meal.....lbs.	b13,916,016	b357,343	40,661,673	1,134,142	25,828,805	846,387
Total.....	311,899,061	7,280,565	85,954,382	2,249,271	353,752,083	12,503,231
All other.....	12,235,325	245,653	9,371,706	244,733	104,379,173	3,329,646
Total oil cake, etc.....lbs.	735,039,850	15,809,688	107,062,754	2,785,450	1,087,228,802	36,036,694
Oilcloth and linoleum:						
For floors.....sq. yds.	805,195	365,118	2,235,989	1,369,196	2,537,780	1,740,186
All other.....		1,241,404		1,281,507		1,936,544
Oils: Animal—						
Fish.....galls.	119,233	92,333	566,763	638,757	1,085,551	976,831
Lard.....galls.	246,947	272,474	44,668	75,109	144,922	220,029
All other.....galls.	308,183	320,364	794,808	881,812	1,949,592	2,955,470
Total animal.....galls.	674,363	685,171	1,406,239	1,595,678	3,180,065	4,152,330
Mineral—						
Crude.....galls.	172,121,195	7,668,312	205,829,030	12,084,250	248,874,663	14,825,202
Refined or manufactured—						
Fuel and gas oil(c).....galls.	1,123,473,047	45,549,282	1,200,750,319	66,615,743	584,849,605	30,818,877
Illuminating oil.....galls.	658,156,487	48,953,610	491,109,815	50,354,414	976,305,545	118,796,775
Lubricating galls.	a138,866,971	a26,108,011				
Paraffin.....galls.	b6,277,079	b1,192,297	7,059,121	1,454,437	13,149,607	2,123,316
All other.....galls.	b135,293,613	b30,264,556	250,258,132	74,148,728	264,441,551	83,328,083
Total lubricating.....galls.	280,437,663	57,564,864	237,317,253	75,603,055	277,591,158	85,451,399

Table continued on page 681

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Naphthas, and light products of distillation—						
Gasoline.....galls.	\$ 224,311,491	\$ 49,049,647	351,967,164	\$ 85,225,574	259,783,919	61,757,864
All other (naphtha, etc.) galls.	191,067,353	44,084,597	207,401,691	54,368,166	112,349,798	30,291,972
Residuum.....galls.	1,051,113	107,164	244,474	14,298	32,999,709	1,834,296
Total mineral, refined galls.	2,478,997,154	245,309,164	2,508,790,716	332,181,250	2,243,879,734	328,951,183
Total mineral oil.....galls.	2,651,118,349	252,977,476	2,714,619,746	344,265,500	2,492,754,397	343,776,385
Vegetable—						
Fixed or expressed						
Cocoa butter.....lbs.					1 7,316,255	1 3,025,748
Cocosnut.....lbs.					1 118,611,743	1 24,595,143
Corn.....lbs.	4,709,103	700,149	170,948	36,540	1 6,415,054	1 1,551,319
Cottonseed.....lbs.	124,703,506	17,303,256	119,067,376	23,184,329	193,133,751	40,890,202
Linseed or flaxseed.....galls.	1,528,625	1,699,897	774,192	1,162,054	1,525,178	2,606,887
Peanut.....lbs.					14,341,803	11,043,115
Soya bean.....lbs.					127,746,109	16,097,842
All other, fixed or expressed.....		3,428,456		4,087,932		18,506,978
Volatile or essential—						
Peppermint lbs.	72,650	190,841	59,606	202,856	97,880	654,282
All other.....		1,068,796		744,997		1,367,388
Total vegetable oil.....		24,391,395		20,418,708		100,338,904
Paints, colors, and varnishes:						
Dry colors—						
Carbon, bone, and lampblack.....		1,149,069		783,408		1,573,740
All other.....		2,018,996		2,100,886		3,086,866
Lead—						
Red.....lbs.	b2,171,482	b267,238	5,739,819	662,584	6,227,797	735,177
White.....lbs.	19,737,399	2,089,650	15,588,916	1,756,739	28,033,485	3,037,292
Ready-mixed paints.....galls.	1,420,399	2,133,037	1,919,384	3,323,768	2,261,914	4,699,925
Varnish.....galls.	903,243	1,299,955	698,152	1,213,710	1,418,287	2,713,727
Zinc, oxide of.....lbs.	30,891,886	3,148,898	24,841,747	2,779,507	29,410,627	3,062,494
All other.....		4,809,487		4,891,009		6,601,371
Total.....		16,916,339		17,511,611		25,510,592
Paper stock: Rags, n. e. s., and other (except wood pulp) lbs.	32,624,912	780,892	32,241,306	670,342	54,541,361	1,533,013
Paper:						
Bags.....		1,136,272		884,415		1,566,373
Books, music, maps, engravings, etchings, photographs, and other printed matter.....		11,156,624		11,493,524		18,239,016
Boxes and cartons.....		1,125,642		1,079,413		1,351,930
Carbon paper.....		518,165		579,306		964,288
Cash-register and adding-machine paper.....		62,182		109,207		132,515
Paper board and strawboard.....		2,232,135		3,055,255		4,604,048
Paper hangings.....		465,814		529,539		899,457
Playing cards.....		388,961		882,370		1,522,516
News print.....lbs.	187,732,739	7,586,374	193,477,853	7,978,296	220,589,829	10,100,229
All other.....lbs.	94,548,586	8,179,868	99,220,241	8,710,940	153,327,185	16,160,777
Tissue and toilet paper.....		b434,441		1,443,578		2,056,607
Towels and napkins.....		b45,848		83,199		180,963
Wax paper.....		b63,148		228,137		552,167
Wrapping paper lbs.	52,485,911	3,987,239	59,899,043	4,828,856	74,916,830	6,664,462

Table continued on page 682

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Writing paper and envelopes.....		3,636,235		6,113,498		13,188,165
All other paper.....		5,374,707		6,170,601		8,799,550
Total paper.....		46,393,655		54,170,134		86,983,063
Paraffin.....	a176,159,983	a8,790,118		4,885,567	56,868,831	4,583,109
Unrefined.....lbs.	b42,773,348	b2,091,587	64,247,056	17,438,045	206,475,791	20,233,691
Refined.....lbs.	b92,156,643	b7,025,001	171,296,425			
Total.....lbs.	311,089,974	17,906,706	235,543,481	22,273,612	263,344,622	24,816,800
Pencils and pencil leads.....		2,612,861		2,497,208		3,565,347
Penholders.....gross	106,625	179,983	59,666	114,031	112,674	200,354
Pens.....						
Fountain.....No.	288,642	203,590	161,399	123,952	423,906	409,517
Metallic, except gold.....						
Perfumes, cosmetics, and all toilet preparations.....	416,914	217,438	465,028	231,345	1,098,677	569,239
Phonographs, etc.: Phonographs, graphophones, etc.		3,847,166		3,902,670		7,324,422
Records and accessories.....	89,161	2,395,775	64,459	1,906,052	66,157	2,490,719
Photographic goods: Cameras.....		1,953,852		2,276,357		3,702,668
Motion-picture films—Not exposed.....		1,281,863		1,108,388		1,648,410
Exposed.....lin. ft.	55,947,489	1,213,417	71,548,779	1,745,384	120,041,912	2,680,263
Other sensitized goods.....	110,465,195	6,314,835	79,888,387	4,731,382	153,237,260	8,066,723
Other apparatus.....		3,352,238		2,616,434		4,208,181
All other.....		387,746		782,177		2,105,061
Total photographic goods.....		1,138,795		1,345,174		1,939,924
Plaster, builders' and common.....		13,688,894		12,328,939		20,648,562
Plated ware, except cutlery and jewelry: Silver plated.....		159,875		174,481		164,324
All other.....		1,559,761		1,479,014		2,509,001
Plates and cuts, electrotype or engraved.....		924,491		1,462,877		2,587,785
Platinum: Unmanufactured.....	3,445	234,433	119	13,511	610	75,066
Manufactures of.....		65,415		23,562		54,529
Plumbago or graphite: Unmanufactured.....	5,146,816	49,563	1,907,719	121,555	1,258,040	90,185
Manufactures of.....		891,687		731,518		788,755
Quicksilver.....lbs.	808,336	998,470	232,346	338,346	683,026	817,423
Refrigerators.....		293,520		227,403		274,386
Roofing felt and similar materials.....		4,390,577		4,305,161		3,106,826
Salt.....lbs.	227,985,222	1,000,773	273,565,496	1,677,577	243,401,706	1,396,825
Sand and gravel.....		494,251		619,414		382,070
Seeds: Cotton.....lbs.	870,282	30,476	1,741,499	69,707	1,918,848	88,743
Flaxseed or linseed.....bush.	5,196	24,810	25,508	134,985	16,596	125,158
Grass: Clover.....lbs.	8,738,668	1,889,329	5,985,526	1,836,124	7,943,749	3,206,316
Timothy.....lbs.	13,880,725	998,453	8,564,384	881,154	13,346,358	1,633,271
All other grass seeds.....	5,426,305	807,379	2,952,193	542,704	4,440,490	717,102
All other seeds.....		1,288,972		2,031,776		2,771,836
Total.....		5,034,419		5,496,450		8,542,426

Table continued on page 683

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Shells.....		\$ 131,209		\$ 113,859		\$ 574,575
Shoe findings.....		2,340,702		3,024,794		6,152,389
Silk, manufactures of.....		a4,083,434				
Dressgoods.....yds.	b2,470,741	b1,775,686	\$ 10,623,304	9,671,058	\$ 8,985,647	10,225,376
Wearing apparel.....		b1,077,448		3,634,861		7,435,929
All other.....		1,671,014		4,675,763		6,241,782
Total.....		8,607,582		17,981,682		23,903,087
Silk, artificial.....		a418,023				
Hosiery.....dos. pairs	b232,082	b803,751	631,571	2,840,729	1,593,818	8,790,722
All other.....		b211,509		565,462		903,526
Soap: Toilet or fancy.....		1,921,860		2,567,614		6,034,230
All other.....lbs.	72,462,195	5,004,387	116,986,623	10,871,335	157,749,605	15,266,696
Spices.....		449,717		480,508		588,462
Spirits, wines, liquors, and other beverages: Malt liquors—In bottles doz. qts.	1,118,433	1,678,187	1,077,593	2,075,767	1,006,854	2,179,826
In other coverings.....galls.	234,409	57,091	97,160	35,479	36,633	16,474
Total malt liquors.....		1,735,278		2,111,246		2,196,300
Spirits distilled—Alcohol, including pure neutral, or cologne spirits.....	20,237,500	7,650,209	8,557,165	4,704,743	20,311,466	8,966,819
Rum.....pf. galls.	745,733	772,680	184,635	191,197	120,519	179,769
Whisky—Bourbon.....pf. galls.	51,520	96,806	57,454	160,265	247,553	1,1015,68
Rye.....pf. galls.	111,202	221,255	72,910	240,300	842,936	1,560,664
All other.....pf. galls.	418,240	498,126	136,322	452,084	247,239	689,599
Total spirits, distilled.....	21,564,195	9,239,076	9,008,486	5,748,539	21,769,713	12,498,419
Wines.....	2,210,049	969,761	3,225,048	2,040,815	4,926,425	4,754,765
Total spirits, wines, and liquors.....		11,944,115		9,900,600		19,449,484
Other beverages.....		447,265		554,186		829,462
Sponges.....lbs.	110,242	136,198	85,957	147,519	454,602	331,731
Starch.....	a61,115,572	a2,375,081				
Cornstarch, except for table use.....lbs.	b24,862,630	b1,422,974	33,619,821	1,758,557	179,426,736	10,219,799
All other.....lbs.	b22,860,866	b1,505,615	16,083,388	1,020,071	89,704,821	5,342,382
Stearin, vegetable.....	1,261,504	202,799	1,019,560	233,909	4,174,586	772,115
Stone, including marble: Unmanufactured.....		572,097		552,361		770,392
Manufactures of—Grindstones.....		198,772		210,889		297,068
Roofing slate.....		27,113		65,224		55,164
All other.....		1,108,185		1,208,164		1,508,997
Total.....		1,906,167		2,036,538		2,631,621
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of.....		917,018		849,709		926,430
Sugar and molasses: Molasses.....galls.	3,932,065	636,554	5,413,982	1,190,911	6,867,779	1,311,217
Syrup (including maple sirup).....	12,314,270	6,574,837	3,184,290	2,012,121	16,731,846	10,299,244
Sugar, refined (including maple sugar).....lbs.	1,010,795,831	64,395,650	407,296,324	27,038,667	1,475,407,678	114,737,491
Surgical appliances, not including instruments.....		6,020,803		17,618,028		9,017,947
Suspenders and garters.....		4589,574		1,185,985		2,551,858
Tin pigs, bars, etc.....lbs.	411,945	232,401	40,033	31,952	611,778	415,921

Table continued on page 684

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Tobacco:						
Unmanufactured—						
Leaf.....lbs.	251,291,892	\$ 45,542,000	403,871,275	\$122,599,767	765,959,975	\$259,442,721
Stems and trimmings.....lbs.	570,980	31,920	2,955,443	318,384	10,724,943	545,116
Manufactures of—						
Cigarettes.....M.	7,019,723	13,293,270	12,145,539	23,723,922	16,209,769	38,063,591
Cigars and cheroots.....M.	2,491	57,141	22,900	809,411	50,086	1,088,531
Plug.....lbs.	4,941,805	1,434,873	5,563,614	2,067,969	5,628,350	2,745,484
Smoking.....lbs.	2,504,744	1,260,185	5,340,226	2,960,992	6,260,086	3,260,789
All other.....		395,380		484,841		1,708,427
Total manufactures of.....		16,440,849		30,047,135		46,866,822
Toys.....		a658,462		292,219		454,770
Dolls, and parts of		b248,415		166,970		224,628
Mechanical toys.....		b128,817		1,196,923		2,190,131
All other.....		b1,031,233				
Total.....		2,066,927		1,656,112		2,869,529
Trunks, valises, and traveling bags.....		496,231		359,361		742,382
Type.....lbs.	325,039	143,209	276,091	143,428	626,634	320,715
Typewriter ribbons.....		469,265		434,615		808,259
Umbrellas and parasols		596,721		529,019		681,137
Vegetables:						
Beans and dried peas						
bush.....	a1,265,025	a6,605,923				
bush.....	b483,289	b3,008,017	2,398,854	14,226,277	3,795,420	19,965,737
Onions.....bush	483,302	878,852	692,855	1,112,074	816,959	2,065,142
Peas, dried.....bush	b95,195	b516,846	322,432	1,689,457	476,106	2,039,641
Pickles and sauces.....		844,802		1,129,918		
Potatoes, except sweet potatoes.....bush	2,422,602	4,241,501	3,853,187	5,834,349	3,642,322	6,475,203
Canned.....		2,583,516		195,632		
Corn.....		b295,071		1,085,173		1,080,624
Soups.....		b575,050		479,260		2,127,896
Tomatoes.....		b624,431		10,659,454		6,698,834
All other.....		1,372,272				
Total canned.....		5,450,340		12,419,519		11,355,391
All other Vegetables.....		2,215,438		2,204,464		3,237,009
Total.....		23,761,719		38,616,058		47,832,634
Vinegar.....galls	277,586	55,483	318,975	89,090	469,316	135,869
Vulcanized fiber and manufactures of.....		1,022,175		1,014,765		2,185,252
Wallboards(substitutes for plaster).....		106,118		421,985		1,141,815
Wax:						
Beeswax.....lbs.	256,467	95,744	165,382	63,244	210,046	92,285
Manufactures of.....		641,003		592,132		1,382,355
Wood:						
Logs and round timber.....M ft.	a23,833	1 517,301		128,627	4,924	114,939
Fir.....M ft.	b978	b13,202	8,216	187,801	7,708	137,348
Pine, yellow.....M ft.	b2,224	b89,324	6,257			
All other logs.....						
Hardwood.....M ft.	b530	b29,335	1,153	60,026	6,663	250,606
Softwood.....M ft.	b13,140	b222,816	8,385	153,598	17,362	459,202
Total logs, etc. M ft.	40,705	871,978	24,011	530,052	36,657	962,095
Firewood, and other unmanufactured.....		246,634		176,319		365,107
Timber:						
Hewn.....M ft.	1 4,897	1 143,003		82,892	3,740	268,754
Hardwood.....M ft.	2 1,035	2 45,410	1,549	120,756	4,759	149,759
Softwood.....M ft.	2 2,765	2 84,484	4,537			
Sawed—						
Pitch pine (long leaf).....M ft.	120,827	3,147,663	35,892	1,274,352	154,327	6,961,471

Table continued on page 685

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
All other sawed M.ft.	a14,958	\$ 1 363,305				
Hardwood M.ft.	b3,011	b112,471	5,662	275,592	5,400	330,455
Softwood.....M.ft.	b10,583	b305,927	27,630	745,367	14,708	438,907
Total timber M.ft.	158,076	4,202,263	75,270	2,498,959	182,934	8,149,346
Railroad ties.....No.	3,800,241	2,717,009	2,681,823	2,308,171	4,699,002	4,178,525
Lumber—						
Boards, planks and scantlings—						
Cypress.....M.ft.	13,196	574,029	19,906	1,215,756	14,865	924,668
Fir.....M.ft.	283,758	4,764,218	272,401	8,985,716	301,144	9,722,180
Gum.....M.ft.	23,839	771,794	27,773	1,298,540	72,330	4,033,766
Oak.....M.ft.	61,648	2,775,034	64,663	3,710,479	157,937	11,747,120
Pine—						
White.....M.ft.	25,824	1,071,994	21,193	1,219,316	24,236	1,353,392
Yellow—						
Pitch (long leaf) M.ft.	328,430	8,204,574	299,922	9,360,486	437,773	17,733,669
Short leaf.....M.ft.	3,983	101,605	12,267	398,224	10,884	829,160
All other M.ft.	88,951	2,268,490	92,571	3,033,629	69,865	2,572,989
Total pine M.ft.	447,188	11,646,663	425,953	14,011,655	551,758	22,489,210
Poplar.....M.ft.	10,492	550,159	23,488	1,556,209	35,645	2,694,694
Redwood.....M.ft.	20,365	662,924	35,835	1,255,092	34,211	1,418,159
Spruce.....M.ft.	63,656	4,698,193	70,675	7,943,976	21,685	1,899,407
All other boards, etc.....M.ft.	a47,628	a3,175,432				
Hardwood M.ft.	b38,477	b3,982,672	68,394	8,377,247	102,145	9,113,328
Softwood M.ft.	b9,401	b279,144	14,681	822,848	19,490	798,274
Total boards, planks, etc. M.ft.	1,019,647	33,870,262	1,023,769	49,177,518	1,311,210	64,840,806
Shingles.....M.	25,281	102,469	19,892	95,872	16,143	89,490
All other lumber.....		2,126,627		2,348,459		3,790,325
Boat oars and paddles.....		126,356		255,378		392,494
Doors, sash and blinds.....		352,825		380,332		569,726
Furniture, not metal.....		a1,913,579				
Chairs.....		b741,240		1,201,267		1,503,766
Office and store furniture.....		b256,154		501,478		872,170
All other.....		b1,164,196		1,831,481		2,559,493
Total.....		4,075,169		3,534,226		4,935,429
Handles, implement and tool.....		554,258		1,310,431		3,114,641
Hogsheads and barrels empty.....		607,063		633,102		821,841
Incubators and brooders.....		151,739		146,987		122,521
Shooks—						
Box.....		2,125,942		2,737,865		2,820,541
Cooperage.....	b562,726	b1,194,101	1,542,150	4,427,935	2,856,771	8,489,009
All other.....	848,665	1,803,875	363,426	758,359	479,585	545,707
Staves.....No.	60,005,602	3,688,684	53,373,526	3,605,332	81,657,792	13,160,377
Heading.....		294,248		563,564		591,021
Trimnings, moldings and other house furnishings.....		375,067		362,825		521,254
Woodenware.....		259,647		164,756		529,321
Wood pulp.....tons.	34,982	3,469,547	19,932	1,733,872	35,799	3,048,988
All other manufactures of wood.....		8,146,828		9,360,888		14,748,109
Total wood and manufactures of.....		71,362,591		87,111,202		136,786,663
Wool:						
Unmanufactured lbs.	1,827,324	1,308,698	406,944	462,969	2,839,980	2,230,629
Manufactures of—						
Blankets.....		b135,389		2,691,408		823,544
Cloths and (lbs. dress goods yds.)	b2,541,205	a3,046,651	3,152,224	8,636,888	7,853,013	19,800,016
			5,626,729		12,114,675	

Table continued on page 686

Table Continued:

Articles, and Countries to Which Exported	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Wearing apparel		\$ 2,401,501				
For men and boys		b856,975		\$ 2,797,704		\$ 10,401,744
For women and children		b817,653		1,441,558		4,263,325
Total wearing apparel		4,076,129		4,239,262		14,665,069
Woolen, rags... lbs.	14,453,980	1,803,675	3,344,150	346,217	31,476,118	5,538,440
All other manufactures of		8,035,435		4,014,296		7,005,992
Total manufactures of wool		17,097,279		19,928,071		47,833,061
Yeast		820,217		1,202,549		1,099,717
Zinc:						
Ore... tons	1,179	63,043	55	2,480		
Dross... lbs.	26,604,968	2,126,909	31,631,364	2,238,913	10,245,628	739,295
Spelter, cast in pigs, slabs, etc.						
Produced from domestic ore... lbs.	274,564,431	32,605,767	132,736,529	12,469,622	219,492,151	17,524,228
Produced from foreign ore... lbs.	129,355,352	12,428,830	40,045,871	3,554,608	24,338,265	1,929,487
Total pigs, slabs, etc.	403,919,783	45,034,597	172,782,400	16,024,230	243,830,416	19,453,715
Zinc, rolled in sheets, strips, etc.	33,027,991	5,730,792	27,750,910	4,566,756	39,524,516	5,212,002
All other manufactures of		570,352		722,671		538,058
Total, except ore and dross		51,335,741		21,313,657		25,203,775
All other articles		6,991,245		5,812,601		14,375,200
Total value of exports of domestic merchandise		6,169,617,225		6,047,874,437		7,750,781,182
RECAPITULATION						
Carried in—						
Cars and other land vehicles		799,616,958		892,291,357		798,496,610
American vessels		934,196,421		965,629,697		2,549,641,908

Note: (a) Figures are for six months, January to June, inclusive. (b) Figures cover period beginning July 1. (2) Does not include fuel or bunker oil laden on vessels engaged in foreign trade, which aggregated during the calendar year as follows: 1917, 5,908,319 barrels, valued at \$7,591,985; 1918, 6,603,043 barrels, valued at \$11,676,053; 1919, 14,031,356 barrels, valued at \$29,383,438.
Abbreviation: N. E. S.—Not elsewhere specified.

TABLE OF TIME DIFFERENCES

The hour which corresponds to twelve o'clock noon, United States standard eastern time, in various foreign cities:

Aden	8.00 p. m.	Dublin	4.35 p. m.	Melbourne	3.00 a. m.*
Alexandria	7.00 p. m.	Hamburg	6.00 p. m.	Mexico City	10.24 a. m.
Amsterdam	5.20 p. m.	Havana	11.31 a. m.	Natal	7.00 p. m.
Athens	7.00 p. m.	Hayre	5.00 p. m.	Paris	5.00 p. m.
Berlin	6.00 p. m.	Hong Kong	1.00 a. m.*	Petrograd	7.01 p. m.
Borneo	6.00 p. m.	Honolulu	6.30 a. m.	Rio de Janeiro	2.00 p. m.
Bogota	12.03 p. m.	Lima	12.00 Noon	Rome	6.00 p. m.
Bombay	10.30 p. m.	Lisbon	4.24 p. m.	Santiago (Chile)	12.00 Noon
Bremen	6.00 p. m.	Liverpool	5.00 p. m.	Sitka, Alaska	7.00 a. m.
Brussels	5.00 p. m.	London	5.00 p. m.	Stockholm	6.00 p. m.
Constantinople	7.00 p. m.	Madrid	5.00 p. m.	Vienna	6.00 p. m.
Copenhagen	6.00 p. m.	Manila	1.00 a. m.*	Yokohama	2.00 a. m.*

Note: In cities marked (*) the time indicated is on the following day.

RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH LINES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

Country	Length of Railways		Telegraphs	
	Date	Miles	Date	Miles of Line
Argentina	1918	21,880	1916	53,711
Australasia:				
Australia	1917	24,709	1916	63,044
New Zealand	1918	2,983	1917	13,896
Austria-Hungary:				
Austria, including Bosnia and Herzegovina	1914	15,739	1916	32,513
Hungary	1914	13,589	1913	16,396
Belgium	1914	5,451	1914	5,206
Congo, Belgian	1916	1,020	1917	1,257
Bolivia	1917	1,354	1912	3,811
Brazil	1917	17,477	1912	36,199
Bulgaria	1916	1,824	1915	3,701
Canada	1916	37,434	1916	43,473
Central America:				
Costa Rica	1915	438	1914	1,521
Guatemala	1915	613	1914	4,045
Honduras	1917	360	1915	4,281
Nicaragua	1913	200	1913	3,637
Panama	1916	301	1915	1,004
Salvador	1915	267	1915	2,412
Chile	1916	5,105	1915	18,181
China	1916	6,467	1915	42,097
Colombia	1915	708	1914	11,721
Cuba	1916	2,359	1912	5,065
Denmark	1917	2,556	1917	2,301
Dominican Republic	1916	408	1915	1,071
Ecuador	1917	365	1915	4,370
Egypt	1916	4,416	1917	9,297
Finland	1916	2,527		
France	1914	31,738		120,738
Algeria	1914	2,793	1914	9,665
Tunis	1918	1,232	1917	3,118
French Indo-China	1918	1,282	1917	10,231
French colonies, n. e. s.	1918	2,485	1915	19,922
Germany	1914	39,600	1914	148,192
German colonies	1914	2,866	1914	6,527
Greece	1913	1,366	1914	5,748
Hayti	1915	140	1910	124
India, British	1917	36,286	1916	86,067
Italy	1917	11,891	1916	35,415
Japan	1917	7,690	1917	25,821
Formosa	1917	319	1917	637
Chosen	1918	1,092	1918	4,871
Luxemburg	1914	326	1917	440
Mexico	1914	15,840	1913	22,452
Montenegro	1914	11	1914	528
Netherlands	1917	2,113	1917	5,175
Dutch East Indies	1917	1,730	1917	13,109
Dutch possessions in America	1915	117		
Norway	1916	1,979	1917	7,468
Paraguay	1915	255	1913	2,485
Peru	1913	84	1912	6,312
Portugal	1916	1,724	1914	9,321
Portuguese colonies	1913	1,854	1916	4,671
Rumania	1913	1,069	1917	11,382
Russia	1914	2,382	1915	5,944
Serbia	1916	48,955	1916	153,168
Siam	1914	977	1913	2,729
Spain	1916	1,210	1915	4,381
Sweden	1917	9,354	1916	29,286
Switzerland	1917	9,303	1917	20,200
Turkey	1916	3,660	1916	3,693
Union of South Africa	1916	3,842	1915	23,677
United Kingdom	1918	10,021	1916	16,036
British colonies, n. e. s.	1916	23,709	1916	81,000
United States	1916	8,128	1914	32,214
Philippine Islands	1916	266,381	1916	237,664
Porto Rico	1916	757	1916	4,867
Uruguay	1916	340	1917	323
Venezuela	1915	1,601	1913	2,666
	1917	533	1915	5,443
Total		729,845		1,567,920

Continued on page 688

Continued

Railways—Egyptian railways include 1,500 miles in the Sudan. Italian data covers sixty-seven miles in Libia, and seventy-five miles in Eritrea. United States is exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii, and switching and terminal roads.

Telegraphs—Canada data does not include 11,843 miles owned by government. Egyptian data does not include 4,687 miles in Sudan. Finland is included with Russia. Italian figures include 1,779 miles in Eritrea and Libia. United States data does not include Postal Company's wires.

Miles of wire total 5,816,219, of which 1,627,842 are in United States; 537,208 in Russia; 327,720 in India; 206,575 in Canada; 452,198 in France; 475,561 in Germany; 218,521 in Italy; 116,339 in Japan; 264,480 in United Kingdom.

DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS, SAN FRANCISCO AND PORT TOWNSEND TO PRINCIPAL PORTS AND CITIES (Water routes in nautical miles; land routes in statute miles.)

FOREIGN CITIES

Port and Route	New York	New Orleans	San Francisco	Port Townsend
Aden—Suez Canal	6,532	7,870		
Cape of Good Hope	10,985	11,409		
Suez Canal and New York			9,723	9,731
Cape of Good Hope and New York			14,176	14,184
Suez and Tehuantepec			9,500	10,300
Suez and Panama			10,800	11,600
Suez and Magellan Strait			15,900	16,700
Singapore			11,500	11,300
Singapore and Port Townsend	14,499	14,279		
Antwerp	3,325	4,853		
New York			6,516	6,524
Tehuantepec			7,554	8,229
Panama			8,264	9,039
Magellan Strait			13,671	14,446
Batavia (Java)			7,800	7,600
Tehuantepec	12,323	11,075		
Panama	13,167	12,566		
Suez Canal	10,182	11,598		
Cape of Good Hope	11,855	12,278		
Bombay—Suez Canal	8,120	9,536		
Cape of Good Hope	11,250	11,848		
Suez and New York			11,311	11,319
Cape of Good Hope and New York			14,441	14,449
Suez and Tehuantepec			12,110	12,885
Suez and Panama			12,512	13,287
Cape of Good Hope and Tehuantepec			15,108	15,800
Cape of Good Hope and Panama			14,500	15,270
Magellan Strait			15,064	15,839
Singapore			9,780	9,580
Singapore and Port Townsend	12,771	12,559		
Singapore and San Francisco	12,971	12,262		
Singapore and Tehuantepec	13,993	12,745		
Singapore and Panama	14,837	14,236		
Brest, France	2,984	4,458		
New York			6,145	6,154
Tehuantepec			7,154	7,929
Panama			7,840	8,619
Magellan Strait			13,209	13,984
Buenos Aires	5,868	6,318		
Magellan Strait			7,511	8,286
New York			9,059	9,067
Bermuda	676			
New York			3,867	3,875
Calcutta—Suez Canal	9,830	11,239		
Cape of Good Hope	12,180	12,835		
Suez and New York			13,021	13,029
Cape of Good Hope and New York			15,371	15,379
Singapore			8,990	8,896
Singapore and San Francisco	12,181	11,462		
Singapore and Tehuantepec	13,405	12,181		
Singapore and Panama	14,230	13,694		

Table continued on page 687

Table Continued:

Port and Route	New York	New Orleans	San Francisco	Port Townsend
Callao—Tehuantepec	4,246	2,991		
Panama	3,779	3,264		
Magellan Strait	9,603	10,142		
Direct			4,012	4,769
Cape Town—Direct	6,815	7,374		
New York			10,006	10,014
Tehuantepec			9,700	10,475
Panama			9,898	10,676
Magellan Strait			10,454	11,229
Colon (eastern end of Panama Canal)	1,981	1,380		
Canal and Panama			3,324	4,090
Colombo—Suez Canal	8,610	10,146		
Cape of Good Hope	11,130	11,684		
Suez and New York			11,801	11,809
Cape of Good Hope and New York			14,321	14,329
Singapore			8,900	8,700
Copenhagen—Direct	3,852	5,443		
New York			7,043	7,051
Gibraltar	3,207	4,576		
New York			6,398	6,406
Tehuantepec			7,240	8,015
Panama			7,642	8,417
Magellan Strait			12,734	13,509
Guam			5,054	4,908
San Francisco	8,245	7,536		
Port Townsend	8,107	7,887		
Hamburg	3,652	5,243		
New York			6,843	6,851
Habana	1,227	597		
New Orleans			3,079	4,006
Tehuantepec			3,219	3,992
Panama			4,337	5,112
Havre	3,169	4,760		
New York			6,360	6,368
Hong Kong			6,086	5,886
Port Townsend	9,085	8,865		
San Francisco	9,277	8,568		
Tehuantepec	10,572	9,317		
Panama	11,431	10,830		
Suez	11,610	12,892		
Cape of Good Hope	13,590	13,863		
Magellan Strait	16,868	17,318		
Honolulu			2,097	2,370
San Francisco	5,288	4,579		
Port Townsend	5,569	5,349		
Panama	6,686	6,085		
Tehuantepec	5,806	4,582		
Magellan Strait	13,269	13,719		
Kingston, Jamaica	1,473	1,165		
Kongo River, mouth of	5,662	6,580		
New Orleans			9,062	9,559
New York			8,853	8,859
Liverpool	3,053	4,553		
New York			6,244	6,250
Tehuantepec			7,169	7,944
Panama			8,038	8,813
Magellan Strait			13,503	14,238
London	3,233	4,507		
New York			6,424	6,472
Tehuantepec			7,349	8,124
Panama			8,218	8,993
Magellan Strait			13,683	14,458
Manila—Honolulu and San Bernardino Strait			6,943	7,213
Yokohama			6,289	5,993
Yokohama and San Francisco	9,480	8,771		
Yokohama and Port Townsend	9,192	8,972		
Tehuantepec	10,735	9,480		
Panama	11,546	10,993		
Suez	11,556	12,946		
Cape of Good Hope	13,536	13,986		
Suez and New York			14,747	14,755
Cape of Good Hope and New York			16,727	16,735
Magellan Strait	16,736	17,145		
Marseilles	3,876	5,266		
New York			7,067	7,073
Tehuantepec			7,980	8,705
Panama			8,332	9,107
Magellan Strait			13,324	14,099

Table continued on page 690

Table Continued:

Port and Route	New York	New Orleans	San Francisco	Port Townsend
Melbourne.....			7,040	7,311
San Francisco.....	10,231	9,522		
Panama.....	10,028	9,427		
Tehuantepec.....	9,852	8,604		
Magellan Strait.....	12,880	13,143		
Suez Canal.....	12,981	14,303		
Cape of Good Hope.....	12,670	12,933		
Mexico City, land and water.....	2,399	1,172	2,142	2,917
Mexico City, land.....	2,898	1,526	2,512	3,349
Naples.....	4,172	5,562		
New York.....	1,741		7,363	7,369
New Orleans, land and water.....	1,372		2,482	2,979
New Orleans, land.....			3,191	3,966
Tehuantepec.....			4,704	5,479
Panama.....		1,741	3,191	3,199
New York, land and water.....		1,372		
New York, land.....			4,415	5,190
Tehuantepec.....			5,305	6,080
Panama.....			2,075	2,356
Nome, Alaska.....	5,896	5,187		
San Francisco.....	5,555	5,335		
Port Townsend.....	7,130	5,902		
Tehuantepec.....	8,010	7,410		
Panama.....	15,840	10,249		
Magellan Strait.....	5,370	6,760		
Odessa, via Gibraltar.....			3,277	4,052
Panama (western end of Panama Canal).....	2,028	1,427		
Panama, Canal and Colon.....	3,696	3,969		
Pernambuco, Brazil.....			6,887	6,885
New York.....			6,451	6,948
New Orleans.....			6,591	7,366
Tehuantepec.....			6,530	7,305
Panama.....			9,439	10,214
Magellan Strait.....	5,122	6,509		
Port Said, Egypt.....			8,321	8,327
New York.....			9,160	9,935
Tehuantepec.....			9,562	10,337
Panama.....	3,199	2,979		
Port Townsend.....	5,190	3,966		
Tehuantepec.....	6,080	5,479		
Panama.....	6,890	7,340	6,199	6,958
Punta Arenas (Magellan Strait).....	4,778	5,218		
Rio de Janeiro.....			7,969	7,977
New York.....			7,700	8,197
New Orleans.....			7,730	8,505
Tehuantepec.....			7,678	8,453
Panama.....			8,339	9,114
Magellan Strait.....	3,191	2,482		
San Francisco.....	4,415	3,191		
Tehuantepec.....	5,305	4,704		
Panama.....	4,632	6,223		
Petrograd—Direct.....			7,823	7,829
New York.....	1,428	1,539		
San Juan, P. R.....			4,619	4,627
New York.....			4,021	4,518
New Orleans.....			4,182	4,957
Tehuantepec.....			4,345	5,120
Panama.....			12,199	12,974
Magellan Strait.....			5,550	5,290
Shanghai.....	8,741	8,032		
San Francisco.....	8,480	8,269		
Port Townsend.....	9,965	8,741		
Tehuantepec.....	10,855	10,254		
Panama.....	12,360	13,750		
Suez.....	14,593	14,806		
Cape of Good Hope.....			7,502	7,206
Singapore.....	10,693	9,984		
San Francisco.....	10,405	10,185		
Port Townsend.....	10,170	11,560		
Suez.....	12,355	12,914		
Cape of Good Hope.....	13,104	12,503		
Yokohama and Tehuantepec.....	12,209	10,961		
Sitka, Alaska.....			1,302	732
San Francisco.....	4,493	3,784		
Port Townsend.....	3,931	3,711		
Tehuantepec.....	5,748	4,493		
Panama.....	6,607	6,006		
Magellan Strait.....	14,391	14,841		

Table continued on page 691

Table Continued:

Port and Route	New York	New Orleans	San Francisco	Port Townsend
Tehuantepec—western end of railroad.....	2,036	812	2,189	2,964
Eastern end of railroad.....			4,150	4,607
Tutuila.....	7,341	6,632		
San Francisco.....			5,140	5,902
Valparaiso.....	8,331	7,922		
San Francisco.....	5,480	4,256		
Tehuantepec.....	4,637	4,035		
Panama.....	8,460	8,733		
Magellan Strait.....			4,706	4,357
Vladivostok.....	7,897	7,188		
San Francisco.....	7,556	7,336		
Port Townsend.....	9,122	8,874		
San Francisco and Tehuantepec.....	10,001	9,410		
San Francisco and Panama.....	17,038	17,445		
Magellan Strait.....			5,909	6,415
Wellington, New Zealand.....				
San Francisco.....	9,100	8,391		
Tehuantepec.....	8,344	7,096		
Panama.....	8,540	7,939		
Magellan Strait.....	11,500	11,773		
Suez.....	14,230	15,629		
Cape of Good Hope.....	13,710	14,058		
Yokohama.....			4,536	4,240
Honolulu.....			5,500	5,770
San Francisco.....	7,727	7,018		
Port Townsend.....	7,439	7,219		
Honolulu and Tehuantepec.....	9,243	7,995		
San Francisco and Tehuantepec.....	8,986	7,762		
Honolulu and Panama.....	10,093	9,492		
San Francisco and Panama.....	9,869	9,268		
Magellan Strait.....	16,205	16,614		
Singapore and Suez.....	13,040	14,471		
Cape of Good Hope.....	15,020	15,443		

Note: Distances as given are chiefly by water. Distance from Colon to Panama by Panama Canal, 47 miles. Distance from Coatzacoalcas (eastern end of Tehuantepec Railway) to Salina Cruz, (western end of Tehuantepec Railway), 190 miles.

AUTOMOBILE CENSUS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Estimated as of January 1, 1920.

Algeria.....	7,200	Honduras.....	125
Argentina.....	26,500	India.....	18,680
Australia.....	27,000	Italy.....	35,500
Austria.....	19,300	Japan.....	1,650
Barbadoes.....	700	Martinique.....	500
Belgium.....	12,000	Mexico.....	16,500
Bolivia.....	550	Morocco.....	1,000
Brazil.....	12,500	Netherlands.....	20,000
British East Africa.....	900	Newfoundland.....	500
British Honduras.....	60	New Zealand.....	16,300
British South Africa.....	14,000	Nicaragua.....	200
British Guiana.....	750	Panama.....	5,000
Bulgaria.....	1,000	Paraguay.....	600
Canada.....	350,000	Peru.....	100
Ceylon.....	3,500	Philippine Islands.....	2,000
Chile.....	8,550	Porto Rico.....	10,000
China.....	2,500	Portugal.....	5,085
Cochin-China.....	1,000	Portuguese East Africa.....	5,000
Colombia.....	1,200	Rumania.....	150
Costa Rica.....	400	Russia.....	2,500
Cuba.....	22,000	Salvador.....	15,000
Curacao.....	150	Siam.....	100
Denmark.....	7,000	Spain.....	1,300
Dominican Republic.....	1,500	Straits Settlements.....	14,850
Dutch East Indies.....	12,500	Sweden.....	3,500
Dutch Guiana.....	100	Switzerland.....	10,000
Ecuador.....	450	Trinidad.....	14,000
Egypt.....	1,500	Tripoli.....	800
Finland.....	2,000	Tunisia.....	500
France.....	202,000	Turkey.....	500
French Guiana.....	100	Uruguay.....	5,800
Germany.....	75,000	Venezuela.....	2,000
Great Britain.....	255,000	Miscellaneous Asia and Africa.....	1,000
Greece.....	1,000		
Guadeloupe.....	300		
Guatemala.....	350		
Haiti.....	300		
Hawaiian Islands.....	6,500	Total.....	1,293,890

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COCOA (1917)

	Pounds
English colonies.....	320,020,000
Ecuador.....	88,184,000
Brasil.....	121,253,000
San Tomaso.....	67,999,000
Fernando Po.....	8,261,000
Venezuela.....	41,887,000
San Domingo.....	54,674,000
Hayti.....	3,402,000
Cuba.....	3,307,000
Java.....	2,546,000
Surinam.....	4,248,000
French Colonies.....	3,527,000
Belgian Congo.....	1,724,000
German colonies.....	8,818,000
Other countries.....	1,239,000
Total.....	731,089,000

In the year 1916 the total was 650,357,000 pounds; in 1915, 656,971,000 pounds, and in 1914, 611,336,000 pounds.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COFFEE (1895-1917)

With share produced in Brazil. (In bags of 132 pounds).

Year	World	Brazil	Year	World	Brazil
1895-96.....	18,395,000	6,005,000	1907-08.....	14,862,000	11,001,000
1896-97.....	18,915,000	9,315,000	1908-09.....	16,918,000	12,419,000
1897-98.....	16,050,000	11,210,000	1909-10.....	19,115,000	14,944,000
1898-99.....	13,225,000	9,320,000	1910-11.....	14,524,000	10,548,000
1899-1900.....	13,805,000	9,425,000	1911-12.....	17,409,000	12,401,000
1900-01.....	15,070,000	11,285,000	1912-13.....	16,373,000	11,456,000
1901-02.....	19,790,000	16,145,000	1913-14.....	19,612,000	13,840,000
1902-03.....	16,665,000	12,945,000	1914-15.....	17,886,000	12,867,000
1903-04.....	15,992,000	11,101,000	1915-16.....	19,620,000	13,816,000
1904-05.....	14,446,000	10,523,000	1916-17.....	16,373,000	11,459,000
1905-06.....	14,792,000	10,884,000	1917-18.....	22,000,000	17,000,000
1906-07.....	23,786,000	20,190,000			

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF TEA

Country	Pounds	Country	Pounds
British India.....	300,000,000	Formosa.....	150,000,000
Ceylon.....	200,000,000	Java.....	50,000,000
China (for exportation).....	200,000,000		
Japan (for exportation).....	75,000,000	Total.....	975,000,000

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF CORN

Countries	1916 Bushels	Countries	1916 Bushels
North America			
United States.....	2,566,927,000	Italy.....	81,547,000
Canada.....		Portugal (1915).....	9,275,000
British Columbia.....		Rumania (1915).....	86,412,000
Ontario.....	5,960,000	Russia.....	80,727,000
Quebec.....	322,000	Serbia (1915).....	12,000,000
Total.....	6,282,000	Spain.....	25,642,000
Mexico.....	110,065,000	Switzerland.....	150,000
Total.....	2,683,274,000	Total.....	571,457,000
South America			
Argentina.....	161,133,000	Asia	
Chile.....	1,570,000	British India.....	100,080,000
Uruguay.....	4,604,000	Japan.....	4,102,000
Total.....	167,307,000	Philippine Islands.....	14,083,000
Europe			
Austria-Hungary.....	8,050,000	Total.....	118,265,000
Austria (1915).....	180,550,000	Africa	
Hungary.....	25,000,000	Algeria.....	68,362,000
Croatia-Slavonia.....	7,000,000	Egypt.....	26,304,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....		Union of South Africa.....	
Total.....	220,600,000	Total.....	94,666,000
Bulgaria (1915).....	35,000,000	Australasia	
France (1915).....	17,104,000	Australia.....	6,794,000
		New Zealand.....	340,000
		Total.....	7,134,000
		Grand Total.....	3,642,103,000

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF OATS

Countries	1916 Bushels	Countries	1916 Bushels
United States.....	1,251,837,000	Poland (1915).....	84,412,000
Canada.....	410,211,000	Caucasia (1915).....	25,867,000
Mexico (1907).....	15,000	Serbia (1915).....	4,000,000
Argentina.....	75,280,000	Spain.....	32,163,000
Chile.....	6,350,000	Sweden.....	93,089,000
Uruguay.....	2,283,000	United Kingdom:	
Austria-Hungary (1915).....	147,550,000	England.....	77,676,000
Belgium.....		Wales.....	8,237,000
Bulgaria.....	7,372,000	Scotland.....	37,362,000
Denmark.....	51,656,000	Ireland.....	52,774,000
Finland (1914).....	19,572,000	Russia in Asia.....	84,839,000
France.....	277,179,000	Algeria.....	13,140,000
Germany (1918).....	412,400,000	Tunis.....	2,067,000
Italy.....	26,076,000	Union of South Africa.....	
Luxemburg.....	2,720,000	Australia.....	16,539,000
Netherlands.....	22,240,000	New Zealand.....	7,653,000
Norway.....	13,502,000	Grand Total.....	4,138,050,000
Rumania.....	28,935,000		
Russia (in Europe).....	843,249,000		

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF RYE

Countries	1916 Bushels	Countries	1916 Bushels
Germany.....	360,330,744	Russia in Europe.....	893,359,263
Hungary.....	45,472,008	Sweden.....	23,134,568
Bulgaria.....	7,622,240	Switzerland.....	2,059,055
Denmark.....	13,289,582	Canada.....	2,394,192
Spain.....	26,103,555	United States.....	54,052,126
France.....	33,150,236	Russia.....	23,213,177
Great Britain and Ireland.....	217,755	Argentina.....	2,007,874
Greece.....	126,059	Chile.....	186,724
Italy.....	4,362,205	Union of South Africa.....	724
Luxemburg.....	496,535	Australia.....	133,558
Norway.....	828,566	Total.....	1,511,340,169
Netherlands.....	15,870,669		
Rumania.....	2,928,456		

WORLD'S WHEAT PRODUCTION

Principal wheat producing countries of the world, showing the annual average prior to the war and yearly production during the war.

Country	Annual Aver. 1912-13-14 Bushels	1915 Bushels	1916 Bushels	1917 Bushels	1918 Bushels
United States.....	795,000,000	1,025,800,000	636,318,000	636,665,000	917,100,000
Russia, Europe.....	686,500,000	525,673,000	440,082,000	*400,000,000	*350,000,000
India.....	349,200,000	376,231,000	323,008,000	379,232,000	*300,000,000
France.....	335,600,000	222,776,000	204,908,000	141,149,000	225,000,000
Canada.....	205,700,000	426,747,000	262,781,000	233,743,000	190,000,000
Italy.....	183,100,000	170,541,000	176,530,000	139,999,000	168,000,000
Germany.....	163,700,000	141,676,000	*138,000,000	*102,000,000	*110,000,000
Argentina.....	155,900,000	169,165,000	172,620,000	170,224,000	160,000,000
Hungary.....	150,000,000	152,934,000	*147,000,000	*118,000,000	103,000,000
Russia, Asiatic.....	132,400,000	94,556,000	*80,000,000	*70,000,000	*55,000,000
Spain.....	112,700,000	139,298,000	152,329,000	141,087,000	130,000,000
Australia.....	91,800,000	25,677,000	192,041,000	150,800,000	75,000,000
Rumania.....	73,700,000	89,241,000	78,520,000	45,000,000	35,000,000
Austria.....	61,600,000	28,286,000	*23,000,000	*20,000,000	*21,000,000
England.....	55,600,000	68,437,000	53,262,000	55,000,000	*85,000,000
Bulgaria.....	40,200,000	46,212,000	*30,000,000	*28,000,000	*29,000,000
Turkey, Asiatic.....	*35,000,000	*35,000,000	*30,000,000	*28,000,000	*25,000,000
Egypt.....	34,100,000	39,144,000	36,543,000	29,834,000	31,000,000
Algeria.....	31,300,000	34,654,000	29,151,000	29,979,000	*30,000,000
Japan.....	24,900,000	26,778,000	30,047,000	26,532,000	25,000,000
Turkey, European.....	*18,000,000	*18,000,000	*15,000,000	*15,000,000	*15,000,000

*Estimate

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF POTATOES

Country	1912	1913	1915	1916
Germany.....	1,844,863,000	1,988,591,000	1,983,000,000	882,000,000
Russia (in Europe).....	925,775,000	874,000,000	714,000,000	662,000,000
Poland.....	411,281,000	No data	315,000,000	No data
France.....	552,074,000	477,111,000	333,000,000	336,000,000
Austria.....	460,821,000	424,457,000	327,000,000	No data
Hungary.....	197,812,000	179,133,000	190,000,000	No data
United States.....	420,647,000	331,525,000	360,000,000	287,000,000
Ireland.....	95,077,000	139,602,000	138,000,000	91,000,000
England.....	78,961,000	102,834,000	101,000,000	88,000,000
Belgium.....	121,481,000	117,613,000	No data	No data
Netherlands.....	157,810,000	91,957,000	127,000,000	29,000,000
Italy.....	56,313,000	56,036,000	57,000,000	54,000,000
Switzerland.....	40,785,000	44,974,000	39,000,000	18,000,000
Spain.....	93,089,000	90,000,000	77,000,000	No data
Sweden.....	65,765,000	75,367,000	79,000,000	55,000,000
Norway.....	29,825,000	27,756,000	19,000,000	29,000,000
Denmark.....	32,629,000	42,232,000	43,000,000	27,000,000
Canada.....	84,885,000	78,544,000	62,000,000	63,000,000
Japan.....	25,669,000	25,000,000	26,000,000	39,000,000
Australia.....	11,256,000	15,618,000	16,000,000	12,000,000
Argentina.....	38,029,000	40,418,000	38,000,000	31,000,000

WORLD'S WINE PRODUCTION
(1916)

Country	Gallons	Country	Gallons
Algeria.....	206,646,827	Italy.....	1,022,337,900
Argentina.....	121,276,500	Portugal.....	143,946,233
Australia.....	6,604,250	Russia.....	39,622,500
Austria.....	6,604,250	Spain.....	614,776,424
Brazil.....	21,133,600	Switzerland.....	11,464,978
Chile.....	60,759,100	Tunisia.....	12,151,820
France (including Corsica).....	1,005,668,773	United States.....	41,696,026

SUGAR CROPS OF THE WORLD FOR 1919-20 AND 1918-19

(Estimate by Willett and Gray)

Tons of 2,240 pounds

	1919-20	1918-19
North America		
United States:		
Beet industry.....	710,000	680,500
Louisiana and Texas.....	118,000	208,500
Hawaii.....	562,500	536,000
Porto Rico.....	393,000	362,500
Virgin Islands.....	12,500	10,000
Total United States.....	1,796,000	1,797,500
Total United States (tons of 2,000 lbs.).....	2,011,520	2,013,200
Canada.....	20,000	22,000
Cuba.....	4,300,000	3,967,000
Santo Domingo and Haiti.....	200,000	165,000
British West Indies.....	210,000	200,000
French West Indies.....	50,000	55,000
Mexico.....	60,000	60,000
Central America.....	45,000	55,000
Total North America.....	6,681,000	6,321,500
Total North America (tons of 2,000 lbs.).....	7,482,720	7,080,080
South America		
Argentina.....	250,000	130,000
Brazil.....	175,000	275,000
British Guiana.....	100,000	95,000
Peru.....	250,000	300,000
Other South America.....	35,000	45,000
Total South America.....	810,000	845,000
Total South America (tons of 2,000 lbs.).....	907,200	946,400
Europe		
Germany.....	950,000	1,342,000
Czecho-Slovakia.....	700,000	700,000
Poland.....	300,000	300,000
Russia and Ukraine.....	100,000	400,000
France.....	165,000	115,000
Belgium.....	125,000	80,000
Netherlands.....	240,000	170,000
Sweden.....	140,000	120,000
Denmark.....	125,000	140,000
Italy.....	128,000	65,000
Spain.....	120,000	146,000
Other Europe.....	35,000	20,000
Total Europe.....	3,128,000	3,598,000
Total Europe (tons of 2,000 lbs.).....	3,503,360	4,029,760
Africa		
Natal.....	160,000	145,000
Mauritius and Reunion.....	287,000	300,000
Mozambique.....	50,000	50,000
Egypt.....	100,000	100,000
Other Africa.....	15,000	10,000
Total Africa.....	612,000	605,000
Total Africa (tons of 2,000 lbs.).....	685,440	677,600
The Far East		
India.....	2,500,000	2,337,000
Java.....	1,300,000	1,625,000
Japan and Formosa.....	300,000	300,000
Philippines (shipments).....	220,000	192,000
Australia and Fiji.....	235,000	225,000
Total Far East.....	4,555,000	4,679,000
Total Far East (tons of 2,000 lbs.).....	5,101,600	5,240,480
World's total.....	15,786,000	16,048,500
World's total (tons of 2,000 lbs.).....	17,680,320	17,974,320
Estimated decrease in world's production.....	262,500	
Estimated decrease in world's production (tons of 2,000 lbs.).....	294,000	

The above figures expressed in terms of refined sugar, show a production of 14,740,360 long tons (16,509,202 ordinary tons) for 1919-20, as compared with a production in 1918-19 of 14,995,957 long tons (16,795,380 ordinary tons).

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL

Statistics compiled by National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers:

Year	United Kingdom	United States	Germany (a)	France
	Long Tons	Long Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
Pig Iron				
1900.....	8,960,000	13,789,000	8,521,000	2,714,000
1905.....	9,608,000	22,992,000	10,988,000	3,077,000
1910.....	10,012,000	27,304,000	14,793,000	4,032,000
1911.....	9,526,000	23,650,000	15,534,000	4,426,000
1912.....	8,751,000	29,727,000	17,753,000	4,939,000
1913.....	10,260,000	30,966,000	19,292,000	5,207,000
1914.....	8,924,000	23,332,000	14,392,000	(b)
1915.....	8,794,000	29,916,000	11,790,000	(b)
1916.....	9,048,000	39,435,000	13,285,000	1,447,000
1917.....	9,420,000	38,621,000	13,142,000	1,684,000
1918.....	9,066,000	39,052,000	(a) 11,590,000	1,297,000
STEEL				
1900.....	4,901,000	10,188,000	6,646,000	1,565,000
1905.....	5,812,000	20,024,000	10,067,000	2,240,000
1910.....	6,374,000	26,095,000	13,699,000	3,390,000
1911.....	6,462,000	23,676,000	15,019,000	3,681,000
1912.....	6,796,000	31,251,000	17,302,000	4,428,000
1913.....	7,664,000	31,301,000	18,959,000	4,687,000
1914.....	7,885,000	23,513,000	14,973,000	(b)
1915.....	(c) 8,550,000	32,151,000	13,258,000	(b)
1916.....	(c) 9,196,000	42,774,000	16,183,000	1,952,000
1917.....	(c) 9,804,000	45,061,000	16,587,000	2,232,000
1918.....	(c) 9,591,000	45,073,000	(a) 14,874,000	1,912,000

Note: (a) Including Luxemburg up to October, 1918. The returns for November and December, 1918, do not include the production of Luxemburg, Saar district, and the disannexed Lorraine Province. (b) No returns. (c) Including steel castings.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COAL
(in short tons)

Year	United States	United Kingdom	Germany	World	Per Cent United States
1870.....	33,036,000	123,683,000	37,488,000	334,850,000	14.1
1880.....	71,482,000	164,606,000	65,187,000	364,737,000	19.6
1890.....	157,771,000	203,408,000	98,399,000	563,693,000	28.0
1900.....	299,684,000	252,203,000	104,805,000	846,042,000	31.9
1910.....	501,596,000	296,105,000	245,043,000	1,279,021,000	39.2
1913.....	570,048,000	321,922,000	305,715,000	1,443,383,000	39.5
1914.....	513,525,000	297,699,000	270,595,000	1,346,000,000	38.1
1915.....	531,619,000	283,561,000	258,590,000	*1,340,000,000	39.1
1916.....	590,098,000	287,118,000	No data	*1,390,000,000	42.4
1917.....	651,402,000	278,290,000	No data	*1,430,000,000	45.6
1918.....	685,350,000	255,000,000	No data	*1,431,000,000	47.8

Note: *Estimate based on latest available figures.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF TIN
(Tons)

Country	1916	Country	1916
Federated Malay States.....	49,134	Nigeria.....	5,684
Non Federated Malay States.....	4,900	Australia.....	5,000
Bolivia.....	23,508	Cornwall.....	4,200
Banca.....	16,294	Union of South Africa.....	2,100
Billiton.....	5,660	Other countries.....	1,500
China.....	9,000		
Siam.....	9,400	Total.....	136,320

World production, tons (1917), 147,301; (1918), 143,737.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM
(1917)

Countries	42-Gallon Barrels	Tons
United States.....	335,315,601	49,179,621
Russia.....	69,000,000	10,380,359
Mexico.....	55,292,770	9,077,917
Dutch East Indies.....	12,928,955	1,956,344
India.....	8,078,843	1,184,896
Persia.....	6,856,063	1,047,454
Galicia.....	5,965,447	912,591
Japan and Formosa.....	2,898,654	425,135
Rumania.....	2,681,870	410,300
Peru.....	2,533,417	371,567
Trinidad.....	1,599,455	244,701
Argentina.....	1,144,737	183,558
Egypt.....	1,008,750	147,950
Germany.....	995,764	154,000
Canada.....	205,332	30,115
Venezuela.....	127,743	19,516
Italy.....	50,334	7,700
Cuba.....	19,167	2,928
Other countries.....		
Total.....	506,702,902	75,716,652

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF RUBBER

The following table shows the world's production of crude rubber from 1900 to 1919, inclusive, the quantities being given in long tons (2,240 pounds), and the statistics for plantation and Brazil rubber being given separately:

Year	Plan-tation	Brazil	Other kinds	Total	Year	Plan-tation	Brazil	Other kinds	Total
1900.....	4	26,750	27,136	53,890	1910.....	8,200	40,800	21,500	70,500
1901.....	5	30,300	24,545	54,850	1911.....	14,419	37,730	23,000	75,149
1902.....	8	28,700	23,632	52,340	1912.....	28,518	42,410	28,000	98,928
1903.....	21	31,100	24,829	55,950	1913.....	47,618	39,370	21,452	108,440
1904.....	43	30,000	32,077	62,120	1914.....	71,380	37,000	12,000	120,380
1905.....	145	35,000	27,000	62,145	1915.....	107,867	37,220	13,615	158,702
1906.....	510	36,000	29,700	66,210	1916.....	152,650	36,500	12,448	201,598
1907.....	1,000	38,000	30,000	99,000	1917.....	204,251	39,370	13,258	256,879
1908.....	1,800	39,000	24,600	65,400	1918a.....	210,000	38,000	12,000	260,000
1909.....	3,600	42,000	24,000	69,600	1919a.....	240,000	38,000	12,000	290,000

Note: a Estimated.

It is notable that 76 per cent. of planted acreage of plantation rubber is owned by British capital, and 2.8 per cent. by American capital, according to best available authorities as follows:

Plantation Interests	Acreage	Per Cent.
British.....	1,513,576	75.9
Dutch.....	260,000	13.0
French and Belgian.....	100,000	5.0
American.....	55,000	2.8
German.....	3,400	.2
All other.....	63,577	3.1
Total.....	1,995,553	100.0

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD — Ounces and Values

Year	Australia Fine Ounces	Africa Fine Ounces	United States Fine Ounces	Canada Fine Ounces	Russia Fine Ounces	Mexico Fine Ounces	Other Producers Fine Ounces	Total Fine Ounces	Total Value
1886	1,257,070	28,754	1,093,375	66,061	922,226	26,702	1,075,570	5,044,263	\$104,276,053
1887	1,290,202	240,266	1,596,375	50,884	971,656	39,591	1,077,253	5,091,490	106,930,109
1888	1,344,002	306,023	1,587,000	53,150	1,030,411	33,802	1,056,096	5,175,623	106,989,444
1889	1,453,172	479,302	1,585,580	58,625	1,134,590	37,104	1,067,019	5,611,245	118,994,534
1890	6,885,653	1,114,345	8,070,221	297,378	5,212,690	187,646	4,836,230	26,604,172	\$549,956,123
Total, 1886-1890	1,518,690	727,912	1,604,840	45,022	1,168,704	48,375	1,172,632	6,286,235	\$129,947,793
1891	1,550,519	1,150,519	1,597,698	43,905	1,199,809	54,025	1,357,028	7,041,222	158,567,136
1892	1,731,892	1,851,128	1,739,323	44,853	1,345,224	63,144	1,439,972	7,850,522	188,660,043
1893	2,020,180	1,865,538	1,910,813	50,411	1,167,455	210,658	1,439,972	8,652,202	178,919,018
1894	2,170,505	2,115,138	2,254,760	92,440	1,397,767	260,532	1,331,143	9,632,003	199,524,276
1895	9,059,505	7,240,235	9,106,834	276,631	6,276,019	674,082	6,674,212	39,310,518	\$812,619,166
Total, 1891-1895	2,185,872	2,150,106	2,568,132	130,274	1,041,704	314,437	1,423,460	9,820,460	\$202,998,626
1896	2,690,278	2,818,493	3,118,398	294,582	1,124,511	362,812	1,418,101	11,483,712	237,388,998
1897	3,235,658	3,065,871	3,437,210	609,445	1,231,791	411,187	1,445,194	14,016,374	284,517,583
1898	4,166,541	3,965,871	4,347,210	1,031,563	1,072,333	450,000	1,457,756	15,634,958	314,630,233
1899	3,729,961	3,502,307	3,829,897	1,350,475	974,537	435,000	1,862,781	12,684,958	262,220,015
1900	15,947,275	13,101,502	15,728,372	3,452,339	5,444,966	1,973,436	7,547,292	63,225,382	\$1,306,982,452
Total, 1896-1900	3,792,384	474,696	3,805,500	1,183,362	1,135,100	497,627	2,006,307	12,894,856	\$296,559,884
1901	3,949,394	1,998,811	3,870,000	1,003,359	1,191,582	616,324	2,024,949	14,437,669	298,452,606
1902	4,317,923	3,317,662	3,560,000	703,340	1,199,857	609,781	1,983,017	15,778,016	326,159,991
1903	4,196,822	4,163,541	4,821,709	485,562	1,382,897	738,261	1,830,844	16,739,448	340,034,321
1904	4,232,091	5,494,473	4,657,017	485,765	1,273,362	738,261	1,780,811	18,290,567	378,098,322
1905	20,488,594	15,449,183	22,993,206	4,591,989	5,704,895	2,853,249	9,658,924	78,140,556	\$1,015,305,944
Total, 1901-1905	3,925,591	6,901,685	4,565,333	581,660	943,056	896,615	1,856,718	19,370,658	\$400,426,360
1906	3,668,308	7,421,074	4,374,827	476,112	1,290,840	497,156	2,262,499	19,550,823	412,415,289
1907	3,551,113	8,179,685	4,574,320	476,112	1,357,027	1,153,403	2,260,251	21,506,718	444,582,573
1908	3,447,070	8,334,604	4,821,709	773,178	1,382,897	1,153,403	2,260,251	22,057,384	455,965,831
1909	3,177,465	8,491,788	4,657,017	916,076	1,273,362	1,205,051	2,277,210	22,025,402	445,293,301
1910	17,769,547	39,028,836	22,993,206	4,591,989	5,704,895	2,853,249	9,658,924	104,908,785	\$2,168,653,423
Total, 1906-1910	2,011,410	9,366,001	4,687,053	473,189	1,555,333	1,203,573	2,155,566	22,332,065	\$462,058,057
1911	2,606,878	10,040,418	4,520,719	611,885	1,073,375	1,155,187	2,272,499	22,365,697	462,058,057
1912	2,301,152	9,808,940	4,299,754	802,973	1,282,313	934,065	2,336,334	22,413,701	469,261,720
1913	2,389,018	10,598,411	4,572,976	773,178	1,382,897	1,155,187	2,336,334	22,413,701	442,659,762
1914	12,778,360	50,108,424	22,968,136	3,377,271	6,567,780	3,871,758	11,477,183	111,348,920	\$2,301,782,621
1915	1,954,774	10,713,101	4,479,057	930,492	1,088,437	372,038	2,337,595	21,895,494	\$452,619,273
1916	1,738,863	10,381,953	4,051,440	703,833	870,750	435,375	2,273,962	20,491,176	423,589,462
1917	1,585,000	9,542,024	3,313,373	710,532	830,000	430,000	2,203,000	18,603,929	384,576,700
1918 (estimated)									

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF SILVER
(000s Omitted)

	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
United States	Ounces 67,867	Ounces 71,740	Ounces 74,415	Ounces 74,961	Ounces 72,455	Ounces 66,801
Canada	20,000	22,151	25,460	26,626	28,406	31,525
Mexico	38,000	31,214	22,838	39,570	27,547	70,704
Central America	2,500	2,370	2,602	2,920	2,755	2,135
Bolivia and Chile	5,000	4,107	4,402	3,870	790	4,050
Peru	11,000	11,000	10,787	9,420	9,214	8,351
Other South American countries	500	435	391	397	445	725
Europe	8,200	8,123	8,475	10,107	9,240	15,248
New South Wales	9,500	9,363	8,069	8,305	13,360	14,505
Other Australian states	1,300	1,271	1,062	1,214	870	3,964
Japan	7,000	6,844	5,806	5,120	4,836	4,650
British India	2,500	1,500	629	285	236	.....
Other Asiatic countries	100	142	92	79	69	532
Africa	1,200	1,194	1,203	1,188	1,058	1,056
Total, World	174,667	171,454	166,234	184,062	171,281	224,246

WORLD'S PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF TEXTILES
(1913)

The following table shows the production of textile fibers by grand divisions:

Grand Divisions	Cotton Tons	Wool Tons	Silk, raw Tons	Flax, raw Tons	Jute Tons
Europe, including Asiatic Russia and Turkey	262,845	515,552	7,791	625,704	.....
America	3,560,062	407,550	.....	31	.....
Asia, exclusive of Asiatic Russia and Turkey	1,942,396	106,348	37,750	9,460	1,996,885
Oceania	192	431,750	.....	.....	.....
Africa	376,062	110,590	.....	.....	.....
Total	6,141,557	1,571,790	45,541	635,195	1,996,885

The value of raw materials and manufactured products of the textile industries, by classes, for the calendar year 1913, follows:

	Value of Raw Materials Produced	Value of Manufactured Products
Cotton	\$1,575,608,000	\$5,951,142,000
Wool	557,872,000	2,453,804,000
Silk	297,928,000	932,508,000
Flax	98,889,000	456,555,000
Jute	181,832,000	331,272,000
Clothing, millinery, made-up articles	429,209,000	.....
Total	\$2,712,129,000	\$10,554,490,000

The value of textile fibers produced, and the value of textile manufactures produced and consumed, during the calendar year 1913, by grand divisions, follow:

Grand Divisions	Value of Raw Fibers Produced	Value of Textile Manufactures	Domestic Consumption of Textiles
Europe, including Asiatic Russia and Turkey	\$401,100,000	\$6,249,740,000	\$4,726,775,000
America	1,078,188,000	2,198,070,000	2,625,045,000
Asia, exclusive of Asiatic Russia and Turkey	901,854,000	2,059,700,000	2,175,250,000
Oceania	167,124,000	22,634,000	132,993,000
Africa	163,863,000	24,346,000	190,400,000
Total	\$2,712,129,000	\$10,554,490,000	\$9,850,463,000

The table below gives the value of the textile manufactures, by countries, for the calendar year 1913, unless otherwise stated:

VALUE OF WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF TEXTILES BY COUNTRIES
(1913)

Countries	Value of Textile Manufactures	Countries	Value of Textile Manufactures
Europe		Asia	
United Kingdom.....	\$1,514,010,000	China (1911).....	\$971,873,000
Germany.....	1,264,440,000	British India (1912-13).....	695,222,000
France.....	945,574,000	Japan (1911).....	317,706,000
Russia.....	829,287,000	Dutch East Indies.....	38,890,000
Austria-Hungary.....	469,288,000	Persia (1912-13).....	15,327,000
Italy.....	361,070,000	French Indo-China (1911).....	12,828,000
Belgium.....	172,145,000	French India (1911).....	3,570,000
Spain.....	160,700,000	Siam (1911-12).....	2,856,000
Switzerland.....	141,730,000	Afghanistan (1912-13).....	1,428,000
Netherlands.....	103,000,000	Total.....	\$2,059,700,000
Turkey (1911).....	79,659,000		
Sweden.....	58,190,000		
Portugal (1912).....	31,178,000		
Rumania.....	27,227,000		
Bulgaria (1911).....	23,705,000		
Finland.....	18,897,000		
Norway.....	18,850,000		
Denmark.....	17,945,000		
Greece (1911).....	12,185,000		
Serbia (1911).....	10,660,000		
Total.....	\$6,249,740,000		
America		Oceania	
United States (1913-14).....	1,957,788,000	Australia (1912).....	17,660,000
Brazil (1912).....	79,706,000	New Zealand (1912).....	2,594,000
Canada (1911-12).....	59,286,000	Philippines (1910-11).....	2,380,000
Mexico (1907).....	49,718,000	Total.....	\$22,634,000
Argentina.....	27,322,000		
Chile.....	8,473,000		
Peru.....	5,450,000		
Colombia.....	3,450,000		
Uruguay (1911).....	1,547,000		
Venezuela.....	1,523,000		
Cuba (1914).....	1,196,000		
Ecuador.....	1,070,000		
Guatemala.....	833,000		
Bolivia (1912).....	738,000		
Total.....	\$2,198,070,000		
Africa		Grand Total	
Egypt.....	12,210,000		\$10,554,400,000
Algeria (1911).....	8,090,000		
Tunis.....	2,142,000		
Morocco (1912).....	1,904,000		
Total.....	\$24,346,000		

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF RAW SILK

(In thousands of pounds)

Country	1910-1914 (5-yr. av.)	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Japan (a).....	29,318	33,448	37,367	43,962	47,914	(d)53,000
China (d).....	17,643	12,880	16,475	16,612	15,267	14,520
Italy.....	8,523	8,951	6,349	7,963	6,217	5,942
Levant (c).....	5,832	8,935	2,293	2,293	2,293	2,293
France.....	990	893	256	485	452	529
Austria.....	726	666	331	331	331	331
Spain.....	180	161	121	198	154	165
India (d).....	434	110	220	194	243	254
Total.....	63,646	61,044	63,442	72,038	72,871	77,034

Note: (a) Calendar year. (b) Exports only. (c) Production for 1915 used as estimate for later years. (d) Estimated.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF TEXTILE MANUFACTURES BY COUNTRIES
(1913)

Countries	Per Capita Consumption of Textiles	Countries	Per Capita Consumption of Textiles
Europe		America—Continued	
France.....	\$15.76	Dutch America.....	\$4.91
United Kingdom.....	15.69	British America, n. e. s.	4.88
Belgium.....	15.63	Bolivia.....	4.69
Switzerland.....	15.33	Brazil.....	4.40
Germany.....	14.02	Costa Rica.....	4.19
Netherlands.....	13.77	Mexico.....	4.10
Sweden.....	12.30	French America.....	2.55
Norway.....	11.60	Honduras.....	2.55
Denmark.....	10.85	Colombia.....	2.54
Austria-Hungary.....	7.55	Paraguay.....	2.02
Italy.....	7.49	Ecuador.....	1.98
Finland.....	7.30	Venezuela.....	1.84
Spain.....	7.04	Peru.....	1.82
Bulgaria.....	6.66	Salvador.....	1.57
Rumania.....	6.14	Nicaragua.....	1.54
Portugal.....	5.85	Dominican Republic and Haiti.....	1.45
Greece.....	5.59	Guatemala.....	1.27
Turkey.....	5.28		
Serbia.....	5.09	Average.....	13.75
Russia.....	4.84	America, except the United States and Canada.....	4.53
Average.....	9.02		
America		Asia and Oceania	
United States.....	20.34	New Zealand.....	19.65
Canada.....	15.82	Australia.....	18.40
Argentina.....	11.45	Aden.....	15.98
Chile.....	7.90	Straits Settlements.....	15.59
Uruguay.....	7.55	New Caledonia.....	8.60
Cuba.....	5.18	Samoa.....	6.28
Panama.....	5.07	French India.....	5.06
		Fiji.....	4.97

WORLD'S MERCHANT TONNAGE
(June 30, 1919)

Countries	June, 1914	June, 1919	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	Gross Tons	Gross Tons	Gross Tons
United Kingdom.....	18,892,000	16,345,000	-2,547,000
British Dominions.....	1,632,000	1,863,000	+ 231,000
United States:			
Seagoing.....	2,027,000	9,773,000	+7,746,000
Great Lakes.....	2,260,000	2,160,000	- 100,000
Austria-Hungary.....	1,052,000	713,000	- 339,000
Denmark.....	770,000	631,000	- 139,000
France.....	1,922,000	1,962,000	+ 40,000
Germany.....	5,135,000	3,247,000	-1,888,000
Greece.....	821,000	291,000	- 530,000
Holland.....	1,472,000	1,574,000	+ 102,000
Italy.....	1,430,000	1,235,000	- 195,000
Japan.....	1,708,000	2,315,000	+ 607,000
Norway.....	1,957,000	1,597,000	- 360,000
Spain.....	884,000	709,000	- 175,000
Sweden.....	1,015,000	917,000	- 98,000
Other countries.....	2,427,000	2,552,000	+ 125,000
Total steam tonnage.....	45,404,000	47,897,000	+2,493,000
Sail tonnage (net).....	3,686,000	3,022,000	- 664,000
Grand total.....	49,090,000	50,919,000	+1,829,000

World's Shipbuilding, December, 1919

Countries	STEAMERS AND MOTOR VESSELS				SAILING VESSELS				TOTAL	
	Steel		Wood		Steel		Wood		No.	Gross Tonnage
	No.	Gross Tonnage	No.	Gross Tonnage	No.	Gross Tonnage	No.	Gross Tonnage		
America (United States)	265	1,548,630	6	4,000	10	3,205	14	11,840	647	2,966,515
Atlantic Coast	50	252,796	29	73,870	4	13,000	27	63,213		
Gulf Ports	117	697,701	32	69,100			35	81,506		
Pacific Coast	58	147,660								
Great Lakes	727	2,982,638	7	2,502	22	8,959	1	150	757	2,994,249
United Kingdom										
British Dominions:										
Canada	13	33,040					24	10,785	113	251,480
Great Lakes	38	141,650	4	2,900			12	3,683		
Coast	17	55,272	5	4,150					8	26,293
Other Dominions	8	26,293							10	35,700
Belgium	10	35,700							56	100,335
China	53	99,285	3	1,050			2	370	65	216,775
Denmark	58	215,455	5	950					2	1,500
France									126	328,338
(a) Germany		900	1	600						
Greece	125	328,014			1	324			125	314,547
Holland									64	309,474
Italy (including Trieste)	56	285,127	43	21,425	5	1,150	21	6,845	61	92,719
Japan	64	309,474							9	5,210
Norway	57	91,773	4	945			8	4,370	28	107,463
Portugal							1	150	67	110,765
Spain	27	107,313					5	870		
Sweden	51	105,540	11	4,355						
Total	1795	(b) 7,464,261	151	186,688	42	(c) 26,638	150	183,776	2138	7,661,363

(a) The figures for this country are not yet available.
 Note: (b) Including 22 ferro-concrete vessels of 58,348 tons.
 (c) Including 13 ferro-concrete vessels of 9,021 tons.

TONNAGE DEFINITIONS

The word ton is commonly used with reference either to a ship or to a ship's cargo. In ocean freight rates based on weight the unit principally used is the long ton of 2,240 pounds. In American coastwise traffic the short ton of 2,000 pounds is commonly used, and this unit is sometimes employed in shipments to nearby foreign ports.

The measurement ton of 40 cubic feet, assumed to be the equivalent of 2,240 pounds, is ordinarily employed in fixing freight charges on light or bulky articles, that is, on merchandise which weighs less than 56 pounds (one-fortieth of 2,240 pounds) to 1 cubic foot, steamship companies exercising the option of assessing freight per measurement ton or per weight ton, whichever may be the greater.

Some European shipping companies use the metric ton of 2,205 pounds as a unit.

There are four kinds of tonnage used in the measurement of ships, as follows:

(1) Gross tonnage: The gross tonnage of a vessel is obtained by dividing the cubic measurement of its total enclosed space by 100. A vessel ton is 100 cubic feet. In other words a vessel measures 1 gross ton for every 100 cubic feet of her capacity.

(2) Net tonnage: The net tonnage of a vessel is obtained by subtracting from the gross tonnage the cubic contents of the space required for the accommodation of the crew, for machinery, the stowage of fuel, and the engine room. Net tonnage represents the cubic contents of that part of the ship which is closed in and employed for the carrying of cargo and passengers. The unit of measurement employed in determining net tonnage is the ton of 100 cubic feet.

Since ordinarily a ton of cargo occupies less than 100 cubic feet, a vessel's cargo tonnage commonly exceeds its gross and net tonnage.

(3) Deadweight tonnage: This term is employed to denote the estimate of the number of tons of 2,240 pounds each of cargo, fuel and stores which the vessel carries when loaded to its maximum depth. It is equivalent to the difference between the number of tons of water displaced by the vessel without stores, fuel or cargo, and the number of tons of water displaced when the vessel is submerged to the "load water line."

Since a part of the contents of the vessel represented by its deadweight tonnage is devoted to stores and fuel, the tonnage of a vessel's cargo capacity is less than its total deadweight tonnage.

The terms deadweight tonnage and deadweight capacity are used inter-changeably.

(4) Displacement tonnage: The displacement tonnage of a vessel is its weight in tons of 2,240 pounds, and is equivalent to the weight of water displaced by the vessel when fully loaded. The term is commonly employed in the measurement of warships, and by shipbuilders in determining the number of cubic feet of water which will be displaced by a ship at any given draft, the weight of a cubic foot of water being calculated at 35 pounds.

The relation of these various kinds of tons to each other may be roughly approximated by the rule-of-thumb that the gross tonnage of a vessel is two thirds its deadweight tonnage, while its net tonnage is two thirds its gross tonnage.

THE PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY OF PEACE WITH GERMANY

The principal economic provisions of the Treaty of Peace with Germany have to do with Coal and Derivatives of Coal (Part VIII, Sec. 1, Annex V, Part III, Sec. IV, Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Annex); Dye Stuffs and Derivatives (Part VIII, Sec. 1, Annex VI); Live Stock (Part VIII, Sec. 1, Annex IV, Paragraph 6); Shipping (Part VIII, Sec. 1, Annex III); Reconstruction Materials (Part VIII, Sec. 1, Annex IV, Paragraphs 2 to 5 inclusive); Submarine Cables (Part VIII, Sec. 1, Annex VIII).

COAL AND DERIVATIVES OF COAL

(Part VIII, Section 1, Annex V)

"Germany accords the following options for the delivery of coal and derivatives of coal to the undermentioned signatories of the present Treaty.

"Germany undertakes to deliver to France* seven million tons of coal per year for ten years. *In addition, Germany undertakes to deliver to France annually for a period not exceeding ten years an amount of coal equal to the difference between the annual production before the war of the coal mines of the Nord and Pas des Calais, destroyed as a result of the war, and the production of the mines of the same area during the years in question; such delivery not to exceed twenty million tons in any one year of the first five years, and eight million tons in any one year of the succeeding five years. It is understood that due diligence will be exercised in the restoration of the destroyed mines in the Nord and the Pas de Calais."

"Germany undertakes to deliver to Belgium eight million tons of coal annually for ten years.

"Germany undertakes to deliver to Italy up to the following quantities of coal: July, 1919, to June, 1920, four and one-half million tons; July, 1920, to June, 1921, six million tons; July, 1921, to June, 1922, seven and one-half million tons; July, 1922, to June, 1923, eight million tons; July, 1923, to June, 1924, and each of the following five years, eight and one-half million tons. At least two-thirds of the actual deliveries to be land-borne.

"Germany further undertakes to deliver annually to Luxemburg, if directed by the Reparation Commission, a quantity of coal equal to the pre-war annual consumption of German coal in Luxemburg.

"The prices to be paid for coal delivered under these options shall be as follows: (a) For overland delivery, including delivery by barge, the German pithead price to German nationals, plus the freight to French, Belgian, Italian or Luxemburg frontiers, provided that the pithead price does not exceed the pithead price of British coal for export. In case of Belgian bunker coal, the price shall not exceed the Dutch bunker price. Railroad and barge tariffs shall not be higher than the lowest similar rates paid in Germany. (b) For sea delivery, the German export price f. o. b. German ports, or the British export price f. o. b. British ports, whichever may be lower.

"The Allied and Associated Governments interested may demand the delivery, in place of coal, of metallurgical coke in the proportion of 3 tons of coke to 4 tons of coal.

"Germany undertakes to deliver to France, and to transport to the French frontier by rail or by water, the following products, during each of the three years following the coming into force of this treaty: benzol 35,000 tons; coal tar, 50,000 tons; sulphate of ammonia, 30,000 tons. All or part of the coal may, at the option of the French Government, be replaced by corresponding quantities of products of distillation, such as light oils, heavy oils, anthracene, naphthalene or pitch.

DYESTUFFS AND DERIVATIVES

(Part VIII, Sec. 1, Annex VI)

"Germany accords to the Reparation Commission an option to require as part of reparation the delivery by Germany of such quantities and kinds of dyestuffs and chemical drugs as the Commission may designate, not exceeding 50 per cent. of the total stock of each and every kind of dyestuff and chemical drug in Germany or under German control at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty. This option shall be exercised within sixty days of the receipt by the Commission of such particulars as to stocks as may be considered necessary by the Commission.

"Germany further accords to the Reparation Commission an option to require delivery during the period from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty until January 1, 1925, of any specified kind of dyestuff and chemical drug up to an amount not exceeding 25 per cent. of the German production of such dyestuffs and chemical drugs during the previous six months' period. If in any case the production during such previous six months was, in the opinion of the Commission, less than normal, the amount required may be 25 per cent. of the normal production. Such option shall be exercised within four weeks after the receipt of such particulars as to production and in such form as may be considered necessary by the Commission; these particulars shall be furnished by the German Government immediately after the expiration of each six months' period.

"For dyestuffs and chemical drugs delivered under paragraph 1, the price shall be fixed by the Commission having regard to pre-war net export prices and to subsequent increases of cost. For dyestuffs and chemical drugs delivered under paragraph 2, the price shall be fixed by the Commission having regard to pre-war net export prices and subsequent variations of cost, or the lowest net selling price of similar dyestuffs and chemical drugs to any other purchaser.

"All details, including mode and times of exercising the options, and making delivery, and all other questions arising under this arrangement shall be determined by the Reparation Commission; the German Government will furnish to the Commission all necessary information and other assistance which it may require.

"The above expression 'dyestuffs and chemical drugs' includes all synthetic dyes and drugs and intermediate or other products used in connection with dyeing, so far as they are manufactured for sale. The present arrangement shall also apply to cinchona bark and salts of quinine."

Note: * In addition to the tonnage of coal to be supplied annually to France, France received the coal mines of the Saar Basin with an estimated annual production of 13,266,000 tons.

LIVESTOCK

(Part VIII, Sec. 1, Annex IV, Par. 6)

"(1) To the French Government: 500 stallions (3 to 7 years); 30,000 fillies and mares (18 months to 7 years), type: Ardennais, Boulonnais or Belgian; 2,000 bulls (18 months to 3 years); 90,000 milch cows (2 to 6 years); 1,000 rams; 100,000 sheep; 10,000 goats. (2) To the Belgian Government: 200 stallions (3 to 7 years), large Belgian type; 5,000 mares (3 to 7 years), large Belgian type; 5,000 fillies (18 months to 3 years); large Belgian type; 2,000 bulls (18 months to 3 years); 50,000 milch cows (2 to 6 years); 40,000 heifers; 200 rams; 20,000 sheep; 15,000 sows. The animals delivered shall be of average health and condition. To the extent that animals so delivered cannot be identified as animals taken away or seized, the value of such animals shall be credited against the reparation obligations of Germany in accordance with paragraph 5 of the Annex."

SHIPPING

(Part VIII, Sec. 1, Annex III.)

"1. Germany recognises the right of the Allied and Associated Powers to the replacement, ton for ton (gross tonnage) and class for class, of all merchant ships and fishing boats lost or damaged owing to the war. Nevertheless, and in spite of the fact that the tonnage of German shipping at present in existence is much less than that lost by the Allied and Associated Powers in consequence of the German aggression, the right thus recognised will be enforced on German ships and boats under the following conditions: The German Government, on behalf of themselves and so to bind all other persons interested, cede to the Allied and Associated Governments the property in all the German merchant ships which are of 1,600 tons gross and upwards; in one-half, reckoned in tonnage, of the ships which are between 1,000 tons and 1,600 tons gross; in one-quarter, reckoned in tonnage, of the steam trawlers; and in one-quarter, reckoned in tonnage, of the other fishing boats.

"2. The German Government will, within two months of the coming into force of the present Treaty, deliver to the Reparation Commission all the ships and boats mentioned in paragraph 1.

"3. The ships and boats mentioned in paragraph 1 include all ships and boats which (a) fly, or may be entitled to fly, the German merchant flag; or (b) are owned by any German national, company or corporation or by any company or corporation belonging to a country other than Allied or Associated country and under the control or direction of German nationals; or (c) are now under construction (1) in Germany, (2) in other than Allied or Associated countries for the account of any German national, company or corporation.

"4. For the purpose of providing documents of title for the ships and boats to be handed over as above mentioned, the German Government will: (a) Deliver to the Reparation Commission in respect of each vessel a bill of sale or other document of title evidencing the transfer to the Commission of the entire property in the vessel, free from all encumbrances, charges and liens of all kinds, as the Commission may require; (b) To take all measures that may be indicated by the Reparation Commission for ensuring that the ships themselves shall be placed at its disposal.

"5. As an additional part of reparation, Germany agrees to cause merchant ships to be built in German yards for the account of the Allied and Associated Governments as follows: (a) Within three months of the coming into force of the present Treaty, the Reparation Commission will notify to the German Government the amount of tonnage to be laid down in German shipyards in each of the two years next succeeding the three months mentioned above. (b) Within two years of the coming into force of the present Treaty, the Reparation Commission will notify to the German Government the amount of tonnage to be laid down in each of the three years following the two years mentioned above. (c) The amount of tonnage to be laid down in each year shall not exceed 200,000 tons, gross tonnage. (d) The specifications of the ships to be built, the conditions under which they are to be built and delivered, the price per ton at which they are to be accounted for by the Reparation Commission, and all other questions relating to the accounting, ordering, building and delivery of the ships shall be determined by the Commission. Germany undertakes to restore in kind and in normal condition of upkeep to the Allied and Associated Powers, within two months of the coming into force of the present Treaty, in accordance with procedure to be laid down by the Reparation Commission, any boats and other movable appliances belonging to inland navigation which since August 1, 1914, have by any means whatever come into her possession or into the possession of her nationals and which can be identified. With a view to make good the loss in inland navigation tonnage, from whatever cause arising, which has been incurred during the war by the Allied and Associated Powers, and which cannot be made good by means of the restitution prescribed above, Germany agrees to cede to the Reparation Commission a portion of the German river fleet up to the amount of the loss mentioned above, provided that such cession shall not exceed 20 percent of the river fleet as it existed on November 11, 1918. The conditions of this cession shall be settled by the arbitrators referred to in Article 339 of Part XII (Ports, Waterways and Railways) of the present Treaty, who are charged with the settlement of difficulties relating to the apportionment of river tonnage resulting from the new international regime applicable to certain river systems or from the territorial changes affecting these systems.

"7. Germany agrees to take any measures that may be indicated to her by the Reparation Commission for obtaining the full title to the property in all ships which have during the war been transferred, or are in process of transfer, to neutral flags, without the consent of the Allied and Associated Governments.

"8. Germany waives all claims of any description against the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals in respect of the detention, employment, loss or damage of any German ships or boats, exception being made of payments due in respect of the employment of ships in conformity with the Armistice Agreement of January 13, 1919, and subsequent Agreements. The handing over of the ships of the German mercantile marine must be continued without interruption in accordance with the said Agreement.

"9. Germany waives all claims to vessels or cargoes sunk by or in consequence of naval action and subsequently salvaged, in which any of the Allied or Associated Governments or their nationals may have any interest either as owners, charterers, insurers or otherwise, notwithstanding any decree of condemnation which may have been made by a Prize Court of Germany or of her allies."

RECONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

(Part VIII, Sec. 1, Annex IV, Paragraphs 2 to 5, Inc.)

"The Allied and Associated Governments may file with the Reparation Commission lists showing (a) Animals, machinery, equipment, tools and like articles of a commercial character, which have been seized, consumed or destroyed by Germany or destroyed in direct consequence of military operation, and which

such Governments, for the purpose of meeting immediate and urgent needs, desire to have replaced by animals and articles of the same nature which are in being in German territory at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty; (b) Reconstruction materials (stones, bricks, refractory bricks, tiles, wood, window-glass, steel, lime, cement, etc.), machinery, heating apparatus, furniture and like articles of a commercial character which the said Governments desire to have produced and manufactured in Germany and delivered to them to permit of the restoration of the invaded press.

"The lists relating to the articles mentioned in 2 (a) above shall be filed within sixty days after the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty. The lists relating to the articles in 2 (b) above shall be filed on or before December 31, 1919. The lists shall contain all such details as are customary in commercial contracts dealing with the subject matter, including specifications, dates of delivery (but not extending over more than four years), and places of delivery, but not price or value, which shall be fixed as hereinafter provided by the Commission.

"Immediately upon the filing of such lists with the Commission, the Commission shall consider the amount and number of the materials and animals mentioned in the lists provided for above which are to be required of Germany. In reaching a decision on this matter the Commission shall take into account such domestic requirements of Germany as it deems essential for the maintenance of Germany's social and economic life, the prices and dates at which similar articles can be obtained in the Allied and Associated countries as compared with those to be fixed for German articles, and the general interest of the Allied and Associated Governments that the industrial life of Germany be not so disorganized as to effect adversely the ability of Germany to perform the other acts of reparation stipulated for. Machinery, equipment, tools and like articles of a commercial character in actual industrial use are not, however, to be demanded of Germany unless there is no free stock of such articles respectively which is not in use and is available, and then not in excess of thirty per cent of the quantity of such articles in use in any one establishment or undertaking. The Commission shall give representatives of the German Government an opportunity and a time to be heard as to their capacity to furnish the said materials, articles and animals. The decision of the Commission shall thereupon and at the earliest possible moment be communicated to the German Government and to the several interested Allied and Associated Governments. The German Government undertakes to deliver the materials, articles and animals as specified in the said communication, and the interested Allied and Associated Governments severally agree to accept the same, unfit to be utilized in the work of reparation.

"The Commission shall determine the value to be attributed to the materials, articles and animals to be delivered in accordance with the foregoing, and the Allied or Associated Power receiving the same agrees to be charged with such value, and the amount thereof shall be treated as a payment by Germany to be divided in accordance with Article 237 of this Part of the present Treaty. The Commission shall ensure that the amount to be physical restoration as above provided is exercised, the Commission shall be the fair value of work done or materials supplied against the reparation obligation of Germany shall be the fair value of work done or materials supplied by physical restoration shall be discharged to the extent of the proportion which the damage thus repaired bears to the whole of the damage thus claimed for."

SUBMARINE CABLES

(Part VIII, Sec. 1, Annex VII.)

"Germany renounces on her own behalf and on behalf of her nationals in favor of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all rights, titles or privileges of whatever nature in the submarine cables set out below, or in any portions thereof: Emden-Vigo; from the Straits of Dover to off Vigo; Emden-Brest; from off Cherbourg to Brest; Emden-Azores (2); from the Straits of Dover to Fayal; Azores-New York (1); from Fayal to New York; Azores-New York (2); from Fayal to the longitude of Halifax, Tenerife-Monrovia; from off Tenerife to off Monrovia; Monrovia-Lome; from about lat. 2° 30' N.; long. 7° 40' W. of Greenwich; to about lat. 2° 20' N.; long. 5° 30' W. of Greenwich; and from about lat. 3° 48' N.; long. 0° 00' to Lome; Lome-Duala; from Lome to Duala; Monrovia-Pernambuco; from off Monrovia to off Pernambuco; Constantinople-Constantanza; from Constantinople to Constantza; Yap-Shanghai, Yap-Guam, and Yap-Menado (Celebes); from Yap Island to Shanghai, from Yap Island to Guam Island, and from Yap Island to Menado. The value of the above mentioned cables or portions thereof in so far as they are privately owned, calculated on the basis of the original cost less a suitable allowance for depreciation, shall be credited to Germany in the Reparation account."

CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE REPARATIONS COMMISSION AND FINANCIAL CLAUSES

The economic and financial penalties which the Treaty of Peace imposes are to be satisfied under the provisions of a commission known as the Reparation Commission. The constitution and functions of this Commission are defined in the Treaty (Part VIII, Sec. 1, Annex II) as follows:

"Delegates to this Commission shall be nominated by the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State. Each of these Powers will appoint one Delegate and also one Assistant Delegate, who will take his place in case of illness or necessary absence, but at other times will only have the right to be present at proceedings without taking any part therein. On no occasion shall the Delegates of more than five of the above Powers have the right to take part in the proceedings of the Commission and to record their votes. The Delegates of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy shall have this right on all occasions. The Delegate of Belgium shall have the right on all occasions other than those referred to below. The Delegate of Japan shall have this right on occasions when questions relating to damage at sea, and questions arising under Article 260 of Part IX (Financial Clauses) in which Japanese interests are concerned, are under consideration. The Delegate of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State shall have the right when questions relating to Austria, Hungary or Bulgaria are under consideration. Each Government represented on the Commission shall have the right to withdraw therefrom upon twelve months' notice filed with the Commission and confirmed in the course of the sixth month after the date of the original notice.

"Such of the other Allied and Associated Powers as may be interested shall have the right to appoint a Delegate to be present and act as Assessor only while their respective claims and interests are under examination or discussion, but without the right to vote.

"In case of the death, resignation or recall of any Delegate, Assistant Delegate or Assessor, a successor to him shall be nominated as soon as possible.

"The Commission will have its principal permanent Bureau in Paris and will hold its first meeting in Paris as soon as practicable after the coming into force of the present Treaty and thereafter will meet in such place or places and at such time as it may deem convenient and as may be necessary for the most expeditious discharge of its duties.

"At its first meeting the Commission shall elect, from among the Delegates referred to above, a chairman and a Vice-Chairman, who shall hold office for one year and shall be eligible for re-election. If a vacancy in the Chairmanship or Vice-Chairmanship should occur during the annual period, the Commission shall proceed to a new election for the remainder of the said period.

"The Commission is authorized to appoint all necessary officers, agents and employees who may be required for the execution of its functions and fix their remuneration; to constitute committees, whose members need not necessarily be members of the Commission, and to take all executive steps necessary for the purpose of discharging its duties; and to delegate authority and discretion to officers, agents and committees.

"All proceedings of the Commission shall be private, unless, on particular occasions, the Commission shall otherwise determine for special reasons.

"The Commission shall be required, if the German Government so desire, to hear, within a period which it will fix from time to time, evidence and arguments on the part of Germany on any question connected with her capacity to pay.

"The Commission shall consider the claims and give to the German Government a just opportunity to be heard but not to take any part whatever in the decision of the Commission. The Commission shall afford a similar opportunity to the allies of Germany when it shall consider that their interests are in question.

"The Commission shall not be bound by any particular code or rules of law or by any particular rule of evidence or of procedure, but shall be guided by justice, equity and good faith. Its decisions must follow the same principles and rules in all cases where they are applicable. It will establish rules relating to methods of proof of claims. It may act on any trustworthy modes of computation.

"The Commission shall have all the powers conferred upon it, and shall exercise all the functions assigned to it, by the present Treaty. The Commission shall in general have a wide latitude as to its control and handling of the whole reparation problem as dealt with in this Part of the present Treaty and shall have authority to interpret its provisions. Subject to the provisions of the present Treaty, the Commission is constituted by the several Allied and Associated Governments referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above as the exclusive agency of the said Governments respectively for receiving, selling, holding and distributing the reparation payments to be made by Germany under this Part of the present Treaty. The Commission must comply with the following conditions and provisions:

(a) Whatever part of the full amount of the proved claims is not paid in gold, or in ships, securities and commodities or otherwise, Germany shall be required, under such conditions as the Commission may determine, to cover by way of guarantee by an equivalent issue of bonds, obligations or otherwise, in order to constitute an acknowledgement of the said part of the debt.

(b) In periodically estimating Germany's capacity to pay, the Commission shall examine the German system of taxation, first, to the end that the sums for reparation which Germany is required to pay shall become a charge upon all her revenues prior to that for the service or discharge of any domestic loan, and secondly, so as to satisfy itself that, in general, the German scheme of taxation is fully as heavy proportionately as that of any of the Powers represented on the Commission.

(c) In order to facilitate and continue the immediate restoration of the economic life of the Allied and Associated countries, the Commission will as provided in Article 235 take from Germany by way of security for and acknowledgment of her debt a first instalment of gold bearer bonds free of all taxes and charges of every description established or to be established by the Government of the German Empire or the German States, or by any authority subject to them; these bonds will be delivered on account and in three portions, the marks gold being payable in conformity with Article 262 of Part XI (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty as follows:

(1) To be issued forthwith, 20,000,000,000 Marks gold bearer bonds, payable not later than May 1, 1921, without interest. These shall be specially applied towards the amortization of these bonds the payment which Germany is pledged to make in conformity with Article 235, after deduction of the sums used for the reimbursement of expenses of the armies of occupation and for payment of foodstuffs and raw materials. Such bonds as have not been redeemed by May 1, 1921, shall then be exchanged for new bonds of the same type as those provided for below (paragraph 12, c, [2]). (2) To be issued forthwith, further 40,000,000,000 Marks gold bearer bonds, bearing interest at 2½ per cent. per annum between 1921 and 1926, and thereafter at 5 per cent. per annum with an additional 1 per cent. for amortization beginning in 1926 on the whole amount of the issue. (3) To be delivered forthwith, a covering undertaking in writing to issue when, but not until, the Commission is satisfied that Germany can meet such interest and sinking fund obligation, a further instalment of 40,000,000,000 Marks gold 5 per cent. bearer bonds, the time and mode of payment of principal and interest to be determined by the Commission. The dates for payment of interest, the manner of applying the amortization fund and all other questions relating to the issue, management and regulation of the bond issue shall be determined by the Commission from time to time. Further issues by way of acknowledgment and security may be required as the Commission subsequently determines from time to time. (d) In the event of bonds, obligations or other evidence of indebtedness issued by Germany by way of security for or acknowledgment of her reparation debt being disposed of outright, not by way of pledge, to persons other than the several Governments in whose favor Germany's original reparation indebtedness was created, an amount of such reparation indebtedness shall be deemed to be extinguished corresponding to the nominal value of the bonds, etc., so disposed of outright, and the obligation of Germany in respect of such bonds shall be confined to her liabilities to the holders of the bonds, as expressed upon their face. (e) The damage for repairing, reconstructing and rebuilding property to the invaded and devastated districts, including reinstallation of furniture, machinery and other equipment, will be calculated according to the cost at the dates when work is done. (f) Decisions of the Commission relating to the total or partial cancellation of the capital or interest of any verified debt of Germany must be accompanied by a statement of its reasons.

As to voting, the Commission will observe the following rules: When a decision of the Commission is taken, the votes of all the Delegates entitled to vote, or in the absence of any of them, of their Assistant Delegates, shall be recorded. Abstention from voting is to be treated as a vote against the proposal under discussion. Assessors have no vote. On the following questions unanimity is necessary: (a) Questions involving the sovereignty of any of the Allied and Associated Powers, or the cancellation of the whole or any part of the debt or obligations of Germany; (b) Questions of determining the amount and conditions of bonds or other obligations to be issued by the German Government and of fixing the time and manner for selling, negotiating or distributing such bonds; (c) Any postponement, total or partial, beyond the end of 1930, of the payments of instalments falling due between May 1, 1921, and the end of 1926 inclusive; (d) Any postponement, total or partial, of any instalment falling due after 1926 for a period exceeding three years; (e) Questions applying

in any particular case a method of measuring damages different from that which has been previously applied in a similar case; (f) Questions of the interpretation of the provisions of this Part of the present Treaty. All other questions shall be decided by the vote of a majority. In case of any difference of opinion among the Delegates, which cannot be solved by reference to their Governments, upon the question whether a given case is one which requires a unanimous vote for its decision or not, such difference shall be referred to the immediate arbitrator of some impartial person to be agreed upon by their Governments, whose award the Allied and Associated Governments agree to accept.

"Decisions of the Commission, in accordance with the powers conferred upon it, shall forthwith become binding and may be put into immediate execution without further proceedings.

"The Commission will issue to each of the interested Powers, in such form as the Commission shall fix: (1) A certificate stating that it holds for the account of the said Power bonds of the issues mentioned above, the said certificate, on the demand of the Power concerned, being divisible in a number of parts not exceeding five; (2) From time to time certificates stating the goods delivered by Germany on account of her reparation debt which it holds for the account of the said Power. The said certificates shall be registered, and upon notice to the Commission, may be transferred by endorsement. When bonds are issued for sale or negotiation, and when goods are delivered by the Commission, certificates to an equivalent value must be withdrawn.

"Interest shall be debited to Germany as from May 1, 1921, in respect of her debt as determined by the Commission, after allowing for sums already covered by cash payments or their equivalent, or by bonds issued to the Commission, or under Article 243. The rate of interest shall be 5 percent unless the Commission shall determine at some future time that circumstances justify a variation of this rate. The Commission, in fixing out of the reparation of material damage as from November 11, 1918, up to May 1, 1921.

"In case of default by Germany in the performance of any obligation under this Part of the present Treaty, the Commission will forthwith give notice of such default to each of the interested Powers and may make such recommendations as to the action to be taken in consequence of such default as it may think necessary.

"The measures which the Allied and Associated Powers shall have the right to take, in case of voluntary default by Germany, and which Germany agrees not to regard as acts of war, may include economic and financial prohibitions and reprisals and in general such other measures as the respective Governments may determine to be necessary in the circumstances.

"Payments required to be made in gold or its equivalent on account of the proved claims of the Allied and Associated Powers may at any time be accepted by the Commission in the form of chattels, properties, commodities, business, rights, concessions, within or without German territory, ships, bonds, shares or securities of any kind, or currencies of Germany or other States, the value of such substitutes for gold being fixed at a fair and just amount by the Commission itself.

"The Commission in fixing or accepting payment in specified properties or rights, shall have due regard for any legal or equitable interests of the Allied and Associated Powers or of neutral Powers or of their nationals therein.

"No member of the Commission shall be responsible, except to the Government appointing him, for any action or omission as such member. No one of the Allied or Associated Governments assumes any responsibility in respect of any other Government.

"Subject to the provisions of the present Treaty this Annex may be amended by the unanimous decision of the Governments represented from time to time upon the Commission.

"When all the amounts due from Germany and her allies under the present Treaty or the decisions of the Commission have been discharged and all sums received, or their equivalents, have been distributed to the Powers interested, the Commission shall be dissolved."

COUNTRIES TO WHICH PARCEL POST SERVICE EXTENDS

(b) Abyssinia	(b) Falkland Islands	(b) Norway
(b) Aden	(b) France	(b) Nyassaland
(b) Afghanistan	(a) French Congo	(b) Palestine
(a) Algeria	French Guiana	(b) Panama
Argentina	(a) French Oceania	Paraguay
(b) Ascension	(a) French Somaliland	(b) Persia
Australia	French West Indies	Peru
Austria	(b) Gambia	(b) Pitcairn Island
Bahamas	Germany	Poland
Barbados	Gibraltar	Portugal
(b) Bechuanaland	(b) Gold Coast Colony	(b) Portuguese India
Belgium	Great Britain	(b) Portuguese Timor
Belgian Congo	Greece	(b) Portuguese West Africa
Bermuda	Guatemala	Rumania
Bolivia	Haiti	(b) Russia in Europe
(b) Borneo	Honduras	(b) St. Helena
Brazil	Hong Kong	Salvador
(b) British Central Africa	Iceland	Samoa
(b) British East Africa and Uganda	(a) Indo-China	Santa Cruz Island
British Guiana	Italy	(b) Sarawak
British Honduras	(a) Ivory Coast	(a) Senegal
British India	Jamaica	(b) Seychelles
(b) British North Borneo	Japan	Siam
British Somaliland	(b) Labuan	(b) Sierra Leone
(b) Brunei	Leeward Islands	Society Islands
(b) Camerouns	Liberia	South Africa, Union of
(b) Cape Verde Islands	Luxemburg	Spain
(b) Ceylon	(b) Maceo	(b) Straits Settlements
Chile	(a) Madagascar	Sweden
(b) China	(b) Malay States	(b) Syria
Colombia	(b) Malta	(b) Tibet
(a) Corsica	(a) Mauretania	(b) Togoland (Brit.)
Costa Rica	(b) Mauritius	(b) Togoland (French)
(b) Cyprus	(b) Mesopotamia	Trinidad
Czecho-Slovakia	Mexico	(a) Tunis
(a) Dahomey and Niger	(b) Monaco	(b) Turkey
Denmark	(b) Morocco	Turks Island
Dominican Republic	Netherlands	(a) Upper Senegal and Niger
Dutch East Indies	(b) New Hebrides	Uruguay
Dutch Guiana	New Zealand	Venezuela
Dutch West Indies	Newfoundland	Windward Islands
Ecuador	Nicaragua	(b) Zanzibar and Pemba
(b) Egypt	(b) Nigeria	

Note. (a) According to new parcel post agreements with the French government shipments to this country are sent by way of France. (b) According to new parcel post agreements with the English government shipments to this country are sent by way of England.

INDEX

A	Page	Advertising Media (cont.):	Page
Aalborg, Denmark.....	248	India.....	466
Aalwaund, Norway.....	328	Italy.....	312
Aarhus, Denmark.....	248	Jamaica.....	57
Abaco Island, British West Indies.....	59	Japan.....	491
Abancay, Peru.....	193	Mexico.....	21
Aberdeen (co.), Scotland.....	402	Netherlands.....	326
Aberdeen (city), Scotland.....	402	New Zealand.....	625
Abeshir, French Equatorial Africa.....	575	Norway.....	330
Abijean, Ivory Coast.....	572	Panama.....	52
Abo, Finland.....	257	Paraguay.....	190
Aboisso, Ivory Coast.....	572	Peru.....	653
Abussie Molise (dept.), Italy.....	306	Philippine Islands.....	100
Abyssinia:		Porto Rico.....	343
Agriculture.....	519	Portugal.....	508
Area and Population.....	519	Siam.....	508
Bees.....	519	Spain.....	382
Beeswax.....	520	Straits Settlements.....	513
Cable Rates.....	515	Sweden.....	388
Cities, Population.....	514	Switzerland.....	394
Climate.....	514	Tunis.....	589
Coffee.....	519	Union of South Africa.....	546
Commerce.....	515-519	United Kingdom.....	422
Consular Regulations.....	519	Uruguay.....	206
Cotton.....	520	Venezuela.....	216
Customs Tariff.....	517-519	Aegean Islands, Greece.....	291
Exports.....	519	Aetolia (dept.), Greece.....	291
Forest Resources.....	519	Afghanistan:	
Ghee.....	519	Agriculture.....	423
Hides and Skins.....	519	Area and Population.....	423
Imports.....	515-519	Cable Rates.....	424
Ivory.....	519	Cities, Population.....	423
Language.....	519	Consular Regulations.....	424
Livestock.....	520	Currency.....	423-424
Mail Time.....	519	Exports.....	423
Manufactures.....	519	Imports.....	424
Minerals.....	520	Mail Time.....	423
Money Orders.....	520	Manufactures.....	424
Money, Weights and Measures.....	520	Money Orders.....	424
Parcel Post.....	515	Parcel Post.....	424
Ports.....	520	Postal Rates.....	424
Postal Rates.....	519	Shipping Routes.....	424
Production and Industry.....	519	Telephones.....	424
Railways.....	520	Transportation.....	459
Shipping Routes.....	519	Agra (city), India, British.....	458
Telegraphs.....	519	Agra (prov.), India, British.....	458
Telephones.....	515	Aguascalientes (state), Mexico.....	14
Trade Routes.....	519	Aguascalientes (city), Mexico.....	459
Transportation.....	519	Ahmedabad, India British.....	53
Acarnania (dept.), Greece.....	291	Ahuachapán (dept.), Salvador.....	53
Acera, Gold Coast Colony.....	556	Ahuachapán (city), Salvador.....	53
Achaia (dept.), Greece.....	291	Aigun, China.....	429
Aconagua (prov.), Chile.....	128	Ain (dept.), France.....	263
Acre Territory, Brazil.....	602	Aiane (dept.), France.....	459
Adelaide, Australia.....	423	Ajmer, India, British.....	468
Aden, Arabia.....	395	Ajmer-Merwara (prov.), India British.....	327
Aden, Protectorate of.....	458	Akershus (dist.), Norway.....	355
Aden (prov.), India, British.....	458	Akhtyrka, Russia.....	355
Adia-Ababa, Abyssinia.....	515	Akita, Japan.....	471
Admiralty Islands (Bismarck Archipelago), New Guinea.....	638	Akkerman, Russia.....	355
Adrianople, Turkey.....	396	Akmolinsk (prov.), Russia.....	637
Advertising Media:		Alafi Island, New Caledonia.....	128
Algeria.....	579	Alagoas (state), Brazil.....	26
Argentina.....	119	Alajuela (city), Costa Rica.....	26
Australia.....	615	Alajuela (prov.), Costa Rica.....	370
Belgium.....	234	Alava (prov.), Spain.....	370
Bolivia.....	125	Albacete (prov.), Spain.....	370
Brazil.....	140	Albania:	
Chile.....	151	Area and Population.....	217
China.....	443	Cities, Population.....	217
Colombia.....	159	Commerce.....	217
Costa Rica.....	30	Customs Tariff.....	217
Cuba.....	67	Mineral Resources.....	217
Denmark.....	253	Production and Industry.....	217
Dutch East Indies.....	635	Railways.....	217
Ecuador.....	167	Roads.....	217
Egypt.....	564	Algeria:	
France.....	273	Advertising Media.....	579
Guatemala.....	36	Agriculture.....	579

Page	Page
Algeria (cont.):	
Area and Population.....	578
Automobiles.....	691
Cable Rates.....	579
Cities, Population.....	578
Commerce.....	579
Consular Regulations.....	579
Consular Representatives.....	579
Cotton.....	579
Customs Tariff.....	579
Exports.....	578
Fisheries.....	579
Forest Resources.....	579
Imports.....	579
Livestock.....	578
Mail Time.....	579
Minerals.....	577
Money Orders.....	579
Money, Weights and Measures.....	579
Parcel Post.....	579
Post Offices.....	579
Postal Rates.....	579
Production and Industry.....	579
Railways.....	577-579
Roads.....	579
Shipping.....	579
Shipping Routes.....	579
Telegraphs.....	579
Telephones.....	579
Wine.....	579
Albay, Philippine Islands.....	645
Alberta (prov.), Dominion of Canada.....	1-4
Alcasar, Morocco.....	592
Alcohol:	
Austria.....	225
Cuba.....	66
France.....	270
Germany.....	285
Peru.....	197
Russia.....	363
Alcoy, Spain.....	369
Alderney, United Kingdom.....	402
Alentejo (prov.), Portugal.....	338
Aleppo, Turkey.....	396
Alexandria, Egypt.....	561
Alexandropol, Russia.....	355
Alexandrovsk, Russia.....	355
Alexandrovsk-Grunsk, Russia.....	355
Alfalfa:	
Chile.....	148
Hawaii.....	642
Algarve (prov.), Portugal.....	338
Algiers, Algeria.....	578
Alicante (prov.), Spain.....	370
Alicante (city), Spain.....	369
Aligarh, India, British.....	459
Alkmaar, Netherlands.....	322
Allahabad, India, British.....	459
Allensandria (prov.), Italy.....	305
Allensandria (city), Italy.....	307
Allier (dept.), France.....	263
Almeria (prov.), Spain.....	370
Almeria (city), Spain.....	369
Alst, Belgium.....	230
Alpes-Maritimes (dept.), France.....	283
Alsace-Lorraine (dept.), France.....	263
Alta Verapaz (dept.), Guatemala.....	31
Altona, Germany.....	278
Alum, India, British.....	465
Alumite, Australia.....	608
Alvaborg (govt.), Sweden.....	385
Amapala, Honduras.....	38
Amatitlan (city), Guatemala.....	31
Amatitlan (dept.), Guatemala.....	31
Amasonas (state), Brazil.....	128
Amasonas (dept.), Peru.....	192
Amasonas (city), Venezuela.....	209
Amala, India, British.....	459
Ambato, Ecuador.....	161
Ambeno, Malay Archipelago.....	635
Amboina (dist.), Dutch East Indies.....	628
Ambositra, Madagascar.....	580
Ambris, Angola.....	597
Amersfoort, Netherlands.....	322
Amiens, France.....	263
Amoy, China.....	429
Amritsar, India, British.....	459
Amsterdam, Netherlands.....	322
Amur-Nishnednieprovsk, Russia.....	355
Ancachs (dept.), Peru.....	192
Ancona (prov.), Italy.....	306
Ancona (city), Italy.....	307
Ancud, Chile.....	143
Andaman Islands:	
Area and Population.....	424
Livestock.....	424
Penal Colony.....	424
Products.....	424
Andorra:	
Area and Population.....	217
Currency.....	217
Government.....	217
Language.....	217
Andros Island, British West Indies.....	59
Anglesey (co.), Wales.....	401
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan:	
Agriculture.....	566
Area and Population.....	565
Cities, Population.....	565
Commerce.....	565
Cotton.....	566
Exports.....	565
Gold.....	566
Gum Arabic.....	566
Imports.....	565
Ivory.....	566
Post Offices.....	566
Production and Industry.....	566
Railways.....	566
Telegraphs.....	566
Telephones.....	566
Angol, Chile.....	143
Angola:	
Cable Rates.....	597
Cities.....	597
Commerce.....	597
Consular Regulations.....	597
Customs Tariff.....	597
Districts.....	597
Exports.....	597
Imports.....	597
Mail Time.....	597
Minerals.....	597
Money Orders.....	597
Parcel Post.....	597
Petroleum.....	597
Population.....	597
Postal Rates.....	597
Products.....	597
Railways.....	597
Shipping Routes.....	597
Telegraphs.....	597
Anguilla Island, West Indies.....	88-89
Anhui (prov.), China.....	429
Ani-Galakka, French Equatorial Africa.....	575
Anjouan Island, Comoro Islands.....	584
Annam, French Indo China.....	451
Annobon Island, Spanish Africa.....	596
Antananariva, Madagascar.....	580
Antigua, Guatemala.....	31
Antigua Island, West Indies.....	88-89
Antimony:	
Australia.....	608
Bolivia.....	125
China.....	442
France.....	270
Hungary.....	302
India, British.....	465
Italy.....	310
Japan.....	480
New Zealand.....	623
Peru.....	196-198
Antioquia (dept.), Colombia.....	153
Antipodes Island, Kermadec Islands.....	626
Antivarie, Jugo-Slavia.....	315

	Page		Page
Antofagasta (prov.), Chile.....	143	Arima, Trinidad.....	100
Antofagasta (city), Chile.....	143	Arkhangelsk, Russia.....	355
Antrim (Co.), Ireland.....	402	Armagh (co.), Ireland.....	402
Ansirabe, Madagascar.....	583	Armavir, Russia.....	355
Antung, China.....	429	Armenia:	
Antwerp (prov.), Belgium.....	230	Area and Population.....	395
Antwerp (city), Belgium.....	230	Arnhem, Netherlands.....	322
Ansoatequi (state), Venezuela.....	209	Arsenic, France.....	270
Aomori, Japan.....	471	Arta (dept.), Greece.....	291
Apeldoorn, Netherlands.....	322	Artigas (dept.), Uruguay.....	202
Apia, Samoan Islands.....	638	Aruba, Curaçao.....	69
Apulia (dept.), Italy.....	306	Azila, Morocco.....	592
Apurimac (dept.), Peru.....	209	Ashigawa, Japan.....	471
Aquila delgi Abruzzi (prov.), Italy.....	192	Asbestos:	
Arabia.....	306	Australia.....	608
Aracaju, Brazil.....	395	India, British.....	465
Arad, Hungary.....	128	Quebec.....	6
Arada, French Equatorial Africa.....	575	Rhodesia, Southern.....	527
Aragua (state), Venezuela.....	209	Union of South Africa.....	542
Araguaia (comm.), Colombia.....	153	Ascension Island.....	555
Aracua (dept.), Greece.....	291	Ascoli Piceno (prov.), Italy.....	306
Archangel (prov.), Russia.....	354	Ascoli Piceno (prov.), Italy.....	555
Archidona, Ecuador.....	161	Ashanti, British West Africa.....	555
Ardèche (dept.), France.....	263	Exports.....	555
Ardennes (dept.), France.....	263	Gold.....	555
Arequipa (dept.), Peru.....	192	Imports.....	555
Arequipa (city), Peru.....	193	Population.....	555
Areszo (city), Italy.....	306	Products.....	
Argentina.....	107-120	Asia Minor:	
Advertising Media.....	115-116	Area and Population.....	395
Agriculture.....	108	Asir, Principate of.....	395
Area and Population.....	691	Ashabad, Russia.....	59
Automobiles.....	120	Askaniya, British West Indies.....	590
Cable Rates.....	109	Asmara, Eritrea.....	224
Cities, Population.....	114	Austria.....	6
Clearing House Returns.....	107	Canada.....	157
Climate.....	109-113	Colombia.....	287
Commerce.....	113-114	Germany.....	302
Commercial Establishments.....	120	Hungary.....	310
Consular Regulations.....	119	Italy.....	380
Consular Representatives.....	117	Spain.....	103
Copper.....	120	Trinidad.....	215
Customs Tariff.....	115	Venezuela.....	590
Dairy Industry.....	109-113	Assab, Eritrea.....	458
Exports.....	116-117	Assam (prov.), India, British.....	458
Forest Resources.....	117	Assam (state), India, British.....	498
Gold.....	115	Assinie, Ivory Coast.....	354
Grain.....	109-111	Astara Bendergues, Persia.....	355
Imports.....	117-118	Astrakhan (prov.), Russia.....	184
Industrial Establishments.....	115	Asuncion, Paraguay.....	561
Linseed.....	114	Aswan, Egypt.....	561
Livestock.....	115	Asyut, Egypt.....	565
Maise.....	117, 118	Atacama (prov.), Chile.....	291
Manufactures.....	113, 114	Atbara, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	628
Meat Industry.....	117	Athens, Greece.....	153
Minerals.....	120	Atjeh (dist.), Dutch East Indies.....	291
Money Orders.....	119	Attica (dept.), Greece.....	263
Money, Weights and Measures.....	115	Aube (dept.), France.....	619
Oats.....	120	Auckland (prov.), New Zealand.....	620
Parcel Post.....	117	Auckland (city), New Zealand.....	626
Petroleum.....	120	Auckland Islands, New Zealand.....	263
Postal Rates.....	114-118	Aude (dept.), France.....	278
Production and Industry.....	108	Augsburg, Germany.....	240
Provinces.....	117	Aussig, Czecho-Slovakia.....	327
Quebracho.....	118	Aust-Agder (dist.), Norway.....	
Railways.....	113	Australia:	
Shipping.....	119	Advertising Media.....	615
Shipping Routes.....	116	Agriculture.....	603-607
Sugar.....	108	Alunite.....	608
Territories.....	117	Antimony.....	608
Tungsten.....	115	Area and Population.....	601-602
Wheat.....	116	Asbestos.....	608
Wine.....	112, 115	Automobiles.....	603, 604
Wool.....	346	Barley.....	608
Argesh (dept.), Rumania.....	291	Bismuth.....	615
Argolis (dept.), Greece.....	402	Cable Rates.....	602
Argyll (co.), Scotland.....	290	Cities, Population.....	600
Argyrocastro, Greece.....	263	Climate.....	
Ariège (dept.), France.....			

	Page		Page
Australia (cont.):		Austria (cont.):	
Coal.....	608	Imports.....	220-222
Coke.....	608	Industrial Establishments.....	224-225
Commerce.....	602-603	Industrial Losses.....	218
Consular Regulations.....	615	Industries.....	225
Copper.....	608	Iron.....	224
Crops.....	603-605	Language.....	225
Customs Tariff.....	615	Lead.....	223, 224
Diamonds.....	608	Lignite.....	224
Exports.....	602-603	Livestock.....	223
Fisheries.....	609	Lumber.....	223
Flax.....	605	Mail Time.....	226
Forest Resources.....	609	Maise.....	223
Fruit.....	604, 605	Manufactures.....	224-225
Gold.....	608, 609	Minerals.....	223, 224
Gypsum.....	608	Mining Industry.....	224
Hay.....	604	Money Orders.....	226
Imports.....	602	Money, Weights and Measures.....	225
Industrial Establishments.....	610-613	Oats.....	223
Iron.....	608	Parcel Post.....	226
Kaolin.....	608	Post Offices.....	225
Language.....	615	Postal Rates.....	226
Lead.....	608	Potatoes.....	223
Limestone.....	608	Production and Industry.....	222-225
Livestock.....	605-607	Railways.....	225
Lumber.....	609	Rivers.....	225
Mail Time.....	615	Roads.....	225
Maise.....	603, 604	Rye.....	223
Manganese.....	608	Salt.....	224
Manufactures.....	609-613	Shipping Routes.....	226
Minerals.....	608-609	Sugar.....	225
Mining Industry.....	608-609	Sugar Beets.....	223
Molybdenite.....	608	Sulphur.....	224
Money Orders.....	615	Telegraphs.....	223
Money, Weights and Measures.....	615	Telephones.....	225
Oats.....	603, 604	Territorial Losses.....	218
Parcel Post.....	615	Tobacco.....	225
Potatoes.....	604	Wheat.....	223
Precious Stones.....	608	Zinc.....	223, 224
Production and Industry.....	603-613	Automobiles, World's Census.....	691
Railways.....	601, 614	Aveiro (dist.), Portugal.....	328
Rice.....	603, 604	Avellaneda, Argentina.....	109
Rye.....	603, 604	Avellino (prov.), Italy.....	306
Salt.....	608	Aveyron (dept.), France.....	263
Scheelite.....	608	Avila (prov.), Spain.....	370
Shale.....	608	Ayacucho (dept.), Peru.....	192
Shipping Routes.....	615	Ayacucho (city), Peru.....	193
Silver.....	608	Ayr (co.), Scotland.....	402
Sugar.....	604, 605	Azerbaijan Tartars, Republic of.....	368
Sugar Beets.....	604, 605	Azores, Ecuador.....	161
Tin.....	608	Azores:	
Tobacco.....	605	Area and Population.....	226
Uranium.....	608	Cable Rates.....	228
Vegetables.....	604, 605	Commerce.....	226-227
Vinegar.....	604	Consular Regulations.....	228
Wheat.....	603, 604	Consular Representatives.....	228
Wireless Stations.....	615	Customs Tariff.....	228
Wolfram.....	608	Exports.....	227
Zinc.....	608	Imports.....	227
		Mail Time.....	228
		Money Orders.....	228
		Parcel Post.....	228
		Postal Rates.....	228
		Shipping.....	228
		Shipping Routes.....	228
		Azov, Russia.....	355
		Azua (prov.), Dominican Republic.....	73
		Azuay (prov.), Ecuador.....	161
		B	
		Babahayo, Ecuador.....	161
		Bacau (dept.), Rumania.....	346
		Badajoz (city), Spain.....	369
		Badajoz (prov.), Spain.....	370
		Bagamoyo, East Africa.....	549
		Bagdad, Turkey.....	396
		Bahama Islands.....	59-60
		Bahia, Brazil.....	59
		Area and Population.....	59
		Cable Rates.....	59
		Climate.....	59
		Commerce.....	59

	Page		Page
Bahama Islands (cont.):		Barcelona (prov.), Spain	370
Consular Representatives	60	Barcelona (city), Spain	369
Customs Tariff	59	Barcelona, Venezuela	209
Exports	59	Bareilly, India, British	459
Imports	59	Barfurdish, Persia	498
Money Orders	59	Bari, Italy	307
Money, Weights and Measures	59	Barley:	
Parcel Post	60	Australia	603, 604
Postal Rates	60	Austria	223
Production and Industry	59	Belgium	231
Shipping Routes	59	Bulgaria	238
Sisal	59	Canada	4
Sponge Fisheries	59	Chosen	487
Telephones	59	Cyprus	239
Bahrain Islands:		Czechoslovakia	242, 243
Area and Population	424	Denmark	250
Commerce	424-425	Egypt	563
Exports	424-425	Finland	258, 259
Imports	424-425	Germany	283
Money, Weights and Measures	425	Hungary	302
Production and Industry	425	Ireland	416, 417
Bahia (state), Brazil	128	Italy	309
Bahia (Sao Salvador) (city), Brazil	128	Japan	317
Bahia Blanca, Argentina	109	Jugo-Slavia	317
Baja Verapaz (dept.), Guatemala	573	Netherlands	325
Bakel, Senegal	627	New Zealand	622
Baker Islands, British Pacific Islands	354	Norway	329
Baku (prov.), Russia	355	Portugal	341
Baku (city), Russia	355	Rumania	350
Balakshany, Sabunchi, Russia	355	Russia	360
Balata, British Guiana	178	Spain	380, 381
Baleares (prov.), Spain	370	Sweden	386, 387
Ball (dist.), Dutch East Indies	628	Switzerland	392
Ballarat, Australia	602	Tunis	549
Baldschian:		Union of South Africa	205
Area and Population	425	Uruguay	278
Cable Rates	425	Barmen, Germany	458
Commerce	425	Baroda (state), India, British	459
Consular Regulations	425	Baroda (city), India, British	459
Exports	425	Barquisimeto, Venezuela	209
Imports	425	Barranco, Peru	193
Mail Time	425	Barranquilla, Colombia	306
Money Orders	425	Bari delle Puglie (prov.), Italy	396
Parcel Post	425	Basra, Turkey	78
Postal Rates	425	Basse Terre, Guadeloupe	263
Railways	425	Basses-Alpes (dept.), France	263
Roads	425	Basses-Pyrénées (dept.), France	263
Shipping Routes	425	Basutoland:	
Balut-Nowe, Poland	333	Area and Population	524
Bamboo, Japan	481	Commerce	525
Banca Island, Dutch East Indies	628	Currency	525
Banff (co.), Scotland	402	Exports	525
Bangalore, India, British	459	Imports	525
Bangkok, Siam	502	Livestock	524
Banja Lucka, Jugo-Slavia	315	Postal Service	524
Banks, China	443	Railways	525
Liberia	591	Roads	629
Persia	500	Batavia (Java), Dutch East Indies	354
Barahona (prov.), Dominican Republic	73	Batum (prov.), Russia	355, 367
Barahona (city), Dominican Republic	73	Batum (city), Russia	367
Barbados	60-61	Batum (city), Russia Exports	367
Area and Population	60	Bauxite, Guiana, British	178
Automobiles	61	Bayab (dept.), Siam	502
Cable Rates	61	Beans:	
Climate	60	Finland	258
Commerce	60-61	France	269
Consular Regulations	61	Hawaii	642
Cotton	61	Ireland	416, 417
Customs Tariff	61	Italy	309
Distilleries	61	Japan	478
Exports	60-61	Portugal	341
Imports	60-61	Spain	380
Manjack	61	Taiwan	489, 490
Minerals	61	Tunis	589
Molasses	61	Uganda Protectorate	553
Money Orders	61	United Kingdom	414, 415, 416, 417
Parcel Post	61	Beechuanaland Protectorate:	
Postal Rates	61	Area and Population	525
Production and Industry	61	Climate	525
Rum	61	Gold	525
Shipping Routes	61	Livestock	525
Sugar	61		

	Page		Page
Beechuanaland Protectorate (cont.):		Belgium (cont.):	
Minerals	525	Oats	231
Post Offices	525	Parcel Post	234
Railways	525	Postal Rates	234
Silver	525	Potatoes	231
Telegraphs	525	Production and Industry	231-233
Bedford (co.), England	401	Rye	231
Bees:		Shipping Routes	234
Abyssinia	519	Silver	233
Hungary	302	Steel	232
Beeswar, Abyssinia	519	Sugar Beets	231
Beira (prov.), Portugal	338	Textile Industry	233
Beirut, Turkey	396	Tobacco	231
Beja (dist.), Portugal	338	Wheat	232
Belem do Para, Brazil	128	Zinc	315
Belfast, Ireland	402	Belgrade, Jugo-Slavia	24
Belfort (dept.), France	263	Belize, British Honduras	128
Belgian Congo:		Bello Horizonte, Brazil	128
Agriculture	522	Belluno (prov.), Italy	305
Area and Population	521	Bell-Ville, Argentina	109
Cable Rates	523	Benares, India, British	459
Commerce	521-522	Bender Abbas, Persia	498
Consular Regulations	523	Bendery, Russia	355
Copper	523	Bendigo, Australia	602
Customs Tariff	523	Benevento (prov.), Italy	306
Exports	521-522	Bengal (state), India, British	458
Foreign Population	521	Bengal (prov.), India, British	458
Forest Resources	522	Benghazi, Tripoli	590
Gold	522	Benguella, Angola	597
Government	521	Benha, Egypt	561
Imports	521-522	Beni Suf, Egypt	561
Iron	522	Benkulen (dist.), Dutch East Indies	628
Livestock	522	Benthen, Germany	278
Mail Time	523	Beotia, (dept.), Greece	291
Minerals	522	Bequia, British West Indies	104
Money Orders	523	Bezar (prov.), India, British	458
Money, Weights and Measures	523	Berbera, Somaliland Protectorate	551
Parcel Post	523	Berdichev, Russia	355
Postal Rates	523	Berdynansk, Russia	355
Production and Industry	522	Bergamo (prov.), Italy	305
Provinces	521	Bergamo (city), Italy	307
Railways	522	Bergen, Norway	323
Rivers	522	Berks (co.), England	401
Roads	522	Berlad, Rumania	347
Rubber	523	Berlin, Germany	278
Shipping Routes	523	Berlin Lichtenberg, Germany	278
Telegraphs	523	Berlin Rummelsburg, Germany	278
Telephones	523	Berlin Schoneberg, Germany	278
Tin	522	Berlin Steglitz, Germany	278
Transportation	522	Berlin Wilmersdorf, Germany	278
Waterways	522	Bermuda	22-23
Belgium:		Agriculture	22
Advertising Media	234	Area and Population	22
Agriculture	231	Commerce	22-23
Area and Population	230	Exports	22-23
Automobiles	691	Imports	22
Barley	231	Money, Weights and Measures	22
Cable Rates	234	Onions	22
Coal	232-233	Potatoes	23
Commerce	230-231	Bern (Canton), Switzerland	391
Consular Regulations	234	Berwick (co.), Scotland	402
Consular Representatives	233	Bessarabia (prov.), Russia	345, 354
Copper	233	Beyla (ter.), French Guinea	570
Crops	231	Bhagalpur, India, British	459
Customs Tariff	234	Bhavnagar, India, British	459
Dairy Industry	230-231	Bielefeld, Germany	278
Exports	231	Bihar (state), India, British	458
Flax	231	Bihar (prov.), India, British	458
Imports	230-231	Bijagos Archipelago, Portuguese Guinea	598
Industrial Establishments	232-233	Bilboa, Spain	369
Iron	232	Billiton Island, Dutch East Indies	628
Language	233	Binder, French Equatorial Africa	575
Lead	233	Bingerville, Ivory Coast	571
Livestock	231	Bio-Bio (prov.), Chile	143
Mail Time	234	Birmingham, England	402
Manufactures	232-233	Bismarck, East Africa	549
Metal Industries	233	Bismarck Archipelago, New Guinea	637
Minerals	232-233	Bolivia	123
Mining Industry	232-233	India, British	465
Money Orders	234	Bissau, Portuguese Guinea	598
Money, Weights and Measures	233	Bitlis, Turkey	396

	Page		Page
Bitumen, Greece.....	296	Borneo, British North (cont.):	
Biserte, Tunis.....	257	Money, Weights and Measures.....	426
Bjorneborg, Finland.....	83	Production and Industry.....	426
Black River, Jamaica.....	354	Railways.....	426
Black Sea (prov.), Russia.....	355	Rubber.....	426
Blagovyeschensk, Russia.....	385	Territories.....	426
Blekinge (govt.), Sweden.....	529	Tobacco.....	426
Bloemfontein, Union of South Africa.....	41	Borneo Island, Dutch East Indies.....	628
Bluefields (dept.), Nicaragua.....	41	Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	314, 315, 317
Bluefields (city), Nicaragua.....	41	Botosani (dept.), Rumania.....	346
Boaca, Nicaragua.....	355	Botosani (city), Rumania.....	347
Bobruisk, Russia.....	48	Bouake, Ivory Coast.....	263
Bocas del Toro (prov.), Panama.....	48	Bouches-du-Rhône (dept.), France.....	638
Bocas del Toro (city), Panama.....	274	Bougainville Island, Solomon Islands.....	626
Boekum, Germany.....	209	Bounty Island, Kermadec Islands.....	236
Bocono, Venezuela.....	153	Bourgas (dist.), Bulgaria.....	153
Bogota, Colombia.....	219, 240	Boyaca (dept.), Colombia.....	230
Bohemia (prov.), Czechoslovakia.....	645	Brabant (prov.), Belgium.....	402
Bohol Island, Philippine Islands.....	598	Bradford, England.....	338
Bolama Island, Portuguese Guinea.....	153	Braga (dist.), Portugal.....	338
Bolivar (dept.), Colombia.....	161	Bragança (dist.), Portugal.....	346
Bolivar (prov.), Ecuador.....	209	Braila (dist.), Rumania.....	347
Bolivar (state), Venezuela.....	121-126	Braila (city), Rumania.....	333
Bolivia.....	125	Brastisk, Poland.....	278
Advertising Media.....	124	Brandenburg, Germany.....	1
Agriculture.....	125	Brandon, Canada.....	1
Antimony.....	122	Brantford, Canada.....	1
Area and Population.....	122	Brasil:	
Automobiles.....	125	Advertising Media.....	140
Bismuth.....	126	Area and Population.....	128
Cable Rates.....	122	Automobiles.....	691
Cities, Population.....	121	Beans.....	133
Climate.....	123-124	Braila Nuts.....	132
Commerce.....	125-126	Brass, Turkey.....	141
Consular Regulations.....	125	Brussels, Belgium.....	230
Copper.....	125	Brunswick, Germany.....	278
Customs Tariff.....	122	Brussa, Turkey.....	396
Departments.....	123-124	Bryansk, Russia.....	355
Exports.....	123-124	Bucaramanga, Colombia.....	153
Imports.....	123-124	Bucharest, Rumania.....	347
Lead.....	125	Buckwheat:	
Manufactures.....	125	France.....	269
Minerals.....	124-125	Japan.....	478
Money Orders.....	125	Azores.....	228
Money, Weights and Measures.....	126	Bahama Islands.....	59
Parcel Post.....	125	Baluchistan.....	425
Petroleum.....	126	Barbados.....	61
Postal Rates.....	124-125	Belgian Congo.....	528
Production and Industry.....	122	Belgium.....	234
Railways.....	125	Bolivia.....	126
Rubber.....	125	Brazil.....	141
Salt.....	125	Bulgaria.....	239
Shipping Routes.....	125	Cape Verde Islands.....	598
Tin.....	125	Ceylon.....	451
Tungsten.....	125	Chile.....	151
Zinc.....	125	China.....	444
Bologna (prov.), Italy.....	306	Colombia.....	159
Bologna (city), Italy.....	307	Costa Rica.....	30
Boma, Belgian Congo.....	458	Curaçao.....	73
Bombay (state), India, British.....	458	Czechoslovakia.....	246
Bombay (pres.), India, British.....	459	Denmark.....	254
Bombay (city), India, British.....	459	Dominican Republic.....	77
Bonagai (Papua), New Guinea.....	637	Dutch East Indies.....	635
Bonaire, Curacao.....	69	Ecuador.....	167
Bonavista, Newfoundland.....	10	Egypt.....	564
Bonduku, Ivory Coast.....	572	Federated Malay States.....	495
Bone, Algeria.....	278	Fiji Islands.....	617
Bonn, Germany.....	558	Finland.....	261
Bonny, Nigeria.....	636	France.....	273
Bora-Bora-Maupiti Island, Leeward Islands.....	384	French Indo China.....	455
Boras, Sweden.....	147	French West Africa.....	569
Borax, Chile.....	198	Germany.....	298
Peru.....	278	Greece.....	287
Borbeck, Germany.....	263	Guam Island.....	616
Bordeaux, France.....	310	Guatemala.....	37
Boric acid, Italy.....	426	Guiana, British.....	179
Borneo, British North:		Guiana, Dutch.....	181
Area and Population.....	426	Guiana, French.....	182
Commerce.....	426	Haiti.....	83
Exports.....	426	Hawaii.....	643
Imports.....	426	Honduras.....	41
Lumber.....	426	Hungary.....	303
		India, British.....	467

	Page		Page
Brescia (prov.), Italy.....	305	Bulgaria (cont.):	
Brescia (city), Italy.....	307	Money, Weights and Measures.....	239
Breslau, Germany.....	278	Oats.....	238
Brest-Litovsk, Russia.....	355	Parcel Post.....	239
Bridgetown, Barbados.....	60	Post Offices.....	238
Brier, Germany.....	278	Postal Rates.....	239
Brisbane, Australia.....	602	Production and Industry.....	237-238
Bristol, England.....	402	Quarrying.....	238
British Columbia (prov.), Dominion of Can.....	1, 4	Railways.....	238
British East Africa, see East Africa (formerly German East African Protectorate),		Roses.....	238
British East African Protectorate.....		Rye.....	238
British East African Protectorate, Seychelles Sokotra, Somaliland Protectorate, Uganda Protectorate, Zanzibar Protectorate.....		Shipping Routes.....	239
British Guiana, see Guiana, British.....		Telegraphs.....	238
British New Guinea, see Paupa.....		Telephones.....	238
British North Borneo, see Borneo, British North.....		Tobacco.....	238
British Pacific Islands.....	616, 617, 627, 637, 638, 639	Wheat.....	238
British Solomon Islands, see Solomon Islands (British).....		Bulhar, Somaliland Protectorate.....	551
British West Africa, see Ascension Island, Ashanti, Gambia, Gold Coast, Kamerun, Nigeria, Southwest Africa, Protectorate of, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, Togo, Tristan da Cunha.....		Burgos (prov.), Spain.....	370
British West Indies.....	22, 23, 59, 61, 83, 100, 103, 104, 105	Burgos (city), Spain.....	369
Broken Hill, Australia.....	602	Burns (prov.), India, British.....	453
Bruges, Belgium.....	230	Burutu, Nigeria.....	558
Brunei, Borneo.....	426	Bushire, Persia.....	498
Brunn, Czechoslovakia.....	240	Bute (co.), Scotland.....	402
Brunswick, Germany.....	278	Buturlinovks, Russia.....	355
Brussa, Turkey.....	396	Buzeu (dept.), Rumania.....	346
Brussels, Belgium.....	230	Buzeu (city), Rumania.....	347
Bryansk, Russia.....	355	Byelaya Tserkov, Russia.....	355
Bucaramanga, Colombia.....	153		
Bucharest, Rumania.....	347		
Buckwheat:			
France.....	269		
Japan.....	478		
Bucks (co.), England.....	401		
Budapest, Hungary.....	299		
Budweis, Czechoslovakia.....	240		
Buea, Kamerun.....	557		
Buenos Aires (prov.), Argentina.....	108		
Buenos Aires (Federal District), Argentina.....	109		
Buenos Aires (city), Argentina.....	109		
Buenos Aires (city), Commercial Establishments.....	113-114		
Buka Island, Solomon Islands.....	638		
Bukoba, East Africa.....	549		
Bukowina, Rumania.....	219		
Bulgaria:			
Advertising Media.....	239		
Agriculture.....	237-238		
Area and Population.....	236		
Attar of Roses.....	238		
Automobiles.....	691		
Barley.....	238		
Cable Rates.....	239		
Cities, Population.....	236		
Coal.....	238		
Commerce.....	236-237		
Consular Regulations.....	239		
Consular Representatives.....	239		
Corn.....	238		
Crops.....	238		
Customs Tariff.....	239		
Exports.....	236-237		
Fruit Crops.....	236-237		
Imports.....	236-237		
Industrial Establishments.....	238		
Language.....	239		
Livestock.....	238		
Mail Time.....	239		
Manufactures.....	238		
Minerals.....	238		
Money Orders.....	239		

	Page		Page
Cable Rates (cont.):		Camaguey (prov.), Cuba.....	63
India, French.....	467	Canaries (city), Cuba.....	63
India, Portuguese.....	468	Cambodia, French Indo China.....	451
Italy.....	313	Cambridge (co.), England.....	401
Jamaica.....	87	Cameroon, see Kamerun.....	
Japan.....	492	Campania (dept.), Italy.....	306
Jugo-Slavia.....	319	Campbell Island, Kermadec Islands.....	626
Leeward Islands.....	90	Campeshe (state), Mexico.....	14
Madagascar.....	584	Campfor, Japan.....	451
Martinique.....	92	Campo, Kamerun.....	457
Morocco.....	596	Campobasso (prov.), Italy.....	306
Netherlands.....	326	Canada:	
New Caledonia.....	637	Agriculture.....	4
New Guinea.....	638	Area and Population.....	1
New Zealand.....	626	Automobiles.....	691
Nicaragua.....	47	Cities, Population.....	4
Norway.....	331	Coal.....	6
Panama.....	52	Commerce.....	2
Paraguay.....	190	Crops.....	4
Peru.....	501	Dairying.....	2-4
Philippine Islands.....	200	Exports.....	7
Poland.....	654	Fisheries.....	7
Porto Rico.....	336	Forest Resources.....	6
Portugal.....	100	Gold.....	2-3
Portuguese Guinea.....	344	Imports.....	6
Rumania.....	599	Industrial Establishments.....	6
Russia.....	351	Iron.....	8-9
S. Thomé and Principe.....	363	Livestock.....	6
Salvador.....	599	Manufactures.....	9
Samoa Islands.....	58	Mineral Production.....	9
Siam.....	639	Money, Weights and Measures.....	9
Spain.....	508	Oats.....	6
Straits Settlements.....	383	Petroleum.....	9
Sweden.....	513	Post Offices.....	4
Switzerland.....	389	Production and Industry.....	1
Trinidad.....	394	Provinces.....	9
Tunisia.....	103	Railways.....	9
Turkey.....	590	Telegraphs.....	9
United Kingdom.....	399	Telephones.....	4
Uruguay.....	422	Wheat.....	9
Venezuela.....	207	Wireless Stations.....	161
Virgin Islands of the U. S.....	216	Canar (prov.), Ecuador.....	376-377
Windward Islands.....	104	Canary Islands, Commerce.....	376, 377
Cabo Gracias (dist.), Nicaragua.....	106	Canary Islands, Exports.....	376
Cacao:	41	Canary Islands, Imports.....	291
Brazil.....	132, 135	Canes, Greece.....	291
Ceylon.....	450	Canes (dept.), Greece.....	291
Dominican Republic.....	76	Candia, Greece.....	202
Guiana, British.....	177	Canelones (dept.), Uruguay.....	263
Guiana, Dutch.....	179	Cantal (dept.), France.....	619
Ecuador.....	165	Canterbury (prov.), New Zealand.....	429
Haiti.....	81, 82	Canton, China.....	556
Jamaica.....	86	Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast Colony.....	529
Philippine Islands.....	651	Cape Province, Union of South Africa.....	529
S. Thomé and Principe.....	599	Cape Town, Union of South Africa.....	529
Venezuela.....	214	Cape Verde Islands:	
Caceres (prov.), Spain.....	370	Cable Rates.....	598
Cadix (city), Spain.....	369	Commerce.....	598
Cadix and Ceuta (prov.), Spain.....	370	Consular Regulations.....	598
Cagliari (city), Italy.....	307	Customs Tariff.....	598
Cagliari (prov.), Italy.....	306	Exports.....	598
Caicos Islands, British West Indies.....	88	Imports.....	598
Cairo, Egypt.....	561	Mail Time.....	598
Caithness (co.), Scotland.....	402	Money Orders.....	598
Cajamarca (city), Peru.....	193	Parcel Post.....	598
Cajamarca (dept.), Peru.....	192	Population.....	598
Calabar, Nigeria.....	558	Postal Rates.....	598
Calabria (dept.), Italy.....	291	Shipping Routes.....	598
Calcutta, India, British.....	459	Caqueta, Colombia.....	153
Caldas (dept.), Colombia.....	153	Carabane Island, Senegal.....	208
Calgary, Canada.....	1	Carabobo (state), Venezuela.....	206
Cali, Colombia.....	153	Caracas, Venezuela.....	184
Calicut, India, British.....	346	Carasagua, Paraguay.....	41
Callao (city), Peru.....	459	Caraso (dept.), Nicaragua.....	10
Callao (prov.), Peru.....	193	Carbonear, Newfoundland.....	161
Caltanissetta (city), Italy.....	307	Carchi (prov.), Ecuador.....	63
Caltanissetta (prov.), Italy.....	306	Cardenas, Cuba.....	401
Calvados (dept.), France.....	263	Cardigan (co.), Wales.....	218, 219, 314, 315, 318
		Carinthia (prov.), Austria.....	402
		Carlow (co.), Ireland.....	

	Page		Page
Carmanthen (co.), England.....	401	Chalatenango (dept.), Salvador.....	53
Canaries (prov.), Spain.....	370	Chalatenango (city), Salvador.....	53
Canarvon (co.), Wales.....	401	Chalcis, Greece.....	291
Carnauba Wax, Brazil.....	133	Chalk, United Kingdom.....	417
Carniola.....	219, 314, 315, 318	Champerico, Guatemala.....	32
Caroline Islands, Pacific Islands.....	616	Chanderanagar (col.), India, French.....	467
Carriacou Island, British West Indies.....	104	Changsha, China.....	429
Cartagena, Colombia.....	153	Channel Islands, Area and Population.....	401-402
Cartagena, Spain.....	369	Chantaburi (dept.), Siam.....	502
Cartago (city), Costa Rica.....	26	Charente (dept.), France.....	263
Cartago (prov.), Costa Rica.....	26	Charente-Inferieure (dept.), France.....	263
Casablanca, Morocco.....	592	Charleroi, Belgium.....	230
Caserta (prov.), Italy.....	306	Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands of the	
Casaya, Dutch East Indies.....	632	United States.....	104
Casaya, Hawaii.....	642	Charlottenburg, Germany.....	278
Cassel, Germany.....	278	Charlottetown, Canada.....	1
Castello Branco (dist.), Portugal.....	338	Chatham, Canada.....	1
Castellon (city), Spain.....	369	Chatham Islands, New Zealand.....	619, 626
Castellon (prov.), Spain.....	370	Chefoo, China.....	429
Catamarca (prov.), Argentina.....	108	Chekiang (prov.), China.....	429
Catania (city), Italy.....	307	Chelyabinsk, Russia.....	355
Catania (prov.), Italy.....	306	Chemulpo, Chosen.....	486
Catanzaro (prov.), Italy.....	306	Cher (dept.), France.....	263
Cauca (dept.), Colombia.....	153	Cherkassy, Russia.....	355
Cauquenes, Chile.....	143	Chernigov (prov.), Russia.....	354
Cautin (prov.), Chile.....	143	Chernigov (city), Russia.....	355, 367
Cavalla, Greece.....	291	Chester (co.), England.....	401
Cavan (co.), Ireland.....	402	Chiapas (state), Mexico.....	14
Cayapo, India, British.....	459	Chilapayo, Peru.....	102
Cayaba, Brazil.....	128	Chieti (prov.), Italy.....	306
Ceara (state), Brazil.....	128	Chihli (prov.), China.....	429
Cebu (city), Philippine Islands.....	645	Chihuahua (state), Mexico.....	14
Cebu Island, Philippine Islands.....	645	Chihuahua (city), Mexico.....	14
Ceiba, Honduras.....	38	Chile:	
Celaya, Mexico.....	14	Advertising Media.....	151
Celebes Island, Dutch East Indies.....	628	Agriculture.....	148
Cement, Germany.....	285	Alfalfa.....	148
Cement, Spain.....	379	Area and Population.....	143
Cephalonia (dept.), Greece.....	291	Automobiles.....	691
Cerro de Pasco, Peru.....	193	Borates.....	147
Cerro Largo (dept.), Uruguay.....	202	Cable Rates.....	151
Cettinje, Jugo-Slavia.....	315	Cities, Population.....	143
Ceylon:		Clay.....	146
Agriculture.....	450	Climate.....	142
Area and Population.....	446	Clover.....	148
Automobiles.....	691	Coal.....	146, 147
Cable Rates.....	451	Commerce.....	144-146
Cacao.....	450	Consular Regulations.....	150
Cinnamon.....	450	Consular Representatives.....	150
Cities, Population.....	446	Copper.....	146, 147
Climate.....	446	Exports.....	144-146
Cocoanuts.....	450	Guano.....	146
Commerce.....	447-450	Gypsum.....	146
Consular Regulations.....	451	Imports.....	144-146
Customs Tariff.....	450	Industrial Establishments.....	149
Exports.....	447-450	Iodine.....	146
Imports.....	447-449	Iron.....	146, 147
Language.....	450	Lead.....	146
Livestock.....	450	Lime.....	146
Mail Time.....	451	Livestock.....	149
Manufactures.....	450	Minerals.....	146-148
Minerals.....	450	Mining Industry.....	142
Money Orders.....	451	Money Orders.....	151
Money, Weights and Measures.....	450	Money, Weights and Measures.....	150
Parcel Post.....	451	Nitrate.....	146
Pearl Fisheries.....	450	Parcel post.....	151
Post Offices.....	450	Post Offices.....	149
Postal Rates.....	450	Postal Rates.....	151
Production and Industry.....	451	Production and Industry.....	146-149
Precious Stones.....	450	Railways.....	149
Production and Industry.....	450	Refineries.....	147
Provinces.....	446	Salt.....	146
Railways.....	450	Shipping Routes.....	150
Rice.....	450	Sulphur.....	146
Rubber.....	450	Telegraphs.....	149
Shipping Routes.....	450	Telephones.....	150
Tea.....	450	Wheat.....	148
Telegraphs.....	450	Chillan, Chile.....	143
Chaco (terr.), Argentina.....	108	Chiloé (prov.), Chile.....	143
Chad Circumscription, French Equatorial		Chimaltenango (dept.), Guatemala.....	31
Africa.....	575	Chimaltenango (city), Guatemala.....	31

	Page		Page
Chimborazo (prov.), Ecuador.....	161	Chosen (Korea) (cont.):	
China:		Forest Resources.....	488
Advertising Media.....	443	Ginseng.....	487
Agriculture.....	441	Gold.....	488
Antimony.....	442	Graphite.....	486-487
Area and Population.....	429	Imports.....	488
Automobiles.....	443	Iron.....	487
Banks.....	444	Livestock.....	488
Cable Rates.....	429	Manufactures.....	488
Cities, Population.....	428	Minerals.....	487-488
Climate.....	442	Production and Industry.....	487
Coal.....	430-440	Rice.....	487
Commerce.....	441	Soya-beans.....	487
Commercial Houses.....	444	Tobacco.....	487
Consular Regulations.....	443	Chota Nagpur (prov.), India, British.....	458
Consular Representatives.....	442	Chowman (dist.), Bulgaria.....	193
Copper.....	441	Chovillos, Peru.....	620
Cotton.....	444	Christchurch, New Zealand.....	104
Customs Tariff.....	430-440	Christiansburg, Virgin Islands of the United States.....	513
Exports.....	429	Christmas Island, Straits Settlements.....	636
Foreign Firms.....	442	Chrome ore:	
Foreign Population.....	430-437	New Caledonia.....	623
Gold.....	442	New Zealand.....	527
Imports.....	442	Rhodesia, Southern.....	398
Iron.....	442	Turkey.....	296
Lead.....	444	Chromite, Greece.....	465
Livestock.....	442	Chromite, India, British.....	108
Mail Time.....	442	Chubut (terr.), Argentina.....	122
Manufactures.....	442	Chungking, China.....	122
Minerals.....	442	Chuquisaca (dept.), Bolivia.....	63
Mining Industry.....	444	Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	632
Money Orders.....	442	Cinchona, Dutch East Indies.....	450
Money, Weights and Measures.....	442	Cinnamon, Ceylon.....	354
Oil, Soya-bean.....	444	Ciscaucasia (prov.), Russia.....	688
Parcel Post.....	428, 429	Cities, Distances from New York, etc.....	309
Ports.....	442	Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela.....	370
Post Offices.....	444	Ciudad Real (prov.), Spain.....	402
Postal Rates.....	429	Clackmannan (co.), Scotland.....	402
Provinces.....	442	Clare (co.), Ireland.....	146
Railways.....	441	Clay, Chile.....	465
Rice.....	442	Clay, India, British.....	554
Roads.....	443	Cloves, Zanzibar Protectorate.....	14
Shipping Routes.....	441	Coahuila (state), Mexico.....	608
Silk.....	442	Coal:	
Silver.....	441	Australia.....	224
Soya-beans.....	441	Austria.....	232, 233
Sugar.....	441	Belgium.....	238
Tea.....	442	Bulgaria.....	146, 147
Telegraphs.....	442	Canada.....	442
Textile Industry.....	428	China.....	488
Tin.....	442	Chosen.....	245
Trade Methods.....	41	Czechoslovakia.....	633
Waterways.....	41	Dutch East Indies.....	494
Chinandega (dept.), Nicaragua.....	41	Federated Malay States.....	270
Chinandega (city), Nicaragua.....	486	France.....	454
Chinchou, Chosen.....	429	French Indo China.....	276, 287
Chinkiang, China.....	486	Germany.....	302
Chin-pan-po, Chosen.....	429	Hungary.....	465
Chinwangtao, China.....	291	India, British.....	450
Chios (dept.), Greece.....	31	Japan.....	317, 318
Chiquimula, Guatemala.....	48	Jugo-Slavia.....	325
Chiriqui (prov.), Panama.....	526	Netherlands.....	623
Chiriqui, Nicaragua.....	355	New Zealand.....	526
Chirmo, Nyasaland Protectorate.....	48	Nyasaland Protectorate.....	198
Chita, Russia.....	109	Peru.....	335
Chitire, Panama.....	153	Poland.....	343
Chivilcoy, Argentina.....	633	Portugal.....	527
Chocoma (intend.), Colombia.....	41	Rhodesia, Southern.....	350
Chosen Island, Solomon Islands.....	487	Rumania.....	361
Chontales (dept.), Nicaragua.....	487	Russia.....	390
Chosen (Korea):		Spain.....	528
Agriculture.....	487	Swaziland Protectorate.....	357
Area and Population.....	486	Sweden.....	398
Barley.....	486	Taiwan.....	542
Cities, Population.....	488	Taiwan.....	542
Coal.....	486-487	Union of South Africa.....	417, 418
Commerce.....	487	United Kingdom.....	215
Cotton.....	488	Venezuela.....	696
Electric plants.....	486-487	World's Production.....	
Exports.....	488		
Fisheries.....	488		
Foreign Population.....	486		

	Page		Page
Cobalt, Germany.....	287	Colombia (cont.):	
Coban, Guatemala.....	31	Imports.....	154-156
Coblens, Germany.....	278	Industrial Establishments.....	157
Cochabamba (dept.), Bolivia.....	122	Iron.....	157
Cochabamba (city), Bolivia.....	122	Livestock.....	157
Cochin (state), India, British.....	458	Manufactures.....	157-158
Cochin-China, French Indo China.....	451	Minerals and Mines.....	159
Cocle (prov.), Panama.....	48	Money Orders.....	159
Cocoa:		Money, Weights and Measures.....	158
Brasil.....	132, 135	Parcel Post.....	159
Dutch East Indies.....	632	Petroleum.....	157
Kamerun.....	557	Platinum.....	157
Nicaragua.....	46	Post Offices and Telegraphs.....	158
Peru.....	197	Postal Rates.....	159
Trinidad.....	103	Precious Stones.....	157
Uganda Protectorate.....	553	Production and Industry.....	156-157
World's Production.....	692	Railways.....	153, 154
Cocanuts:		Rivers.....	154
Ceylon.....	450	Shipper.....	156
Fiji Islands.....	616	Shipping Routes.....	159
Guiana, British.....	176	Silver.....	157
Kelantan (state), Malay States.....	496	Telegraphs.....	158
Papua.....	637	Colombo, Ceylon.....	446
Philippine Islands.....	651	Colon (prov.), Panama.....	48
Seychelles Islands.....	580	Colon (city), Panama.....	48
Zanzibar Protectorate.....	554	Colonia (dept.), Uruguay.....	202
Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Straits Settlements.....	513	Comino Island, Malta.....	320
Coffee:		Como (prov.), Italy.....	305
Abyssinia.....	519	Como (city), Italy.....	307
Brasil.....	132, 134	Comoro Islands:	
Colombia.....	156	Area and Population.....	584
Costa Rica.....	29	Exports.....	584
Dominican Republic.....	76	Forest Resources.....	584
Dutch East Indies.....	632	Imports.....	584
Guatemala.....	35	Lumber.....	584
Guiana, British.....	177	Vanilla.....	584
Haiti.....	81-82	Concepción (prov.), Chile.....	143
Hawaii.....	642	Concepción (city), Chile.....	143
Jamaica.....	86	Concepción, Paraguay.....	184
Nicaragua.....	46	Concepción de la Vega, Dominican Republic.....	73
Nyasaland Protectorate.....	526	Concordia, Argentina.....	109
Peru.....	197	Congo (dist.), Angola.....	597
Philippine Islands.....	651	Congo, Belgian, see Belgian Congo.....	
Porto Rico.....	95, 98	Congo Kassi (prov.), Belgian Congo.....	521
Salvador.....	37	Connaught, Ireland.....	402
Turkey.....	397	Constantine, Algeria.....	578
Uganda Protectorate.....	553	Constantinople, Turkey.....	396
Venezuela.....	214	Constanza (dept.), Rumania.....	346
Windward Islands.....	105	Constanza (city), Rumania.....	347
World's Production.....	692	Cook Islands, New Zealand.....	619, 626
Coimbra (dist.), Portugal.....	338	Coomassie, Ashanti.....	555
Cajales (state), Venezuela.....	209	Cooorg (prov.), India, British.....	458
Cajetepeque, Salvador.....	53	Copenhagen, Denmark.....	248
Coke:		Copiapó, Chile.....	143
Australia.....	608	Copper:	
Rhodesia, Southern.....	527	Argentina.....	117
Spain.....	379	Australia.....	608
Union of South Africa.....	542	Austria.....	223, 224
Colchagua (prov.), Chile.....	143	Belgian Congo.....	522
Colima (state), Mexico.....	14	Bolivia.....	233
Cologne, Germany.....	278	Canada.....	6
Colombia:		Chile.....	146, 147
Advertising Media.....	159	China.....	442
Agriculture.....	153	Colombia.....	157
Area and Population.....	153	Cuba.....	67
Asphalt.....	157	France.....	270
Automobiles.....	691	Germany.....	287
Cable Rates.....	159	Greece.....	296
Cattle.....	157	Hungary.....	302
Cities, Population.....	153	India, British.....	465
Climate.....	152	Italy.....	310
Coffee.....	156	Japan.....	490
Commerce.....	154-156	Jugo-Slavia.....	317, 318
Consular Regulations.....	159	Mexico.....	17, 18
Consular Representatives.....	158	New Zealand.....	623
Copper.....	157	Norway.....	329
Customs Tariff.....	158	Panama.....	51
Exports.....	154-156	Papua.....	637
Forest Products.....	153, 157	Peru.....	106, 108
Gold.....	157		

	Page		Page
Copper (cont.):		Costa Rica (cont.):	
Russia.....	361	Money Orders.....	30
Sikkim.....	508	Money, Weights and Measures.....	29
Spain.....	379, 380	Parcel Post.....	30
Sweden.....	487	Post Offices.....	29
Taiwan.....	490	Postal Rates.....	30
Turkey.....	398	Production and Industry.....	29
Union of South Africa.....	542	Provinces, Population.....	29
United Kingdom.....	418	Railways.....	30
Copra:		Shipping Routes.....	29
Federated Malay States.....	494	Sugar.....	29
Philippine Islands.....	651	Telegraphs.....	29
Solomon Islands.....	638	Côte-d'Or (dept.), France.....	263
Straits Settlements.....	512	Côtes-du-Nord (dept.), France.....	263
Tonga Islands.....	627	Cotton:	
Cochin, Belgian Congo.....	521	Abyssinia.....	519
Cochimbo, Chile.....	143	Algeria.....	579
Cordoba (prov.), Argentina.....	108	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	566
Cordoba (city), Argentina.....	109	Barbados.....	61
Cordoba (prov.), Spain.....	370	Brazil.....	135
Cordoba (city), Spain.....	369	China.....	441
Corfu (dept.), Greece.....	291	Chosen.....	467
Corfu (city), Greece.....	291	Dahomey.....	569
Corinthia (dept.), Greece.....	291	Dominican Republic.....	76
Corinto, Nicaragua.....	41	Egypt.....	563
Corisco Island, Spanish Africa.....	596	French Indo China.....	454
Cork:		Haiti.....	81, 82
Portugal.....	341	India, British.....	463
Tunis.....	589	Japan.....	478
Cork, (co.), Ireland.....	402	Malta.....	320
Coron:		Mexico.....	19
Brazil.....	133	Nigeria.....	558
Bulgaria.....	298	Nyasaland Protectorate.....	526
Czecho-Slovakia.....	242, 243	Peru.....	197
Dutch East Indies.....	632	Porto Rico.....	96
Egypt.....	563	Russia.....	553
Fiji Islands.....	616	Uganda Protectorate.....	540
Hawaii.....	642	Union of South Africa.....	354
Hungary.....	302	Courland (prov.), Russia.....	230
Japan.....	478	Courland, Belgium.....	346
Jugo-Slavia.....	317	Covurlui (dept.), Rumania.....	333
Norway.....	651	Cracow, Poland.....	278
Philippine Islands.....	651	Craiova, Rumania.....	305
Rhodesia, Southern.....	527	Crefeld, Germany.....	307
Spain.....	380, 381	Cremona (prov.), Italy.....	263
Sweden.....	386, 387	Cremona (city), Italy.....	263
Switzerland.....	392	Creuse (dept.), France.....	314, 315, 318
Tunis.....	589	Croatia-Slavonia.....	355
Union of South Africa.....	540	Cronstadt, Russia.....	59
World's Production.....	693	Crooked Island, British West Indies.....	31
Cornwall (co.), England.....	401	Cuasquinilapa, Guatemala.....	62-68
Corrèze (dept.), France.....	263	Cuba:	
Corrientes (prov.), Argentina.....	108	Advertising Media.....	67
Corrientes (city), Argentina.....	109	Agriculture.....	66-67
Corse (dept.), France.....	263	Alcohol.....	66
Coruna (prov.), Spain.....	370	Area and Population.....	63
Coruna (city), Spain.....	369	Automobiles.....	691
Corundum, India, British.....	465	Cities, Population.....	63
Corvo Island, Azores.....	226	Climate.....	63-66
Cosenza (prov.), Italy.....	306	Commerce.....	68
Costa Rica:		Consular Regulations.....	68
Advertising Media.....	30	Consular Representatives.....	67
Agriculture.....	29	Copper.....	67
Area and Population.....	691	Customs Tariff.....	63, 65, 66
Automobiles.....	29	Exports.....	67
Banks.....	30	Forest Resources.....	67
Cable Rates.....	26	Fruits.....	63, 64, 65
Cities, Population.....	26	Imports.....	67
Climate.....	27-28	Iron.....	67
Commerce.....	30	Livestock.....	67
Consular Regulations.....	30	Manganese.....	66-67
Consular Representatives.....	30	Manufactures.....	67
Customs Tariff.....	30	Minerals.....	67
Exports.....	27-28	Money, Weights and Measures.....	67
Forest Resources.....	29	Parcel Post.....	67
Gold.....	27-28	Post Offices.....	67
Imports.....	29	Production and Industry.....	66-67
Industrial Establishments.....	29	Railways.....	68
Manganese.....	29	Shipping Routes.....	66
Manufactures.....	29	Sugar.....	67
Minerals.....	29	Telegraphs.....	97

	Page		Page
Cuba (cont.):		Czecho-Slovakia (cont.):	
Telephones.....	67	Manufactures.....	243-244
Tobacco.....	67	Minerals.....	245
Cubango (dist.), Angola.....	597	Mining Industry.....	245
Cucuta, Colombia.....	153	Money Orders.....	246
Cuenca, Ecuador.....	161	Money, Weights and Measures.....	245
Cuenca (prov.), Spain.....	370	Oats.....	242-243
Cumberland (co.), England.....	401	Parcel Post.....	246
Cundinamarca, Colombia.....	153	Postal Rates.....	246
Cunene (dist.), Angola.....	597	Potatoes.....	242-243
Cuneo (prov.), Italy.....	305	Production and Industry.....	242-245
Curaçao:		Railways.....	245
Area and Population.....	69-73	Roads.....	242-243
Automobiles.....	691	Rye.....	246
Cable Rates.....	73	Shipping Routes.....	245
Commerce.....	70-72	Silver.....	245
Consular Regulations.....	73	Sugar.....	243
Consular Representatives.....	72	Sulphur.....	245
Customs Tariff.....	72	Telegraphs.....	245
Exports.....	70-72	Telephones.....	245
Imports.....	70-71	Tin.....	245
Minerals.....	70	Waterways.....	245
Money, Weights and Measures.....	73	Wheat.....	242-243
Parcel Post.....	70	Zinc.....	245
Petroleum.....	73		
Postal Rates.....	70	D	
Production and Industry.....	70	Dacca, India, British.....	459
Shipbuilding.....	72	Dagana, Senegal.....	573
Shipping Routes.....	72	Daghestan (prov.), Russia.....	354, 364, 368
Curico (prov.), Chile.....	143	Dahomey:	
Curico (city), Chile.....	143	Agriculture.....	569
Curra, Greece.....	294	Area and Population.....	568, 569
Curytiba, Brasil.....	128	Commerce.....	570
Cuscatlan (dept.), Salvador.....	53	Cotton.....	569
Cutjack, India, British.....	459	Exports.....	569, 570
Cusco (dept.), Peru.....	192	Imports.....	569, 570
Cusco (city), Peru.....	193	Railways.....	569
Cyclades (dept.), Greece.....	291	Roads.....	570
Cyprus Island:		Telegraphs.....	570
Agriculture.....	239	Telephones.....	570
Area and Population.....	239	Dairen, China.....	429, 490
Barley.....	239	Dairy Industry:	
Cities, Population.....	239	Argentina.....	115
Commerce.....	239	Belgium.....	232
Exports.....	239	Denmark.....	250, 257
Imports.....	239	Finland.....	259
Money, Weights and Measures.....	239	Italy.....	309
Oats.....	239	Japan.....	480
Production and Industry.....	239	Switzerland.....	393
Railways.....	239	Union of South Africa.....	540
Roads.....	239	Dakar, Senegal.....	567, 573
Telegraphs.....	239	Dalmatia.....	314, 315, 318
Vetches.....	239	Dalney, Liaotung.....	469
Wheat.....	239	Damanhur, Egypt.....	561
Czecho-Slovakia:		Damao, India, Portuguese.....	468
Advertising Media.....	245	Damascus, Turkey.....	396
Agriculture.....	242-243	Damboirca (dept.), Rumania.....	346
Area and Population.....	240	Damietta, Egypt.....	561
Barley.....	242, 243	Darbhanga, India, British.....	459
Cable Rates.....	246	Dar-es-Salaam, East Africa.....	549
Cities, Population.....	240	Darmstadt, Germany.....	278
Coal.....	245	Daru (Papua), New Guinea.....	637
Commerce.....	241-242	David, Panama.....	48
Consular Regulations.....	246	Debrecen, Hungary.....	299
Consular Representatives.....	246	Delft, Netherlands.....	322
Corn.....	242-243	Delhi, India, British.....	459
Crops.....	246	Delly (Timor), Malay Archipelago.....	635
Customs Tariff.....	241-242	Delta-Amacuro (ter.), Venezuela.....	209
Exports.....	243	D'Entrecasteaux Islands, Papua.....	637
Forest Resources.....	245	Denbigh (co.), Wales.....	401
Gold.....	245	Denmark:	
Graphite.....	245	Advertising Media.....	253
Imports.....	241-242	Agriculture.....	250
Industrial Establishments.....	243-244	Area and Population.....	248
Iron.....	245	Automobiles.....	691
Language.....	245	Barley.....	250
Lead.....	245	Cable Rates.....	254
Lignite.....	245	Cities, Population.....	248
Livestock.....	243	Commerce.....	248-250
Mail Time.....	246	Consular Regulations.....	254

	Page		Page
Denmark (cont.):		Dornbirn, Austria.....	219
Consular Representatives.....	253	Dorohoi (dept.), Rumania.....	346
Crops.....	250	Dorset (co.), England.....	401
Customs Tariff.....	254	Dortmund, Germany.....	278
Diary Industry.....	250, 251	Doubs (dept.), France.....	263
Exports.....	248-250	Down (co.), Ireland.....	402
Fisheries.....	250	Drama (dept.), Greece.....	291
Imports.....	248-250	Drama (city), Greece.....	291
Industrial Establishments.....	251-253	Drammen, Norway.....	328
Language.....	253	Drenthe (prov.), Netherlands.....	321
Livestock.....	250	Dresden, Germany.....	278
Mail Time.....	254	Drôme (dept.), France.....	263
Manufactures.....	250-253	Duala, Kamerun.....	537
Money Orders.....	254	Dublin (co.), Ireland.....	402
Money, Weights and Measures.....	250	Dublin (city), Ireland.....	402
Oats.....	254	Ducle Island, British Pacific Islands.....	627
Parcel Post.....	253	Dudosa Island, British Pacific Islands.....	627
Post Offices.....	253	Duff, or Wilson, Islands, Solomon Islands.....	315
Postal Rates.....	254	Dulcigno, Jugo-Slavia.....	402
Production and Industry.....	250-253	Dumbarton (co.), Scotland.....	402
Railways.....	248, 253	Dumfries (co.), Scotland.....	402
Rye.....	253	Dunfermline, Scotland.....	402
Shipping Routes.....	250	Dunedin, New Zealand.....	620
Sugar.....	253	Durango (state), Mexico.....	14
Telegraphs.....	253	Durango (city), Mexico.....	14
Telephones.....	253	Durango (dept.), Uruguay.....	202
Wheat.....	250	Durazzo, Albania.....	217
Derbent, Russia.....	355	Durban, Union of South Africa.....	401
Derby (co.), England.....	78	Durbaiville (co.), England.....	346
Desirade Island, French West Indies.....	278	Durostor (dept.), Rumania.....	278
Dessau, Germany.....	263	Düsseldorf, Germany.....	278
Deux Sevres (dept.), France.....	322	Dutch East Indies:	
Deventer, Netherlands.....	401	Advertising Media.....	635
Devon (co.), England.....	608	Agriculture.....	628-629
Diamonds, Australia.....	465	Area and Population.....	691
Diamonds, India, British.....	559	Automobiles.....	691
Diamonds, Protectorate of Southwest Africa.....	542	Cable Rates.....	635
Diego Suarez, Madagascar.....	580	Cacao.....	632
Dimbokro, Ivory Coast.....	572	Cassava.....	632
Din Island, India, Portuguese.....	468	Cinchona.....	632
Dinguiray (ter.), French Guinea.....	570	Cities, Population.....	628
Dinsburg, Germany.....	278	Climate.....	633
Dire Dawa, Abyssinia.....	515	Coal.....	632
Djambi (dist.), Dutch East Indies.....	575	Cocoa.....	632
Djibuti, French Somaliland, Africa.....	346	Coffee.....	632
Dobrudja (dept.), Rumania.....	346	Commerce.....	629-632
Dolg (dept.), Rumania.....	88, 90	Consular Regulations.....	635
Dominica, West Indies.....	73-77	Consular Representatives.....	635
Dominican Republic.....	73	Corn.....	632
Agriculture.....	73	Crops.....	635
Area and Population.....	691	Customs Tariff.....	629-632
Automobiles.....	77	Exports.....	633
Cable Rates.....	76	Gold.....	633
Cacao.....	76	Imports.....	629-632
Cities, Population.....	73	Industrial Establishments.....	634
Climate.....	73	Iron.....	628
Coffee.....	74-76	Islands.....	635
Commerce.....	77	Language.....	635
Consular Regulations.....	77	Mail Time.....	635
Consular Representatives.....	76	Manufactures.....	633-634
Cotton.....	77	Minerals.....	632-633
Customs Tariff.....	77	Money Orders.....	635
Exports.....	74-76	Money, Weights and Measures.....	635
Imports.....	74, 75	Parcel Post.....	633
Minerals.....	77	Petroleum.....	635
Money Orders.....	76	Post Offices.....	635
Money, Weights and Measures.....	77	Postal Rates.....	635
Parcel Post.....	77	Production and Industry.....	632-634
Post Offices.....	77	Railways.....	635
Postal Rates.....	77	Rice.....	632
Production and Industry.....	77	Rubber.....	635
Railways.....	77	Shipping Routes.....	632
Shipping Routes.....	76	Sugar.....	632
Sugar.....	77	Tea.....	635
Telegraphs.....	77	Telegraphs.....	635
Telephones.....	77	Tin.....	633
Tobacco.....	76	Dutch Guiana, see Guiana, Dutch.....	637
Don (prov.), Russia.....	354	Dutch New Guinea, New Guinea (Island).....	355
Donegal (co.), Ireland.....	402	Dutch West Indies, see Curaçao.....	355
Dordogne (dept.), France.....	263	Dvinsk, Russia.....	81, 82
Dordrecht, Netherlands.....	322	Dyewoods, Haiti.....	355
		Dyr Daris (prov.), Russia.....	355

	Page		Page
East Africa (formerly German East African Protectorate):		Egypt (cont.):	
Agriculture.....	549	Millet.....	563
Area and Population.....	549	Money Orders.....	565
Cities, Population.....	549	Money, Weights and Measures.....	564
Commerce.....	549	Parcel Post.....	565
Exports.....	549	Post Offices.....	564
Imports.....	549	Postal Rates.....	564
Lakes.....	549	Production and Industry.....	563
Livestock.....	549	Railways.....	563
Post Offices.....	549	Rice.....	563
Railways.....	549	Shipping Routes.....	564
Telegraphs.....	549	Suez Canal.....	563
Wireless Stations.....	549	Sugar.....	563
East African Protectorate, British:		Telegraphs.....	564
Agriculture.....	548	Telephones.....	564
Area and Population.....	548	Wheat.....	563
Automobiles.....	691	Eitape (Kaiser Wilhelm's Land), New Guinea.....	367
Cities, Population.....	548	Ekaterinoslav (city), Russia.....	217
Commerce.....	548	Elbasan, Albania.....	122
Exports.....	548	El Beni (dept.), Bolivia.....	278
Forest Resources.....	548	Elberfeld, Germany.....	488
Imports.....	548	El Damar, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	485
Minerals.....	548	Electric Plants, Chosen.....	59
Railways.....	548	Electric Plants, Japan.....	402
Telegraphs.....	548	Eleuthera Island, British West Indies.....	291
East London, Union of South Africa.....	333	Elgin (co.), Scotland.....	521
East Prussia (Poland).....	160-167	Elis (dept.), Greece.....	627
Eastern Province, Belgian Congo.....	167	Elizabethville, Belgian Congo.....	31
Ecuador.....	167	Ellice Islands, British Pacific Islands.....	393
Advertising Media.....	160	El Petén (dept.), Guatemala.....	296
Agriculture.....	161	El Quiché (dept.), Guatemala.....	306
Area and Population.....	161	Embroidery Industry, Switzerland.....	322
Automobiles.....	691	Emery, Greece.....	124
Cable Rates.....	167	Emilia (dept.), Italy.....	401
Cacao.....	166	Emmen, Netherlands.....	401
Cities, Population.....	160, 165	Encarnación, Paraguay.....	322
Climate.....	166	England, Area and Population.....	401
Consular Regulations.....	166	England, Counties.....	401
Consular Representatives.....	166	Enschede, Netherlands.....	338
Customs Tariff.....	166	Entebbe, Uganda Protectorate.....	108
Exports.....	160-165	Entre Minho-e-Douro (prov.), Portugal.....	498
Forest Resources.....	160-165	Entre Rios (prov.), Argentina.....	291
Imports.....	165	Enzeli, Persia.....	521
Industries.....	165	Epirus, Greece.....	278
Minerals.....	165	Equator, Prov. of the, Belgian Congo.....	
Money Orders.....	167	Erfurt, Germany.....	
Money, Weights and Measures.....	166	Eritrea:	
Panama Hats.....	167	Area and Population.....	590
Parcel Post.....	167	Commerce.....	590
Post Offices.....	166	Exports.....	590
Postal Rates.....	167	Gold.....	590
Production and Industry.....	165	Imports.....	590
Railways.....	160, 165	Palm nuts.....	590
Shipping Documents.....	166	Pearl Fisheries.....	590
Shipping Routes.....	167	Production and Industry.....	590
Tagus Nuts.....	165	Railways.....	590
Telegraphs.....	166	Wireless Stations.....	590
Telephones.....	166	Erivan (prov.), Russia.....	355
Wireless Stations.....	166	Erivan (city), Russia.....	396
Edinburgh (co.), Scotland.....	402	Erzerum, Turkey.....	384
Edinburgh (city), Scotland.....	402	Eskilstuna, Sweden.....	161
Edmonton, Canada.....	1	Esmeraldas (prov.), Ecuador.....	161
Egypt:		Esmeraldas (city), Ecuador.....	73
Advertising Media.....	564	Epallat (prov.), Dominican Republic.....	125
Agriculture.....	563	Espirito Santo (state), Brazil.....	31
Area and Population.....	561	Esquintia (dept.), Guatemala.....	31
Automobiles.....	691	Esquintia (city), Guatemala.....	278
Barley.....	564	Easen-on-Ruhr, Germany.....	401
Cable Rates.....	561	Easex (co.), England.....	41
Cities, Population.....	561-562	Esteli (dept.), Nicaragua.....	354
Commerce.....	561-562	Esteli (city), Nicaragua.....	364
Consular Regulations.....	563	Estonia (prov.), Russia.....	365
Corn.....	563	Estonia, New Russian State.....	365
Cotton.....	563	Commerce.....	366
Crops.....	563	Trade Regulations.....	338
Customs Tariff.....	564	Estremadura (prov.), Portugal.....	291
Exports.....	561-562	Euboea (dept.), Greece.....	263
Imports.....	561-562	Eure (dept.), France.....	263
Language.....	564	Eure et Loire (dept.), France.....	338
Mail Time.....	564	Evora (dist.), Portugal.....	59
		Exuma Island, British West Indies.....	

	Page		Page
F		Finland (continued):	
Faiyum, Egypt.....	561	Barley.....	258, 259
Falchiu (dept.), Rumania.....	346	Beans.....	261
Falcon (state), Venezuela.....	209	Cable Rates.....	257
Falkland Islands (The).....	167	Cities, Population.....	257
Imports and Exports.....	167	Climate.....	257-258
Falmouth, Jamaica.....	83	Commerce.....	261
Famagusta, Cyprus.....	239	Consular Regulations.....	261
Faroe Islands:		Consular Representatives.....	261
Area and Population.....	248, 254	Crops.....	258-259
Fisheries.....	254	Customs Tariff.....	259
Industries.....	254	Dairy Industry.....	257-258
Livestock.....	254	Exports.....	258
Fatick, Senegal.....	573	Flax.....	258
Federal District, Azores.....	226	Forest Resources.....	258
Federal District, Brazil.....	128	Hay.....	258
Federal District, Mexico.....	14	Imports.....	257-258
Federated Malay States:		Industrial Establishments.....	260
Area and Population.....	493	Industries.....	259-260
Automobiles.....	491	Iron.....	259
Cable Rates.....	495	Livestock.....	260-261
Coal.....	494	Lumber.....	261
Commerce.....	493	Mail Time.....	261
Consular Regulations.....	495	Minerals.....	260
Copra.....	494	Money Orders.....	261
Customs Tariff.....	495	Money, Weights and Measures.....	258, 259
Exports.....	493	Oats.....	260-261
Forest Resources.....	494	Paper.....	261
Gold.....	493	Parcel Post.....	261
Imports.....	494	Peas.....	258
Land Distribution.....	494	Post Offices.....	261
Language.....	495	Postal Rates.....	258, 259
Mail Time.....	494	Potatoes.....	258-260
Minerals.....	495	Production and Industry.....	261
Money Orders.....	494	Railways.....	258, 259
Money, Weights and Measures.....	495	Rye.....	261
Parcel Post.....	494	Shipping Routes.....	261
Post Offices.....	495	Straw.....	258
Postal Rates.....	493-494	Waterpower.....	261
Production and Industry.....	494	Waterways.....	258, 259
Railways.....	495	Wheat.....	260-261
Rubber.....	494	Wood pulp.....	261
Scheelite.....	494	Finmark (dist.), Norway.....	327
Shipping Routes.....	494	Firenze (prov.), Italy.....	306
Telegraphs.....	494	Flanders (prov.), Belgium.....	230
Telephones.....	494	Flax:	
Tin.....	494	Australia.....	605
Wolfram.....	429	Belgium.....	231
Fengtien (dist.), China.....	355	Canada.....	4
Ferghana (prov.), Russia.....	402	Finland.....	258
Fermanagh (co.), Ireland.....	596	St. Helena Island.....	559
Fernando Po Island.....	306	United Kingdom.....	415, 416
Ferrara (prov.), Italy.....	307	Flaxseed, France.....	542
Ferrara (city), Italy.....	296	Flint, Union of South Africa.....	401
Ferromanganese, Greece.....	592	Flint (co.), Wales.....	307
Fes, Morocco.....	580	Florence (Firenze), Italy.....	31
Fianarantsoa, Madagascar.....	402	Flores, Guatemala.....	202
Fife (co.), Scotland.....	616	Flores (dept.), Uruguay.....	226
Fiji Islands:		Flores Island, Azores.....	128
Agriculture.....	616	Florianopolis (Desterro), Brazil.....	202
Area and Population.....	617	Florida (dept.), Uruguay.....	638
Cable Rates.....	617	Florida Island, Solomon Islands.....	291
Commerce.....	616	Florina (city), Greece.....	291
Corn.....	617	Flushing, Netherlands.....	322
Exports.....	617	Focsani, Rumania.....	347
Imports.....	616	Foggia (prov.), Italy.....	307
Livestock.....	617	Foggia (city), Italy.....	429
Mail Time.....	617	Foochow, China.....	558
Manufactures.....	617	Foreado, Nigeria.....	402
Money Orders.....	617	Forfar (co.), Scotland.....	306
Parcel Post.....	617	Forli (prov.), Italy.....	307
Postal Rates.....	616	Forli (city), Italy.....	226
Rice.....	616	Formigas Island, Azores.....	108
Rubber.....	617	Formosa (ter.), Argentina.....	91
Shipping Routes.....	616	Formosa Island, see Taiwan.....	91
Sugar.....	263	Fort de France, Martinique.....	526
Finistère (dept.), France.....	257	Fort Johnston, Nynasland Protectorate.....	1
Finland:	258-259	Fort William, Canada.....	128
Agriculture.....	257	Fortaleza, Brazil.....	673
Area and Population.....	691	Fortuna Island, New Caledonia.....	
Automobiles.....			

	Page		Page
France:		French Equatorial Africa (French Congo) (cont.):	
Advertising Media.....	273	Salt.....	575
Agriculture.....	268-269	Telegraphs.....	575
Alcohol.....	270	Wireless Stations.....	575
Antimony.....	270	French Guiana, see Guiana, French.	
Area and Population.....	263-264	French Guinea:	
Arsenic.....	270	Area and Population.....	568, 570
Automobiles.....	691	Commerce.....	571
Beans.....	269	Exports.....	571
Buckwheat.....	269	Gold.....	571
Cable Rates.....	273	Imports.....	571
Cities, Population.....	263	Livestock.....	570-571
Clothing Industry.....	272	Products.....	570-571
Coal.....	270	Railways.....	571
Commerce.....	264-268	Roads.....	571
Consular Regulations.....	273	Telegraphs.....	571
Consular Representatives.....	273	Telephones.....	571
Copper.....	270	French India, see India, French.	
Crops.....	268-269	French Indo China:	
Customs Tariff.....	273	Agriculture.....	454
Exports.....	264-268	Area and Population.....	451
Fisheries.....	270	Automobiles.....	691
Flaxseed.....	269	Cable Rates.....	455
Fruit.....	269	Climate.....	451
Gold.....	270	Coal.....	454
Hay.....	269	Commerce.....	451-453
Hempseed.....	269	Consular Regulations.....	454
Hops.....	269	Consular Representatives.....	454
Imports.....	264-268	Cotton.....	454
Industrial Establishments.....	271-272	Customs Tariff.....	454
Iron.....	270	Exports.....	451-453
Language.....	273	Fisheries.....	454
Lead.....	270	Imports.....	451-453
Lignite.....	270	Livestock.....	454
Livestock.....	269	Mail Time.....	455
Mail Time.....	273	Manufactures.....	454
Maize.....	269	Minerals.....	454
Manganese.....	270	Money Orders.....	455
Manufactures.....	270-272	Parcel Post.....	455
Millet.....	269	Pepper.....	454
Minerals.....	270	Post Offices.....	454
Mining Industry.....	270	Postal Rates.....	455
Money Orders.....	273	Production and Industry.....	454
Money, Weights and Measures.....	273	Railways.....	454
Parcel Post.....	269	Rice.....	454
Peas.....	269	Rubber.....	454
Post Offices.....	272	Shipping Routes.....	454
Postal Rates.....	273	Silk.....	454
Potatoes.....	269	Telegraphs.....	454
Production and Industry.....	268-272	Telephones.....	454
Quarrying.....	270	Zinc.....	454
Railways.....	272	French Pacific Islands.....	617, 636, 637
Rivers.....	272	French Somaliland.....	575
Shipping Routes.....	273	French West Africa:	
Silk.....	272	Area and Population.....	568
Silver.....	270	Cable Rates.....	569
Steel.....	270	Colonies.....	568
Sugar.....	269	Commerce.....	568
Sugar beets.....	269	Consular Regulations.....	569
Telegraphs.....	272	Consular Representatives.....	569
Telephones.....	272	Customs Tariff.....	569
Textile Industry.....	272	Exports.....	568
Tobacco.....	269	Imports.....	568
Tungsten.....	270	Mail Time.....	569
Vegetables.....	269	Money Orders.....	569
Wheat.....	269	Money, Weights and Measures.....	569
Wine.....	269	Parcel Post.....	569
Zinc.....	270	Post Offices.....	568
Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.....	278	Postal Rates.....	569
Frankfort-on-Oder, Germany.....	278	Shipping Routes.....	569
Frederickstadt, Virgin Islands of the United States.....	104	French West Indies.....	78, 79, 91, 92
Fredrikstad, Norway.....	328	Fribourg (canton), Switzerland.....	391
Freiburg, Germany.....	278	Friendly Islands, see Tonga Islands.....	
French Congo, see French Equatorial Africa.		Friesland (prov.), Netherlands.....	321
French Equatorial Africa (French Congo):		Fruit:	
Area and Population.....	575	Australia.....	604, 605
Cities.....	575	France.....	299
Commerce.....	576-577	Greece.....	284
Exports.....	576-577	Hawaii.....	642
Imports.....	576	Hungary.....	302

	Page		Page
Honduras, British:		Hungary (cont.):	
Area and Population.....	24	Manganese.....	302
Automobiles.....	691	Manufactures.....	298, 303
Commerce.....	25	Mercury.....	303
Consular Regulations.....	25	Minerals.....	302
Consular Representatives.....	25	Mining Industry.....	302
Customs Tariff.....	25	Money Orders.....	303
Money.....	24	Oats.....	302
Railways.....	24	Parcel Post.....	303
Shipping Routes.....	24	Post Offices.....	303
Telegraphs.....	24	Postal Rates.....	303
Telephones.....	24	Potatoes.....	302
Honey:		Production and Industry.....	301-303
Austria.....	223	Pyrites.....	302
Hawaii.....	642	Railways.....	298, 303
Hungary.....	302	Roads.....	302
Hong Kong:		Rye.....	302
Area and Population.....	444	Shipping Routes.....	303
Climate.....	444	Silk.....	302
Commerce.....	444-445	Silver.....	302
Exports.....	444-445	Sugar Beets.....	302
Free Port.....	444	Sulphur.....	302
Imports.....	444-445	Sulphuric Acid.....	302
Industries.....	445	Telephones.....	303
Money, Weights and Measures.....	445	Telephones.....	303
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	640	Tobacco.....	302
Honshu Island, Japan.....	460	Waterways.....	303
Hops:		Wheat.....	302
France.....	269	Huntingdon (co.), England.....	401
Germany.....	283	Huon Islands, New Caledonia.....	637
Hungary.....	302	Hupei (prov.), China.....	429
United Kingdom.....	415, 416	Huskerud (dist.), Norway.....	327
Hordaland (dist.), Norway.....	248	Hyderabad (state), India, British.....	458
Horsens, Denmark.....	429	Hyderabad (city), India, British.....	459
Heilongjiang (prov.), China.....	636		
Huahine Island, Leeward Islands.....	192	I	
Huancavelica (dept.), Peru.....	193	Iamare, Abyssinia.....	515
Huancavelica (city), Peru.....	192	Ibarra, Ecuador.....	161
Huanuco (dept.), Peru.....	192	Ica (dept.), Peru.....	192
Huanuco (city), Peru.....	193	Ica (city), Peru.....	192
Huaraz, Peru.....	459	Iceland:	
Huili, India, British.....	31	Area and Population.....	254
Huehuetenango (city), Guatemala.....	31	Industries.....	254
Huehuetenango (dept.), Guatemala.....	31	Ichang, China.....	240
Huelva (prov.), Spain.....	370	Iglau, Czecho-Slovakia.....	346
Huelva (city), Spain.....	369	Ilovo (dept.), Rumania.....	263
Huesca (prov.), Spain.....	370	Ille-et-Vilaine (dept.), France.....	645
Huila (dist.), Angola.....	153	Iloilo, Philippine Islands.....	161
Huila (dept.), Colombia.....	1	Imbabura (prov.), Ecuador.....	459
Hull, Canada.....	429	Imphal, India, British.....	466
Hunan (prov.), China.....	429	India, British:	
Hungary:		Advertising Media.....	466
Agriculture.....	301-302	Agate.....	465
Antimony.....	302	Agriculture.....	463
Area and Population.....	302	Alum.....	465
Asphalt.....	302	Amber.....	465
Barley.....	302	Antimony.....	465
Bees.....	302	Area and Population.....	458-459
Cable Rates.....	303	Asbestos.....	691
Cities, Population.....	299	Automobiles.....	465
Coal.....	299-301	Bauxite.....	465
Commerce.....	302	Bismuth.....	465
Copper.....	302	Cable Rates.....	467
Corn.....	302	Chromite.....	465
Crops.....	302	Cities, Population.....	459
Customs Tariff.....	303	Clay.....	465
Exports.....	299-301	Climate.....	456-457
Flour.....	303	Coal.....	465
Forest Resources.....	302	Commerce.....	450-463
Fruit.....	302	Consular Regulations.....	467
Gold.....	302	Copper.....	465
Honey.....	302	Corundum.....	465
Hops.....	302	Cotton.....	463
Imports.....	299-300	Crops.....	463
Industries.....	302-303	Customs Tariff.....	466-467
Iron.....	303	Diamonds.....	465
Language.....	303	Exports.....	450-463
Lignite.....	302	Gold.....	465
Livestock.....	302	Graphite.....	465
Mail Time.....	303	Groundnuts.....	463
		Gypsum.....	465

	Page		Page
India, British (cont.):		Parcel Post.....	468
Imports.....	459-462	Postal Rates.....	468
Indigo.....	463	Railways.....	468
Industrial Establishments.....	463	Salt.....	468
Iron.....	463	Shipping Routes.....	468
Irrigation.....	463	Telegraphs.....	468
Jadestone.....	463	Indigo, India, British.....	463
Jute.....	463	Indigo, Japan.....	478
Language.....	466	Indre (dept.), France.....	263
Lead.....	465	Indre-et-Loire (dept.), France.....	263
Linseed.....	463	Innsbruck, Austria.....	219
Magnetite.....	467	Invercargill, New Zealand.....	620
Mail Time.....	465	Inverness (co.), Scotland.....	402
Manganese.....	465	Iodine, Chile.....	146
Manufactures.....	464-466	Ipawich, Australia.....	602
Mica.....	465	Iquique, Chile.....	143
Minerals.....	465	Iquitos, Peru.....	193
Molybdenite.....	465	Ireland, Agriculture.....	416, 417
Monasite.....	465	Area and Population.....	401-402
Money Orders.....	467	Barley.....	416, 417
Money, Weights and Measures.....	466	Beans.....	416, 417
Ochre.....	465	Cities, Population.....	402
Parcel Post.....	467	Countries.....	402
Petroleum.....	465	Crops.....	416-417
Platinum.....	465	Hay.....	416, 417
Post Offices.....	466	Livestock.....	416, 417
Postal Rates.....	467	Oats.....	416, 417
Precious Stones.....	465	Pears.....	416, 417
Production and Industry.....	463-466	Potatoes.....	416, 417
Provinces.....	458	Rye.....	416, 417
Railways.....	466	Wheat.....	416, 417
Rape and Mustard.....	463	Irkutsk, Russia.....	355
Rice.....	463	Iron:	
Roads.....	466	Australia.....	608
Salt.....	465	Austria.....	224
Saltpetre.....	465	Belgian Congo.....	522
Sesamum.....	463	Belgium.....	232
Shipping Routes.....	466	Brazil.....	136
Silver.....	465	Chile.....	146, 147
States.....	458	China.....	442
Statite.....	465	Chosen.....	488
Stock Companies.....	465	Colombia.....	157
Sugar.....	463	Cuba.....	67
Tea.....	463	Czecho-Slovakia.....	245
Telegraphs.....	466	Dutch East Indies.....	633
Textile Industry.....	464-465	Finland.....	260
Tin.....	465	France.....	276, 277, 287
Trade Methods.....	465	Germany.....	296
Tungsten.....	465	Greece.....	302
Wheat.....	463	Hungary.....	302
India, French:		India, British.....	465
Agriculture.....	467	Italy.....	310
Area and Population.....	467	Japan.....	480
Cable Rates.....	467	Madagascar.....	583
Cities, Population.....	467	Norway.....	329
Colonies.....	467	Nyasaland Protectorate.....	526
Consular Regulations.....	467	Poland.....	335
Customs Tariff.....	467	Portugal.....	343
Exports.....	467	Russia.....	361
Imports.....	467	Spain.....	379, 380
Mail Time.....	467	Sweden.....	387
Manufactures.....	467	Tunis.....	589
Money Orders.....	467	Turkey.....	398
Parcel Post.....	467	United Kingdom.....	417, 418
Postal Rates.....	467	Venezuela.....	215
Railways.....	467	World's Production.....	696
Rubber.....	467	Isabel Island, Solomon Islands.....	638
Shipping Routes.....	467	Isere (dept.), France.....	263
Textile Industry.....	467	Ile of Man, Area and Population.....	401-402
India, Portuguese:		Ile of Pines, New Caledonia.....	636
Cable Rates.....	468	Isfahan, Persia.....	498
Colonies.....	468	Istria, Italy.....	218
Consular Regulations.....	468	Italian Africa, see Eritrea, Italian Somaliland;	
Customs Tariff.....	468	Tripoli.....	
Exports.....	468	Italian Somaliland:	
Imports.....	468	Area and Population.....	590
Industries.....	468	Commerce.....	590
Mail Time.....	468	Exports.....	590
Manganese.....	468	Imports.....	590
Minerals.....	468	Livestock.....	590
Money Orders.....	468	Wireless Stations.....	590

	Page		Page
Karikal (col.), India, French.....	467	Kiungchow, China.....	429
Karikal (city), India, French.....	467	Kiushiu Island, Japan.....	469
Karlskrona, Sweden.....	384	Klagenfurt, Austria.....	471
Karlsruhe, Germany.....	278	Kobe, Japan.....	471
Karlstad, Sweden.....	384	Kochi, Japan.....	471
Karonga, Nyasaland Protectorate.....	526	Kofu, Japan.....	471
Kars (prov.), Russia.....	354	Kokura, Japan.....	471
Kars (city), Russia.....	355	Kola, Kamerun.....	557
Kashmir (state), India, British.....	458	Kolhapur, India, British.....	355
Katanga (prov.), Belgian Congo.....	521	Kolomna, Russia.....	299
Kauai Island, Hawaii.....	640	Kolossvar, Hungary.....	570
Kauri-gum, New Zealand.....	623	Konakry, French Guinea.....	429
Kazan (prov.), Russia.....	354	Kongmoon, China.....	396
Kazan (city), Russia.....	355	Konia, Turkey.....	240
Kecskemet, Hungary.....	299	Konigliche Weinberge, Czecho-Slovakia.....	278
Kedah (state), Malay States, Unfederated:		Konigsberg, Germany.....	278
Area and Population.....	495	Konigshutte, Germany.....	385
Roads.....	495	Kopparberg (govt.), Sweden.....	572
Telephones.....	495	Korea, see Chosen.....	
Keeling, Taiwan.....	488	Korhogo, Ivory Coast.....	572
Kelantan (state), Malay States, Unfederated:		Kortcha, Albania.....	217
Agriculture.....	496	Korytas, Greece.....	290
Area and Population.....	496	Kostroma (city), Russia.....	354
Cocoanuts.....	496	Kostroma (prov.), Russia.....	355
Commerce.....	496	Kota Bahrur (Kelantan), Malay States.....	526
Exports.....	496	Kota-Kota, Nyasaland Protectorate.....	569
Forest Resources.....	496	Kotonu, Dahomey.....	354, 364
Imports.....	496	Kovno (prov.), Russia.....	354, 364
Livestock.....	496	Kovo (city), Russia.....	395
Manufactures.....	496	Koweit, Sultanate of.....	570
Minerals.....	496	Kouroussa (ter.), French Guinea.....	291
Post Offices.....	496	Kozani (dept.), Greece.....	291
Rice.....	496	Kozani (city), Greece.....	355
Roads.....	496	Koslov, Russia.....	315
Rubber.....	496	Kraguyevats, Jugo-Slavia.....	355
Telegraphs.....	496	Krasnoyarsk, Russia.....	355
Telephones.....	496	Kremenchug, Russia.....	355
Kenitra, Morocco.....	592	Kribi, Kamerun.....	557
Kent (co.), England.....	401	Kristiania, Norway.....	328
Kerbela, Turkey.....	396	Kristiansand, Norway.....	385
Kereh, Russia.....	355	Kristianstad (govt.), Sweden.....	385
Kermadec Islands, New Zealand.....	626	Kronoberg (govt.), Sweden.....	529
Kerman, Persia.....	498	Krugersdorp, Union of South Africa.....	502
Kerry (co.), Ireland.....	402	Krung, Kao (dept.), Siam.....	502
Khabarovsk, Russia.....	355	Krung Teh (Bangkok) Dept., Siam.....	239
Kharkov (prov.), Russia.....	354	Ktema, Cyprus.....	493
Kharkov (city), Russia.....	355, 367	Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States.....	
Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	565	Kuala Trengganu (Trengganu), Malay States.....	496
Khartoum North, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	565	Kuban (prov.), Russia.....	354
Kherson (prov.), Russia.....	317, 355	Kumamoto, Japan.....	471
Kherson (city), Russia.....	354	Kumbakonam, India, British.....	459
Kholm (prov.), Russia.....	354	Kunde, French Equatorial Africa.....	257
Kholm (city), Russia.....	355	Kuopio, Finland.....	395
Khunzakh, Russia.....	429	Kurdistan, Area and Population.....	471
Kiangsi (prov.), China.....	429	Kure, Japan.....	423
Kiangsu (prov.), China.....	278	Kuria Muria Islands, Arabia.....	354
Kiel, Germany.....	354	Kursk (prov.), Russia.....	355
Kiev (prov.), Russia.....	355, 367	Kursk (city), Russia.....	471
Kiev (city), Russia.....	355, 367	Kurume, Japan.....	471
Kigoma, East Africa.....	549	Kustanal, Russia.....	236
Kildare (co.), Ireland.....	402	Kustendil (dist.), Bulgaria.....	355
Kilkenny (co.), Ireland.....	402	Kutais (prov.), Russia.....	355, 367
Kilwa, East Africa.....	529	Kwag-Chan-Wan (dist.), French Indo China.....	451
Kimberley, Union of South Africa.....	402	China.....	429
Kincardine (co.), Scotland.....	490	Kwangsi (prov.), China.....	490
Kinchow, Kwantung.....	402	Kwantung, Area and Population.....	490
King's (co.), Ireland.....	1	Kwantung, Industries.....	429
Kingston, Canada.....	402	Kweichow (prov.), China.....	471
Kingston, England.....	83	Kyoto, Japan.....	239
Kingston, Jamaica.....	402	Kyrenia, Cyprus.....	
Kinross (co.), Scotland.....	521		
Kinshasa, Belgian Congo.....	553		
Kioga, Lake, Uganda Protectorate.....	549		
Kiongo, East Africa.....	429		
Kirin (dist.), China.....	402		
Kirkcudbright (co.), Scotland.....	355		
Kishinev, Russia.....	570		
Kissidugo (ter.), French Guinea.....	1		
Kitchener, Canada.....	429		
Kiukiang, China.....			

L

Labinskaya, Russia.....	355
Labrador.....	10
Lubuan Island, Straits Settlements.....	513
Lachine, Canada.....	1
La Condomine, Monaco.....	320
Laconia (dept.), Greece.....	291

	Page		Page
La Esperanza, Honduras.....	38	Leeward Islands, French Pacific Islands.....	636
Lagos, Nigeri.....	557	Leghorn (Livorno), Italy.....	307
Lahore, India, British.....	459	Le Havre, France.....	263
La Libertad (dept.), Salvador.....	53	Leicester (co.), England.....	401
Lambayeque (dept.), Peru.....	192	Leiden, Netherlands.....	322
Lame, French Equatorial Africa.....	575	Leinster, Ireland.....	402
Lampongs (dist.), Dutch East Indies.....	623	Leipzig, Germany.....	278
Lanai Island, Hawaii.....	640	Leiria (dist.), Portugal.....	338
Lanark (co.), Scotland.....	402	Leitrim (co.), Ireland.....	402
Lancaster (co.), England.....	401	Lemberg, Poland.....	333
Landes (dept.), France.....	263	Lentils, Spain.....	380
Landskrona, Sweden.....	384	Leon (prov.), Ecuador.....	161
Langenburg, East Africa.....	549	Leon, Mexico.....	14
Laos, Philippine Islands.....	645	Leon, Nicaragua.....	42
Laos, French Indo China.....	451	Leon (prov.), Spain.....	370
La Paz (dept.), Bolivia.....	122	Lerida (prov.), Spain.....	370
La Paz (city), Bolivia.....	122	Leskovats, Jugo-Slavia.....	78
La Paz (dept.), Salvador.....	53	Les Saintes Island, French West Indies.....	109
La Plata, Argentina.....	109	Leyte Island, Philippine Islands.....	645
Lara (state), Venezuela.....	209	Liaotung, Japan.....	469
Larache, Morocco.....	592	Libau (city), Russia.....	365
Larissa (dept.), Greece.....	291	Libava, Russia.....	355
Larissa (city), Greece.....	291	Libertad (dept.), Peru.....	192
La Rioja (prov.), Argentina.....	105		
Larnaca, Cyprus.....	239	Area and Population.....	591
La Serena, Chile.....	143	Banks.....	591
Lashkar, India, British.....	459	Cables.....	591
Lasithion (dept.), Greece.....	291	Commerce.....	591
Las Palmas, Spain.....	389	Communications.....	591
Lae Tablas, Panama.....	48	Exports.....	591
Latacunga, Ecuador.....	161	Forest Resources.....	591
Latvia, New Russian State.....	364-365	Imports.....	591
La Union, Salvador.....	53	Language.....	591
Launceston, Tasmania.....	602	Minerals.....	591
Laurium, Greece.....	291	Money, Weights and Measures.....	591
La Victoria, Venezuela.....	209	Production and Industry.....	591
Lead:		Rubber.....	591
Australia.....	608	Waterways.....	591
Austria.....	223, 224		
Belgium.....	233	Liberia, Costa Rica.....	26
Bolivia.....	125	Liberville, French Equatorial Africa.....	575
Chile.....	146	Liechtenstein, Area and Population.....	320
China.....	442	Liege (prov.), Belgium.....	230
Czecho-Slovakia.....	245	Liege (city), Belgium.....	230
France.....	270	Liegnitz, Germany.....	278
Germany.....	287	Lifou Island, New Caledonia.....	637
Greece.....	296	Lignite:	
Hungary.....	302	Austria.....	224
India, British.....	465	Czecho-Slovakia.....	245
Italy.....	310	France.....	270
Japan.....	480	Germany.....	287
Jugo-Slavia.....	317, 318	Greece.....	296
Mexico.....	19	Hungary.....	302
Peru.....	196, 198	Jugo-Slavia.....	317, 318
Poland.....	335	Spain.....	380
Portugal.....	343	Tunis.....	589
Russia.....	361	Liguria (dept.), Italy.....	305
Spain.....	379, 380	Lihou Island, United Kingdom.....	402
Sweden.....	387	Lille, France.....	263
Tunis.....	589	Lima (prov.), Peru.....	192
Union of South Africa.....	542	Lima (city), Peru.....	193
United Kingdom.....	418	Limasol, Cyprus.....	239
Lebu, Chile.....	143	Limbourg (prov.), Belgium.....	230
Leece (prov.), Italy.....	306	Limburg (prov.), Netherlands.....	321
Leeds, England.....	402		
Leeuward, Netherlands.....	322	Chile.....	146
Leeward Islands, British West Indies.....	88-90	Union of South Africa.....	542
Area and Population.....	88	Limerick (co.), Ireland.....	402
Cable Rates.....	90	Limestone, Australia.....	608
Climate.....	89	Limon (prov.), Costa Rica.....	26
Commerce.....	88	Limon (city), Costa Rica.....	26
Consular Regulations.....	90	Linares (prov.), Chile.....	143
Customs Tariff.....	88	Linares (city), Chile.....	143
Exports.....	88	Linares, Spain.....	369
Imports.....	88	Lincoln (co.), England.....	401
Money Orders.....	90	Linden, Germany.....	278
Money, Weights and Measures.....	90	Lindi, East Africa.....	549
Parcel Post.....	90	Linkoping, Sweden.....	384
Production and Industry.....	89-90	Linlithgow (co.), Scotland.....	402
Shipping Routes.....	90	Linseed:	
		Argentina.....	115

	Page		Page
Linseed (cont.):		Livestock (cont.):	
India, British.....	463	Uruguay.....	204
Uruguay.....	205	Venezuela.....	215
Lins, Austria.....	338	Livingston, Guatemala.....	31
Lisbon (dist.), Portugal.....	338	Livonia (prov.), Russia.....	354
Lisbon (city), Portugal.....	338	Livorno (prov.), Italy.....	306
Lithuania, New Russian State.....	364	Llanquihue (prov.), Chile.....	143
Little Elobey Island, Spanish Africa.....	596	Lonada, Angola.....	597
Little Popo, Togo.....	560	Loango, French Equatorial Africa.....	575
Liverpool, England.....	402	Lods, Poland.....	333
		Logrono (prov.), Spain.....	370
Abyssinia.....	519	Loire-et-Cher (dept.), France.....	263
Algeria.....	579	Loire (dept.), France.....	263
Andaman Islands.....	424	Loire-Inferieure (dept.), France.....	263
Argentina.....	114	Loiret (dept.), France.....	263
Australia.....	605, 607	Loja (city), Ecuador.....	161
Austria.....	525	Lomas de Zamora, Argentina.....	109
Basutoland.....	525	Lombardy (dept.), Italy.....	305
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....	522	Lombok (dist.), Dutch East Indies.....	628
Belgian Congo.....	231	London, Canada.....	1
Belgium.....	136	London (co.), England.....	402
Brazil.....	238	London (city), England.....	402
Bulgaria.....	4	Londonerry (co.), Ireland.....	59
Canada.....	450	Long Island, British West Indies.....	402
Ceylon.....	149	Longford (co.), Ireland.....	369
Chile.....	441	Lorca, Spain.....	638
China.....	487	Lord Howe Islands, Solomon Islands.....	638
Chosen.....	157	Loregate (Admiralty Islands), New Guinea.....	192
Colombia.....	67	Loreto (dept.), Peru.....	143
Czechoslovakia.....	243	Los Angeles, Chile.....	108
Denmark.....	250	Los Andes (ter.), Argentina.....	161
East Africa.....	549	Los Rios (prov.), Ecuador.....	48
Faroe Islands.....	254	Los Santos (prov.), Panama.....	48
Fiji Islands.....	616	Los Santos (city), Panama.....	263
Finland.....	259	Lot (dept.), France.....	263
France.....	402	Lot-et-Garonne (dept.), France.....	637
French Guinea.....	570, 571	Louisiades Islands, Papua.....	402
French Indo China.....	454	Louth (co.), Ireland.....	230
Germany.....	283	Louvain, Belgium.....	219
Greece.....	294	Lower Austria (prov.), Austria.....	14
Guam Island.....	616	Lower California (terr.), Mexico.....	637
Guiana, British.....	177	Loyalty Islands, New Caledonia.....	278
Hawaii.....	642	Lozère (dept.), France.....	333
Honduras.....	39	Lubeck, Germany.....	306
Hungary.....	302	Lublin, Poland.....	307
Ireland.....	416, 417	Luca (city), Italy.....	83
Italian Somaliland.....	590	Luca, Jamaica.....	559
Japan.....	480	Luderitsbucht, Protectorate of Southwest Africa.....	459
Kamerun.....	557	Lucknow, India, British.....	278
Kelantan (state), Malay States.....	496	Ludwigshafen, Germany.....	355
Malta.....	320	Lugansk, Russia.....	370
Mexico.....	324	Lugo (prov.), Spain.....	609
Netherlands.....	636	Lumber:	
New Caledonia.....	622	Australia.....	223
New Zealand.....	10	Austria.....	426
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	46	Borneo.....	584
Nicaragua.....	329	Comoro Islands.....	260, 261
Norway.....	51	Finland.....	651
Nyasaland Protectorate.....	186, 187	Philippine Islands.....	506
Panama.....	495	Siam.....	384
Paraguay.....	197	Lund, Sweden.....	429
Perlis (state), Malay States.....	651	Lunda (dist.), Angola.....	184
Philippine Islands.....	342	Lungchow, China.....	230
Poland.....	558	Luque, Paraguay.....	319
Portugal.....	527	Luxembourg (prov.), Belgium.....	319
Protectorate of Southwest Africa.....	550	Luxembourg.....	319
Rhodesia, Southern.....	506	Area and Population.....	319
Seychelles Islands.....	381	Commerce.....	319
Siam.....	528	Iron.....	319
Spain.....	385	Railways.....	391
Swaziland Protectorate.....	393	Luzern (canton), Switzerland.....	645
Sweden.....	490	Luson Island, Philippine Islands.....	263
Switzerland.....	560	Lyon, France.....	
Taiwan.....	589		
Togo.....	540		
Tunis.....	415, 416		
Union of South Africa.....	574		
United Kingdom.....			
Upper Senegal and Niger.....			

	Page		Page
Macenta (ter.), French Guinea.....	570	Malay States, Non-federated (cont.):	
Macerata (prov.), Italy.....	306	Exports.....	495, 496
Machala, Ecuador.....	161	Imports.....	495, 496
Madagascar.....	583	Livestock.....	495, 496
Agriculture.....	583	Roads.....	495, 496
Area and Population.....	583	Rubber.....	495, 496
Automobiles.....	583		
Cable Rates.....	584	Maldives Islands.....	451
Cities, Population.....	580	Maldonado, Peru.....	192
Commerce.....	580-583	Maldonado (dept.), Uruguay.....	202
Consular Regulations.....	584	Maleren, Lake (govt.), Sweden.....	385
Consular Representatives.....	584	Malines (Mechlin), Belgium.....	230
Customs Tariff.....	584	Malloco (prov.), Chile.....	143
Exports.....	580-583	Malmö, Sweden.....	384
Forest Resources.....	583	Malmöhus (govt.), Sweden.....	385
Gold.....	583	Malta Island:	
Imports.....	580-582	Agriculture.....	320
Iron.....	583	Area and Population.....	320
Livestock.....	583	Commerce.....	320
Mail Time.....	584	Cotton.....	320
Manufactures.....	583	Currency.....	320
Minerals.....	583	Customs Tariff.....	320
Money Orders.....	584	Exports.....	320
Native Tribes.....	580	Fisheries.....	320
Parcel Post.....	584	Fruit.....	320
Platinum.....	583	Imports.....	320
Postal Rates.....	584	Language.....	320
Postal Service.....	583	Livestock.....	320
Precious Stones.....	583	Production and Industry.....	320
Production and Industry.....	583	Railways.....	320
Railways.....	583	Telephones.....	320
Roads.....	583	Manasgali, Uganda Protectorate.....	553
Shipping Routes.....	584	Manabi (prov.), Ecuador.....	161
Silver.....	584	Managua, Nicaragua.....	42
Telegraphs.....	584	Manama, Bahrain Islands.....	424
Telephones.....	584	Manangary, Madagascar.....	580
Wireless Stations.....	584	Manaos, Brazil.....	128
Madang (Kaiser Wilhelm's Land), New Guinea.....	637	Manche (dept.), France.....	263
Maderia Islands, Portugal.....	338	Manchester, England.....	402
Madras (states), India, British.....	458	Manchuria (dist.), China.....	429
Madras (prov.), India, British.....	458	Mandari, India, British.....	459
Madras (city), India, British.....	459	Mandeville, Jamaica.....	83
Madre de Dios (dept.), Peru.....	192	Manganese:	
Madrid (prov.), Spain.....	370	Australia.....	608
Madrid (city), Spain.....	369	Brazil.....	133, 135
Madura, India, British.....	459	Canada.....	6
Madura Island, Dutch East Indies.....	628	Costa Rica.....	29
Maestricht, Netherlands.....	322	Cuba.....	67
Magallanes Territory, Chile.....	143	France.....	270
Magdeburg, Germany.....	278	Greece.....	296
Magneite:		Hungary.....	302
Greece.....	296	India, British.....	465
India, British.....	465	India, Portuguese.....	468
Union of South Africa.....	542	Italy.....	310
Magway, Philippine Islands.....	651	Japan.....	480
Mahe (col.), India, French.....	467	Jugo-Slavia.....	317
Mahe Island, Seychelles Islands.....	550	New Zealand.....	623
Mahrisch Ostrau, Czechoslovakia.....	240	Panama.....	51
Maikop, Russia.....	355	Spain.....	380
Maine-et-Loire (dept.), France.....	263	Sweden.....	387
Mains, Germany.....	278	Tunis.....	589
Maisonneuve, Canada.....	1	Turkey.....	398
Maize:		Manzareva Island, Gambier Islands.....	636
Argentina.....	115	Manila, Philippine Islands.....	645
Australia.....	603-604	Manitoba (prov.), Dominion of Canada.....	1, 4
Austria.....	223	Manizales, Colombia.....	153
France.....	269	Manjack, Barbadoes.....	61
Italy.....	309	Manjack, Trinidad.....	103
Rumania.....	350	Mannheim, Germany.....	278
Uruguay.....	205	Mansura, Egypt.....	561
Malacca, Straits Settlements.....	509	Mantova (prov.), Italy.....	305
Malaga (prov.), Spain.....	370	Manua Island, Samoan Islands.....	638
Malaga (city), Spain.....	369	Manzanillo, Cuba.....	63
Malaita Island, Solomon Islands.....	638	Maracaibo, Venezuela.....	209
Malay States, Federated, see Federated Malay States.....		Marakesh, Morocco.....	592
Malay States, Non-federated:		Maranhão (state), Brazil.....	128
Agriculture.....	495, 496	Marble, Greece.....	296
Area and Population.....	495	Marches (dist.), Italy.....	306
Commerce.....	495, 496	Mar del Plata, Argentina.....	109
		Mare Island, New Caledonia.....	637

	Page		Page
Marianne Islands, Pacific Islands.....	616	Mercury:	
Marie Galante Islands, French Indies.....	78	Hungary.....	302
Mariupol, Russia.....	355	Italy.....	310
Marlborough (prov.), New Zealand.....	619	Peru.....	198
Marne (dept.), France.....	263	Spain.....	379, 380
Marquesas Islands, French Pacific Islands.....	636	Merida, Mexico.....	14
Marseille, France.....	263	Merida (state), Venezuela.....	209
Marshall Islands, Pacific Islands.....	617	Merida (city), Venezuela.....	209
Martinique.....	91-92	Merioneth (co.), Wales.....	401
Area and Population.....	91	Mesher, Persia.....	565
Automobiles.....	691	Mesopotamia, Area and Population.....	498
Cable Rates.....	92	Messina (prov.), Italy.....	395
Commerce.....	91-92	Messina (city), Italy.....	306
Consular Regulations.....	92	Messenia, Greece.....	307
Customs Tariff.....	92	Meta (int.), Colombia.....	291
Exports.....	92	Metallurgical Industry, United Kingdom.....	153
Imports.....	91	Metallurgical Industry, United Kingdom.....	420
Industrial Establishments.....	91	Meurthe-et-Moselle (dept.), France.....	263
Manufactures.....	91	Meuse (dept.), France.....	263
Money, Weights and Measures.....	92	Mwansa, East Africa.....	549
Rum.....	91	Mexico:	
Shipping Routes.....	92	Advertising Media.....	21
Sugar.....	91	Agriculture.....	19
Marugame, Japan.....	471	Area and Population.....	14
Masaya, Nicaragua.....	41	Automobiles.....	691
Masbate Island, Philippine Islands.....	645	Cities, Population.....	14
Maseru, Basutoland.....	524	Climate.....	13
Massa e Carrara (prov.), Italy.....	306	Commerce.....	14-17
Massawah, Eritrea.....	590	Consular Regulations.....	21
Massua, Italian Somaliland (Eritrea).....	515	Consular Representatives.....	17, 18
Matagalpa (dept.), Nicaragua.....	41	Copper.....	19
Matagalpa (city), Nicaragua.....	41	Cotton.....	21
Matam, Senegal.....	673	Customs Tariff.....	14-17
Matanzas (prov.), Cuba.....	63	Exports.....	19
Matanzas (city), Cuba.....	41	Forest Resources.....	18
Matapa, Nicaragua.....	471	Gold.....	18
Matsumoto, Japan.....	471	Henequen.....	14-18
Matsuyama, Japan.....	471	Imports.....	19
Matsuyama, Japan.....	471	India Rubber.....	19
Matsuyama, Japan.....	471	Industrial Establishments.....	19
Matto Grosso (state), Brazil.....	128	Lead.....	19
Maturin, Venezuela.....	209	Livestock.....	19
Maul Island, Hawaii.....	640	Manufactures.....	19
Maule (prov.), Chile.....	143	Minerals.....	17, 19
Mauritania, Area and Population.....	572	Money Orders.....	20
Mauritius:		Money, Weights and Measures.....	21
Cables.....	550	Parcel Post.....	17, 18
Commerce.....	550	Petroleum.....	17-19
Exports.....	550	Production and Industry.....	20
Imports.....	550	Post Offices.....	20
Population.....	550	Postal Rates.....	20
Railways.....	550	Railways.....	21
Sugar.....	550	Shipping Routes.....	18
Telegraphs.....	550	Silver.....	19
Telephones.....	59	Textile Industry.....	20
Mayaguana Island, British West Indies.....	263	Wireless Stations.....	14
Mayenne (dept.), France.....	471	Mexico (state), Mexico.....	14
Mayebashi, Japan.....	402	Mexico (city), Mexico.....	465
Mayo (co.), Ireland.....	584	Mica, India, British.....	526
Mayotte Island, Comoro Islands.....	592	Mica, Nyasaland Protectorate.....	14
Mazagan, Morocco.....	31	Michoacan (state), Mexico.....	14
Mazatenango, Guatemala.....	597	Middle Congo Colony, French Equatorial Africa.....	575
Mazico (dist.), Angola.....	597	Middlesex (co.), England.....	401
Meat Industry:		Milan (Milano), Italy.....	307
Argentina.....	114	Milano (prov.), Italy.....	305
Brazil.....	133	Miller:	
Uruguay.....	204, 205	France.....	269
Meath (co.), Ireland.....	402	Egypt.....	563
Mecca, Hedjaz.....	455	Japan.....	478
Medchidissar, Persia.....	498	Spain.....	380, 381
Medellin, Colombia.....	153	Minas (dept.), Uruguay.....	203
Mediva, Hedjaz.....	455	Minas Geraes (state), Brazil.....	128
Meerut, India, British.....	459	Mindanao Island, Philippine Islands.....	645
Mehedintzi (dept.), Rumania.....	346	Mindoro Island, Philippine Islands.....	645
Meknes, Morocco.....	592	Mining Industry:	
Melbourne, Australia.....	602	Australia.....	608, 609
Menada (dist.), Dutch East Indies.....	628	France.....	270
Mendoza (prov.), Argentina.....	108	Germany.....	287
Mendoza (city), Argentina.....	109		
Mengta, China.....	429		
Mercedes, Argentina.....	109		
Mercedes, Uruguay.....	202		
Merchant Tonnage of the World.....	701		

	Page		Page
Mining Industry (cont.):		Money Orders (cont.):	
Japan.....	480, 481	Guatemala.....	37
Union of South Africa.....	541, 542	Guiana, British.....	179
Mining Stores, Union of South Africa.....	539	Guiana, Dutch.....	181
Minak (prov.), Russia.....	354, 364	Guiana, French.....	182
Minak (city), Russia.....	355, 364	Haiti.....	643
Minya, Egypt.....	561	Hawaii.....	643
Miquelon.....	12	Honduras.....	40
Miranda (state), Venezuela.....	209	Hungary.....	303
Misiones (ter.), Argentina.....	108	India, British.....	467
Mitau (city), Russia.....	365	India, French.....	467
Mitya, Russia.....	355	India, Portuguese.....	468
Mito, Japan.....	471	Italy.....	313
Mitre Islands, Solomon Islands.....	638	Jamaica.....	87
Moca, Dominican Republic.....	73	Japan.....	492
Modena (prov.), Italy.....	306	Jugo-Slavia.....	319
Modena (city), Italy.....	307	Leeward Islands.....	90
Modling, Austria.....	219	Madagascar.....	584
Mogador, Morocco.....	592	Mexico.....	21
Mogilev (prov.), Russia.....	354	Morocco.....	596
Moheli Island, Comoro Islands.....	584	Netherlands.....	326
Mohilev-on-Dniepr, Russia.....	355	New Caledonia.....	637
Mohilev-on-Dniestr, Russia.....	355	New Guinea.....	638
Moj, Japan.....	471	New Hebrides Islands.....	633
Mojunga, Madagascar.....	580	New Zealand.....	626
Moldavia (co.), Rumania.....	346	Nicaragua.....	47
Molokai Island, Hawaii.....	640	Norway.....	331
Molucca Islands, Dutch East Indies.....	628	Panama.....	52
Molybdenite:		Paraguay.....	190
Australia.....	608	Persia.....	501
India, British.....	465	Peru.....	200
Molybdenum, Peru.....	198	Philippine Islands.....	654
Mombasa, British East African Protectorate.....	548	Poland.....	336
Mombasa, Persia.....	498	Porto Rico.....	100
Monaco:		Portugal.....	344
Area and Population.....	320	Portuguese Guinea.....	599
Cities, Population.....	320	Rumania.....	351
Monaco (city), Monaco.....	320	Russia.....	363
Monagas (state), Venezuela.....	209	S. Thomé and Príncipe.....	599
Monaghan (co.), Ireland.....	402	Salvador.....	58
Monastir, Jugo-Slavia.....	315	Samoa Islands.....	639
Monasite, India, British.....	465	Siam.....	508
Moncton, Canada.....	1	Spain.....	383
Money Orders:		Straits Settlements.....	513
Abyssinia.....	520	Sweden.....	389
Afghanistan.....	424	Switzerland.....	394
Algeria.....	579	Tonga Islands.....	627
Angola.....	597	Trinidad.....	103
Argentina.....	120	Tunis.....	580
Australia.....	615	Turkey.....	399
Austria.....	226	Union of South Africa.....	547
Asorea.....	228	United Kingdom.....	422
Bahama Islands.....	59	United States service with foreign countries.....	686
Balchistan.....	425	Uruguay.....	207
Barbados.....	61	Venezuela.....	216
Belgian Congo.....	523	Mongolia.....	429
Belgium.....	234	Monmouth (co.), England.....	401
Bolivia.....	126	Mono Island, Solomon Islands.....	638
Bulgaria.....	239	Monrovia, Liberia.....	591
Cape Verde Islands.....	598	Mons, Belgium.....	230
Ceylon.....	451	Monte Carlo, Monaco.....	320
Brazil.....	141	Monte Cristi (prov.), Dominican Republic.....	73
Chile.....	151	Montego Bay, Jamaica.....	83
China.....	444	Montenegro.....	314, 315, 318
Colombia.....	159	Monterey, Mexico.....	14
Costa Rica.....	30	Montevideo (dept.), Uruguay.....	202
Czechoslovakia.....	246	Montevideo (city), Uruguay.....	202
Denmark.....	254	Montgomery (co.), Wales.....	401
Dominican Republic.....	77	Montreal, Canada.....	1
Dutch East Indies.....	635	Montserrat Island, West Indies.....	89-99
Ecuador.....	167	Moorea Island, Society Islands.....	636
Egypt.....	565	Moosejaw, Canada.....	1
Federated Malay States.....	495	Moquegua (prov.), Peru.....	193
Fiji Islands.....	617	Moquegua (city), Peru.....	193
Finland.....	261	Moradabad, India, British.....	459
France.....	272	Morant Bay, Jamaica.....	83
French Indo China.....	455	Moravia (prov.), Czechoslovakia.....	219, 240
French West Africa.....	569	Morazan (dept.), Salvador.....	53
Germany.....	288	Morbihan (dept.), France.....	263
Greece.....	297	Môre (dist.), Norway.....	327
Guam Island.....	616		

	Page		Page
Morelos (state), Mexico.....	14	Napoli (prov.), Italy.....	306
Morioka, Japan.....	471	Naphtha, Russia.....	471
Morobe (Kaiser Wilhelm's land), New Guinea	637	Nara, Japan.....	59
Morocco:		Nassau, Bahamas Islands.....	370
Agriculture.....	595	Natal, Brazil.....	128
Area and Population.....	592	Natal (prov.), Union of South Africa.....	529
Automobiles.....	596	Navarra (prov.), Spain.....	471
Cable Rates.....	592	Nawa, Japan.....	346
Cities, Population.....	593-594	Neamtan (dept.), Rumania.....	493
Commerce.....	596	Negros Island, Federated Malay States.....	645
Consular Regulations.....	595	Negros Island, Philippine Islands.....	395
Consular Representatives.....	596	Nejd and Hasa, Emirate of.....	619
Customs Tariff.....	593-594	Nelson (prov.), New Zealand.....	620
Exports.....	595	Nelson (city), New Zealand.....	620
Fisheries.....	595	Netherlands:	
Forest Resources.....	592	Advertising Media.....	326
Government.....	593-594	Agriculture.....	323-325
Imports.....	596	Area and Population.....	321
Mail Time.....	595	Automobiles.....	325
Manufactures.....	595	Barley.....	325
Minerals.....	596	Cable Rates.....	326
Money Orders.....	595, 596	Canals.....	322
Money, Weight and Measures.....	595, 596	Cities, Population.....	325
Parcel Post.....	596	Coal.....	322-323
Postal Rates.....	595	Commerce.....	326
Postal Service.....	595	Consular Regulations.....	325
Production and Industry.....	595	Crops.....	325
Railways.....	595	Customs Tariff.....	322-323
Roads.....	596	Exports.....	325
Shipping Routes.....	595	Fisheries.....	322-323
Telegraphs.....	595	Imports.....	325
Telephones.....	595	Industrial Establishments.....	325
Wireless Stations.....	355	Language.....	325
Morshansk, Russia.....	354	Livestock.....	324
Moscow (prov.), Russia.....	355	Mail Time.....	326
Moscow (city), Russia.....	597	Manufactures.....	325
Mossamedes, Angola.....	315	Minerals.....	326
Mostar, Jugo-Slavia.....	396	Money Orders.....	326
Mosul, Turkey.....	355	Money, Weight and Measures.....	325
Motovilika, Russia.....	424	Oats.....	326
Muharrak Island, Bahrain Islands.....	424	Parcel Post.....	326
Muharrak (town), Bahrain Islands.....	592	Postal Rates.....	325
Mulai Idris, Morocco.....	278	Potatoes.....	323-325
Mulheim-on-Rhine, Germany.....	278	Production and Industry.....	323-325
Mulheim-on-Ruhr, Germany.....	459	Provinces.....	326
Multan, India, British.....	278	Railways.....	326
Munich Gladbach, Germany.....	278	Roads.....	325
Munich (Munich), Germany.....	278	Rye.....	325
Munster, Germany.....	402	Shipping Routes.....	325
Munster, Ireland.....	370	Sugar beets.....	326
Murcia (prov.), Spain.....	369	Telegraphs.....	326
Murcia (city), Spain.....	369	Telephones.....	325
Muscat, Oman.....	497	Textile Industry.....	326
Muschel (dept.), Rumania.....	346	Waterways.....	325
Muttrak, Oman.....	497	Wheat.....	325
Mysore (state), India, British.....	458	Neuquen (ter.), Argentina.....	108
Mysore (city), India, British.....	459	Nevis Island, West Indies.....	88, 89
Mytilene (dept.), Greece.....	291	New Britain Island, Bismarck Archipelago.....	637
		New Brunswick (prov.), Dominion of Canada.....	1, 4
		New Caledonia Island, French Pacific Islands:	
		Agriculture.....	636
		Area and Population.....	636
		Cable Rates.....	637
		Chrome ore.....	636
		Dependencies.....	636-637
		Forest Resources.....	636
		Imports.....	636
		Livestock.....	636
		Manufactures.....	636
		Minerals.....	637
		Money Orders.....	636
		Nickel.....	637
		Parcel Post.....	637
		Postal Rates.....	636
		Railways.....	636
		Rum.....	636
		Shipping Routes.....	636
		Steel.....	636
		Telegraphs.....	636
		Telephones.....	636
		Tobacco.....	636

N

Nabi Saleh Island, Bahrain Islands.....	424
Naga, Philippine Islands.....	645
Nagano, Japan.....	471
Nagasaki, Japan.....	471
Nagpur, India, British.....	459
Nagy Varad, Hungary.....	299
Nairn (co.), Scotland.....	402
Nairobi, British East African Protectorate.....	355
Nakhichevan-on-Don, Russia.....	502
Nakorn Chaisri (dept.), Siam.....	502
Nakorn Sawan (dept.), Siam.....	502
Nakorn Stritamarat (dept.), Siam.....	502
Namur (prov.), Belgium.....	230
Namur (city), Belgium.....	263
Nancy, France.....	429
Nanking, China.....	263
Nantes, France.....	620
Napier, New Zealand.....	307
Naples (Napoli), Italy.....	

	Page		Page
New Georgia Island, Solomon Island.....	638	Newfoundland and Labrador (cont.):	
New Guinea Island, Pacific Islands.....	637	Exports.....	11, 12
Cable Rates.....	638	Fisheries.....	10
Consular Regulations.....	638	Imports.....	10, 11
Mail Time.....	638	Livestock.....	10
Money Orders.....	638	Minerals.....	10
Parcel Post.....	638	Money, Weight and Measures.....	12
Postal Rates.....	638	Post Offices.....	12
Shipping Routes.....	638	Railways.....	12
New Hebrides Islands:		Telegraphs.....	12
Area and Population.....	617	Telephones.....	12
Cables.....	617	Nianing, Senegal.....	573
Exports.....	617	Nicaragua.....	41-47
Imports.....	617	Agriculture.....	46
Mail Time.....	617	Area and Population.....	41
Money Orders.....	617	Automobiles.....	691
Parcel Post.....	617	Cable Rates.....	47
Postal Rates.....	617	Cities, Population.....	41
New Ireland Island, Bismarck Archipelago.....	637	Climate.....	41
New Plymouth, New Zealand.....	630	Cocoa.....	46
New Providence Island, British West Indies.....	59	Coffee.....	46
New South Wales (state), Australia.....	601	Commerce.....	42-45
New Westminster, Canada.....	1	Consular Regulations.....	47
New Zealand:		Consular Representatives.....	47
Advertising Media.....	625	Customs Tariff.....	47
Agriculture.....	622	Exports.....	42, 45, 46
Antimony.....	623	Forest Resources.....	46
Area and Population.....	619	Gold.....	46
Automobiles.....	691	Imports.....	42, 43, 44
Barley.....	622	Industrial Establishments.....	46
Cable Rates.....	626	Livestock.....	46
Chrome ore.....	623	Manufactures.....	46
Cities, Population.....	619	Money Orders.....	47
Climate.....	619	Money, Weight and Measures.....	46
Coal.....	623	Parcel Post.....	47
Commerce.....	620-622	Post Offices.....	47
Consular Regulations.....	626	Postal Rates.....	47
Consular Representatives.....	626	Production and Industry.....	46
Copper.....	623	Railroads.....	46
Customs Tariff.....	626	Shipping Routes.....	47
Exports.....	620-622	Sugar.....	46
Forest Resources.....	622	Telegraphs.....	46
Gold.....	623	Telephones.....	46
Hematite.....	623	Nice, France.....	263
Imports.....	620-621	Nickel:	
Industrial Establishments.....	624-625	Germany.....	287
Islands.....	619, 626	Greece.....	296
Kauri-gum.....	623	New Caledonia.....	636
Language.....	625	Norway.....	329
Livestock.....	622	Nicobar Islands.....	424
Mail Time.....	626	Nicosia, Cyprus.....	239
Manganese.....	623	Nietheroy, Brazil.....	128
Manufactures.....	624-625	Nidwald (canton), Switzerland.....	391
Minerals.....	623	Nièvre (dept.), France.....	263
Money Orders.....	626	Niger Territory (Zinder-Chad).....	574
Money, Weight and Measures.....	625	Nigeria:	
North Island.....	619	Area and Population.....	557
Oats.....	622	Commerce.....	557-558
Parcel Post.....	626	Cotton.....	558
Postal Rates.....	626	Currency.....	558
Production and Industry.....	622-625	Exports.....	557-558
Provincial Districts.....	619	Imports.....	557-558
Railways.....	625	Minerals.....	558
Scheelite (tungsten).....	623	Oil, Palm.....	558
Shale.....	623	Ports.....	558
Shipping Routes.....	625	Post Offices.....	558
Silver.....	623	Postal Service.....	558
South Island.....	619	Production and Industry.....	558
Sulphur.....	623	Railways.....	558
Telegraphs.....	625	Roads.....	558
Wheat.....	622	Telegraphs.....	558
Wool.....	622	Telephones.....	558
Newcastle, Australia.....	602	Niigata, Japan.....	471
Newcastle, England.....	402	Niihau Island, Hawaii.....	640
Newchang, China.....	429	Nikolayev, Russia.....	355
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	10-12	Nikshitch, Jugo-Slavia.....	315
Agriculture.....	10	Nimeguen, Netherlands.....	322
Area and Population.....	10	Ningpo, China.....	429
Automobiles.....	691	Nish, Jugo-Slavia.....	315
Commerce.....	10-12	Nitrates, Chile.....	146

	Page		Page
Nishnii Novgorod (prov.), Russia.....	354	Nyasaland Protectorate:	
Nishnii Novgorod (city), Russia.....	355	Agriculture.....	526
Nizhne Tagilek, Russia.....	355	Area and Population.....	526
Nikolayev, Russia.....	355	Coal.....	526
N'Jale, French Equatorial Africa.....	575	Coffee.....	526
Nord (dept.), France.....	327	Commerce.....	526
Nord Trøndelag (dist.), Norway.....	327	Cotton.....	526
Nordland (dist.), Norway.....	401	Customs Tariff.....	526
Norfolk (co.), England.....	615	Forest Resources.....	526
Norfolk Island (Australia).....	385	Graphite.....	526
Norrbotten (govt.), Sweden.....	385	Iron.....	526
Norrköping, Sweden.....	384	Livestock.....	526
North Brabant (prov.), Netherlands.....	321	Mica.....	526
North Holland (prov.), Netherlands.....	321	Minerals.....	526
Northampton (co.), England.....	401	Ports.....	526
Northumberland (co.), England.....	401	Post Offices.....	526
Norway:		Railways.....	526
Advertising Media.....	330	Tea.....	526
Agriculture.....	329	Telegraphs.....	526
Area and Population.....	327	Tobacco.....	355
Automobiles.....	691	Nyashin, Russia.....	570
Barley.....	329	N'Zerekore (ter.), French Guinea.....	570
Cable Rates.....	331		
Cities, Population.....	328-329		
Commerce.....	330		
Consular Regulations.....	329		
Consular Representatives.....	329		
Copper.....	329		
Corn.....	329		
Crops.....	327		
Districts.....	328-329		
Exports.....	329		
Fisheries.....	329		
Forest Resources.....	329		
Hay.....	328-329		
Imports.....	329		
Industrial Establishments.....	329		
Iron.....	330		
Language.....	329		
Livestock.....	330		
Mail Time.....	331		
Manufactures.....	329		
Minerals.....	329		
Mining Industry.....	329		
Money Orders.....	330		
Money, Weights and Measures.....	329		
Nickel.....	329		
Oats.....	331		
Parcel Post.....	331		
Postal Rates.....	329		
Potatoes.....	329		
Production and Industry.....	329-330		
Railways.....	331		
Shipping Routes.....	331		
Silver.....	329		
Rye.....	329		
Wheat.....	329		
Norwich, England.....	402		
Nottingham (co.), England.....	401		
Nottingham (city), England.....	402		
Noumea, New Caledonia.....	636		
Nova Scotia (prov.), Dominion of Canada.....	1, 4		
Novara (city), Italy.....	305		
Novgorod (prov.), Russia.....	307		
Novgorod (city), Russia.....	354		
Nova Wedondo, Angola.....	597		
Novocherkassk, Russia.....	355		
Novorossiisk, Russia.....	355		
Nuble (prov.), Chile.....	143		
Neuva Esparta (state), Venezuela.....	209		
Neuva San Salvador, Salvador.....	53		
Neuva Segovia (dept.), Nicaragua.....	41		
Nuevo Leon (state), Mexico.....	14		
Nukahiva Island, Marquesas Islands.....	636		
Nukha, Russia.....	385		
Nukualofa, Tonga Islands.....	627		
Nurnberg, Germany.....	278		
Nuts, Greece.....	294		
Nyasa, Lake, East Africa.....	540		

	Page		Page
Oltu (dept.), Rumania.....	346	Panama (cont.):	
Oman:		Automobiles.....	691
Area and Population.....	497	Cable Rates.....	52
Commerce.....	497	Cities, Population.....	48
Customs Tariff.....	497	Climate.....	48
Exports.....	497	Commerce.....	49-51
Imports.....	497	Consular Regulations.....	52
Minerals.....	497	Consular Representatives.....	52
Money, Weights and Measures.....	497	Copper.....	51
Postal Service.....	497	Customs Tariff.....	52
Omaruru, Protectorate of Southwest Africa.....	559	Exports.....	49-51
Omdurman, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	565	Forest Resources.....	51
Omsk, Russia.....	355	Gold.....	51
Onions, Bermuda.....	23	Imports.....	49-50
Onomichi, Japan.....	471	Livestock.....	51
Ontario (prov.), Dominion of Canada.....	1, 4	Manganese.....	51
Opium, Persia.....	499	Manufactures.....	51
Opolu Island, Samoan Islands.....	638	Minerals.....	51
Oran, Algeria.....	578	Money Orders.....	52
Orange Free State (prov.), Union of So. Africa.....	529	Money, Weights and Measures.....	51
Orebro (city), Sweden.....	385	Parcel Post.....	52
Orel (prov.), Russia.....	384	Post Offices.....	52
Orel (city), Russia.....	354	Postal Rates.....	52
Orenburg (prov.), Russia.....	355	Production and Industry.....	51
Orenburg (city), Russia.....	354	Railways.....	52
Orense (prov.), Spain.....	370	Shipping Routes.....	52
Oriente (prov.), Cuba.....	63	Telegraphs.....	52
Orissa (prov.), Ecuador.....	161		
Orissa (state), India, British.....	458	Panama (prov.), Panama.....	48
Orissa (prov.), India, British.....	458	Panama (city), Panama.....	48
Orizaba, Mexico.....	14	Panama Canal Zone.....	48
Orkney (co.), Scotland.....	402	Panang Island, Straits Settlements.....	509
Orland (dist.), Norway.....	327	Panay Island, Philippine Islands.....	645
Oro (dept.), France.....	263	Panjin, India, Portuguese.....	468
Oro (prov.), Ecuador.....	122	Paphos, Cyprus.....	239
Oruro (dept.), Bolivia.....	122	Papua, Ter. of, New Guinea:	
Oruro (city), Bolivia.....	471	Agriculture.....	637
Osaka, Japan.....	471	Area and Population.....	637
Osnabruck, Germany.....	278	Cocoanuts.....	637
Ostend, Belgium.....	230	Copper.....	637
Ostergotland (govt.), Sweden.....	385	Exports.....	637
Otago (prov.), New Zealand.....	619	Forest Resources.....	637
Otaru, Japan.....	471	Gold.....	637
Otsu, Japan.....	471	Imports.....	637
Ottawa, Canada.....	1	Minerals.....	637
Oudh (prov.), India, British.....	458	Rubber.....	637
Oujda, Morocco.....	592	Sisal.....	637
Overysel (prov.), Netherlands.....	321	Pará (state), Brazil.....	128
Oviedo (pro.), Spain.....	370	Paraguari, Paraguay.....	184
Oviedo (city), Spain.....	369	Paraguay.....	183-190
Owen Sound, Canada.....	1	Advertising Media.....	190
Oxford (co.), England.....	401	Area and Population.....	184
		Automobiles.....	691
		Banks.....	189
		Cable Rates.....	189
		Cities, Population.....	184
		Climate.....	183
		Commerce.....	184-186
		Consular Regulations.....	190
		Consular Representatives.....	190
		Customs Tariff.....	189
		Exports.....	184-186
		Fruit.....	188
		Imports.....	184-186
		Industrial Establishments.....	188
		Land Distribution.....	186
		Livestock.....	186-187
		Manufacturing.....	188
		Money.....	189
		Money Orders.....	190
		Parcel Post.....	190
		Petit Grain Oil.....	186, 188
		Postal Rates.....	190
		Production and Industry.....	186-189
		Quebracho.....	188
		Railways.....	183, 189
		Shipping Routes.....	190
		Sugar.....	187
		Telegraphs.....	189
		Tobacco Crop.....	188
		Yerba Maté.....	186, 187
		Parahyba (state), Brasil.....	128

	Page		Page
Parahyba (city), Brazil.....	128	Parcel Post (cont.):.....	58
Paraná, Argentina.....	109	Salvador.....	639
Parana (state), Brazil.....	128	Samoa Islands.....	508
Parcel Post:		Siam.....	383
Abyssinia.....	520	Spain.....	513
Afghanistan.....	424	Straits Settlements.....	389
Algeria.....	579	Sweden.....	394
Angola.....	597	Switzerland.....	627
Argentina.....	120	Tonga Islands.....	103
Australia.....	615	Trinidad.....	590
Austria.....	226	Tunisia.....	399
Azores.....	228	Turkey.....	547
Bahama Islands.....	60	Union of South Africa.....	422
Baluchistan.....	425	United Kingdom.....	709
Barbados.....	61	United States Service with foreign coun- tries.....	207
Belgian Congo.....	523	Uruguay.....	216
Belgium.....	234	Venezuela.....	106
Bolivia.....	126	Windward Islands.....	263
Brazil.....	139	Paris, France.....	306
Bulgaria.....	239	Parma (prov.), Italy.....	307
Cape Verde Islands.....	598	Parma (city), Italy.....	602
Ceylon.....	451	Parramatta, Australia.....	263
Chile.....	151	Pas-de-Calais (dept.), France.....	502
China.....	444	Patani (dept.), Siam.....	459
Colombia.....	159	Patna, India, British.....	291
Costa Rica.....	30	Patras, Greece.....	305
Cuba.....	67	Pavia (prov.), Italy.....	307
Curaçao.....	73	Pavia (city), Italy.....	355
Czechoslovakia.....	248	Pavlograd, Russia.....	202
Denmark.....	254	Paysandu (dept.), Uruguay.....	202
Dominican Republic.....	77	Paysandu (city), Uruguay.....	258
Dutch East Indies.....	635	Peas:	
Ecuador.....	167	Finland.....	289
Egypt.....	565	France.....	416
Federated Malay States.....	495	Ireland.....	380
Fiji Islands.....	617	Japan.....	381
Finland.....	261	Spain.....	386
France.....	273	Sweden.....	489
French Indo China.....	455	Taiwan.....	414
French West Africa.....	569	United Kingdom.....	415
Germany.....	288	Peebles (co.), Scotland.....	417
Greece.....	297	Pekin, China.....	429
Guam Island.....	616	Pembroke (co.), Wales.....	553
Guatemala.....	37	Penonomé, Panama.....	401
Guiana, British.....	179	Penza (prov.), Russia.....	48
Guiana, Dutch.....	181	Penza (city), Russia.....	354
Guiana, French.....	182	Pepper, French Indo China.....	355
Haiti.....	82	Perak (state), Federated Malay States.....	454
Hawaii.....	643	Pergamino, Argentina.....	493
Honduras.....	40	Perim, Arabia.....	109
Hungary.....	303	Perlis (state), Malay States, Unfederated:	423
India, British.....	467	Agriculture.....	495
India, French.....	467	Area and Population.....	495
India, Portuguese.....	468	Guano.....	495
Italy.....	313	Livestock.....	495
Jamaica.....	87	Rice.....	495
Japan.....	492	Roads.....	495
Jugo-Slavia.....	319	Rubber.....	495
Leeward Islands.....	90	Tin.....	495
Madagascar.....	584	Perm (prov.), Russia.....	354
Mexico.....	21	Perm (city), Russia.....	355
Morocco.....	596	Pernambuco (state), Brazil.....	128
Netherlands.....	326	Persia:	
New Caledonia.....	637	Agriculture.....	499
New Guinea.....	638	Area and Population.....	498
New Hebrides Islands.....	617	Banks.....	500
New Zealand.....	47	Cable Rates.....	501
Nicaragua.....	331	Carpets and Rugs.....	498
Norway.....	52	Cities, Population.....	498
Panama.....	190	Commerce.....	498-499
Paraguay.....	501	Consular Regulations.....	501
Persia.....	200	Consular Representatives.....	501
Peru.....	200	Customs Tariff.....	498-499
Philippine Islands.....	336	Exports.....	498-499
Poland.....	100	Imports.....	501
Porto Rico.....	344	Language.....	501
Portugal.....	599	Mail Time.....	501
Portuguese Guinea.....	351	Minerals.....	499-500
Rumania.....	363		
Russia.....	599		
S. Thomé and Principe.....	599		

	Page		Page
Persia (cont.):		Petroleum (cont.):	
Money Orders.....	501	Bolivia.....	123
Money, Weights and Measures.....	500-501	Canada.....	6
Opium.....	499	Colombia.....	157
Parcel Post.....	51	Curaçao.....	70
Petroleum.....	499-500	Dutch East Indies.....	633
Petroleum products.....	500	Germany.....	277, 285
Ports.....	498	India, British.....	465
Post Offices.....	500	Japan.....	480
Postal Rates.....	501	Mexico.....	17, 18
Production and Industry.....	499-500	Persia.....	499, 500
Railways.....	500	Peru.....	196, 198
Shipping Routes.....	501	Poland.....	335
Telegraphs.....	500	Rumania.....	350
Transportation.....	500	Russia.....	361
Wool.....	499	Trinidad.....	103
Perth (co.), Scotland.....	492	Turkey.....	398
Peru.....	191-200	Venezuela.....	215
Advertising Media.....	200	World's Production.....	697
Agriculture.....	191, 196, 197	Petrozavodsk, Russia.....	355
Alcohol.....	197	Pforzheim, Germany.....	278
Antimony.....	196, 198	Philippine Islands:	
Area and Population.....	192	Advertising Media.....	653
Automobiles.....	196, 198	Agriculture.....	651
Borax.....	200	Area and Population.....	645
Cable Rates.....	193	Automobiles.....	691
Cities, Population.....	193	Cable Rates.....	654
Climate.....	191	Cacao.....	651
Coal.....	198	Cities, Population.....	645
Cocoa.....	197	Climate.....	644
Communications.....	193-196	Cocanuts.....	651
Consular Regulations.....	199	Coffee.....	651
Consular Representatives.....	199	Commerce.....	645-650
Copper.....	196, 198	Copa.....	651
Cotton.....	197	Corn.....	651
Customs Tariff.....	199	Crops.....	651
Departments.....	193	Exports.....	645-650
Exports.....	193, 195, 196	Forest Resources.....	651
Gold.....	196, 198	Gold.....	651
Guano.....	197	Hemp.....	651
Imports.....	193-194	Imports.....	645-649
Lead.....	196, 198	Industrial Establishments.....	652-653
Livestock.....	191, 197	Islands.....	645
Manufactures.....	198	Language.....	653
Mercury.....	198	Livestock.....	651
Mineral Waters.....	198	Maguay.....	651
Minerals.....	191, 196, 198	Mail Time.....	654
Molybdenum.....	198	Lumber.....	651
Money Orders.....	200	Manufactures.....	651-653
Money, Weights and Measures.....	198, 199	Minerals.....	651
Parcel Post.....	200	Money Orders.....	654
Petroleum.....	199	Money, Weights and Measures.....	653
Post Offices.....	200	Parcel Post.....	654
Postal Rates.....	191-198	Post Offices.....	653
Production and Industry.....	199	Postal Rates.....	654
Railways.....	197	Production and Industry.....	651-653
Rice.....	191, 197	Railways.....	653
Rubber.....	196, 198	Rice.....	651
Salt.....	196, 198	Shipping Routes.....	654
Shipping Routes.....	196, 198	Sugar.....	651, 652
Silver.....	196, 198	Telegraphs.....	653
Sugar.....	196, 197	Tobacco.....	651
Telegraphs.....	199	Wireless Stations.....	653
Textile Industry.....	197	Philippopolis, Bulgaria.....	236
Tungsten.....	198	Phocis, Greece.....	291
Vanadium.....	196, 198	Phoenix Islands, British Pacific Islands.....	627
Wheat.....	197	Phosphate, Tunis.....	589
Zinc.....	196, 198	Phosphorus, Taiwan.....	490
Perugia (prov.), Italy.....	306	Phthiotis (dept.), Greece.....	291
Perugia (city), Italy.....	307	Piacenza (prov.), Italy.....	306
Pesaro e Urbino (prov.), Italy.....	306	Piacenza (city), Italy.....	307
Peshawar, India, British.....	459	Piauhy (state), Brazil.....	128
Petchabun (dept.), Siam.....	502	Pichincha (prov.), Ecuador.....	161
Peterborough, Canada.....	1	Pico Island, Azores.....	226
Petrograd (prov.), Russia.....	355	Piedmont (dept.), Italy.....	305
Petrograd (city), Russia.....	355	Pietermaritzburg, Union of South Africa.....	529
Petroleum:		Pilsen, Czechoslovakia.....	240
Angola.....	597	Pinar del Rio (prov.), Cuba.....	63
Argentina.....	117	Pinar del Rio (city), Cuba.....	63
		Pineapples, Hawaii.....	642
		Pingyang, Chosen.....	486

	Page		Page
Pinak, Russia.....	355	Port Elisabeth, Union of South Africa.....	529
Piraeus, Greece.....	291	Port Harcourt, Nigeria.....	558
Pisa (prov.), Italy.....	306	Port Herald, Nyasaland Protectorate.....	526
Pisa (city), Italy.....	307	Port Louis, Mauritius.....	550
Pisanulok (dept.), Siam.....	502	Port Maria, Jamaica.....	83
Pitcairn Island, British Pacific Islands.....	627	Port Moresby (Papua), New Guinea.....	637
Pitawo, Kwantung.....	490	Port of Spain, Trinidad.....	100
Piura (dept.), Peru.....	192	Port Said, Egypt.....	561
Piura (city), Peru.....	192	Port Sudan, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	565
Platinum:		Portalegre (dist.), Portugal.....	338
Australia.....	608	Porto Alegre, Brazil.....	338
Brazil.....	136	Porto Maurizio (prov.), Italy.....	305
Colombia.....	167	Porto Novo, Dahomey.....	569
India, British.....	465	Porto R6, Jugo-Slavia.....	314
Madagascar.....	583	Porto Rico.....	93-100
Russia.....	361	Advertising Media.....	100
Spain.....	379	Agriculture.....	96, 98-99
Plauen, Germany.....	278	Automobiles.....	991
Plenician, Algeria.....	578	Cable Rates.....	100
Pleven (dist.), Bulgaria.....	236	Charcoal.....	97
Pleven, Bulgaria.....	236	Cities, Population.....	98-99
Ploesti, Rumania.....	347	Climate.....	93
Plovdiv (Philippopolis) (dist.), Bulgaria.....	236	Coffee.....	95, 98, 99
Plumbago, Ceylon.....	450	Commerce.....	95-97
Plymouth, Tobago.....	101	Communications.....	97
Podgoritz, Jugo-Slavia.....	315	Cotton.....	96
Podolia (prov.), Russia.....	354	Exports.....	93-97
Podor, Senegal.....	573	Fruit.....	96, 98-99
Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe.....	78	Imports.....	93-95
Poland:		Industrial Establishments.....	97
Agriculture.....	334-335	Manufactures.....	97
Area and Population.....	333	Minerals.....	97
Cable Rates.....	336	Money Orders.....	100
Cities, Population.....	333	Money, Weights and Measures.....	100
Coal.....	335	Motor Transportation.....	100
Commerce.....	333	Parcel Post.....	100
Consular Regulations.....	336	Postal Rates.....	100
Customs Tariff.....	336	Production and Industry.....	96-99
Exports.....	333	Railways.....	97
Imports.....	333	Shipping Routes.....	100
Industrial Establishments.....	335	Sugar.....	98, 99
Iron.....	335	Telegraphs.....	97, 100
Language.....	335	Telephones.....	97
Lead.....	335	Tobacco.....	97, 98, 99
Livestock.....	335	Wireless Stations.....	100
Mail Time.....	336	Porto Seguido, Togo.....	560
Manufactures.....	335	Porto Viejo, Ecuador.....	161
Metallurgical Industry.....	335	Portugal, Senegal.....	573
Minerals.....	335	Portugal:	
Money Orders.....	336	Advertising Media.....	343
Money, Weights and Measures.....	336	Agriculture.....	341-342
Parcel Post.....	336	Area and Population.....	338
Petroleum.....	335	Automobiles.....	691
Petroleum Products.....	335	Barley.....	341
Post Offices.....	335	Beans.....	341
Postal Rates.....	336	Cable Rates.....	344
Potassium Salts.....	335	Climate.....	337
Production and Industry.....	334	Coal.....	343
Railways.....	332, 335	Commerce.....	339-341
Salt.....	335	Consular Regulations.....	344
Shipping Routes.....	336	Consular Representatives.....	344
Sugar.....	334	Cork.....	341
Telegraphs.....	335	Crops.....	341
Telephones.....	335	Customs Tariff.....	344
Textile Industry.....	335	Districts.....	338
Zinc.....	335	Exports.....	339-341
Polonnoye, Russia.....	355	Fisheries.....	343
Polotsk, Russia.....	355	Forest Resources.....	343
Poltava (prov.), Russia.....	354	Imports.....	339-340
Poltava (city), Russia.....	355, 367	Iron.....	343
Pondichery (col), India, French.....	467	Language.....	343
Pondichery (city), India, French.....	467	Lead.....	343
Pontevedra (prov.), Spain.....	370	Livestock.....	342
Poona, India, British.....	459	Mail Time.....	344
Port Alexander, Angola.....	597	Minerals.....	343
Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	83	Money Orders.....	344
Port Arthur, Canada.....	1	Money, Weights and Measures.....	344
Port Arthur, Kwantung.....	490	Oats.....	341
Port Arthur, Liaotung.....	469	Olive Oil.....	341
Port Blair, Andaman Islands.....	424	Parcel Post.....	344

	Page		Page
Portugal (cont.):		Postal Rates (cont.):	
Post Offices.....	343	India, French.....	467
Postal Rates.....	344	India, Portuguese.....	468
Potatoes.....	341	Italy.....	313
Production and Industry.....	341-343	Jamaica.....	87
Provinces.....	338	Japan.....	492
Railways.....	337, 343	Jugo-Slavia.....	319
Rye.....	341	Leeward Islands.....	90
Shipping Routes.....	344	Madagascar.....	584
Telegraphs.....	343	Mexico.....	21
Tin.....	343	Morocco.....	596
Wheat.....	341	Netherlands.....	326
Wine.....	341	New Caledonia.....	637
Wolfram.....	343	New Guinea.....	638
Portuguesa (state), Venezuela.....	209	New Hebrides Islands.....	617
Portuguese Guinea:		New Zealand.....	626
Cable Rates.....	599	Nicaragua.....	47
Commerce.....	598	Norway.....	331
Consular Regulations.....	599	Panama.....	52
Customs Tariff.....	599	Paraguay.....	190
Exports.....	598	Persia.....	501
Imports.....	598	Peru.....	200
Mail Time.....	599	Philippine Islands.....	634
Money Orders.....	599	Poland.....	336
Parcel Post.....	599	Porto Rico.....	100
Population.....	598	Portugal.....	344
Postal Rates.....	599	Portuguese Guinea.....	599
Products.....	598	Rumania.....	351
Shipping Routes.....	599	Russia.....	363
Portuguese India, see India, Portuguese.		S. Thomé and Principe.....	599
Portuguese West Africa, see Angola.		Salvador.....	58
Posen (city), Poland.....	333	Samoan Islands.....	639
Postal Rates:		Siam.....	508
Abyssinia.....	520	Spain.....	383
Afghanistan.....	424	Straits Settlements.....	518
Algeria.....	579	Sweden.....	389
Angola.....	597	Switzerland.....	394
Argentina.....	120	Tonga Islands.....	627
Australia.....	615	Trinidad.....	103
Austria.....	226	Tunis.....	590
Asores.....	228	Turkey.....	399
Bahama Islands.....	60	Union of South Africa.....	547
Balchistan.....	425	United Kingdom.....	422
Barbados.....	61	Uruguay.....	207
Belgian Congo.....	523	Venezuela.....	216
Belgium.....	234	Windward Islands.....	106
Bolivia.....	126	Potash, Germany.....	277
Brazil.....	141	Potatoes:	
Bulgaria.....	239	Australia.....	604, 605
Cape Verde Islands.....	598	Austria.....	223
Ceylon.....	451	Belgium.....	231
Chile.....	151	Bermuda.....	23
China.....	444	Czecho-Slovakia.....	242, 243
Colombia.....	158	Finland.....	258, 259
Costa Rica.....	77	France.....	269
Curaçao.....	73	Germany.....	288
Czecho-Slovakia.....	246	Hawaii.....	642
Denmark.....	254	Hungary.....	302
Dominican Republic.....	77	Ireland.....	416, 417
Dutch East Indies.....	635	Italy.....	309
Ecuador.....	167	Japan.....	478
Egypt.....	464	Jugo-Slavia.....	317
Federated Malay States.....	595	Netherlands.....	325
Fiji Islands.....	617	Norway.....	329
Finland.....	361	Portugal.....	341
France.....	273	Russia.....	360
French Indo China.....	455	Sweden.....	387
French West Africa.....	569	Switzerland.....	393
Germany.....	288	Tunis.....	589
Greece.....	297	United Kingdom.....	415, 416, 417
Guam Island.....	616	World's Production.....	694
Guatemala.....	37	Potenza (prov.), Italy.....	306
Guiana, British.....	179	Potosi (dept.), Bolivia.....	122
Guiana, Dutch.....	181	Potosi (city), Bolivia.....	122
Guiana, French.....	182	Potadam, Germany.....	278
Haiti.....	82	Pout (ter.), Senegal.....	573
Hawaii.....	643	Poszony, Hungary.....	299
Honduras.....	40	Prachinburi (dept.), Siam.....	502
Hungary.....	303	Prague, Czecho-Slovakia.....	240
India, British.....	467	Prahova (dept.), Rumania.....	346

	Page		Page
Precious Stones:		Railways (cont.):	
Australia.....	608	Angola.....	597
Ceylon.....	450	Argentina.....	118
Colombia.....	157	Australia.....	601, 614
India, British.....	465	Austria.....	225
Madagascar.....	583	Baluchistan.....	425
Prerau, Czecho-Slovakia.....	240	Basutoland.....	524
Pretoria, Union of South Africa.....	529	Belgian Congo.....	525
Priluki, Russia.....	355	Borneo.....	522
Prince Edward Island (prov.), Dom. of Can.....	1, 4	British East African Protectorate.....	426
Princes Town, Trinidad.....	100	British Honduras.....	139
Prinsapolea (dist.), Nicaragua.....	599	Canada.....	548
Prishib, Russia.....	41	Ceylon.....	238
Prisren, Jugo-Slavia.....	355	Chile.....	9
Proskupov, Russia.....	450	China.....	450
Prosmnitz, Czecho-Slovakia.....	149	Colombia.....	153
Province Wellesley, Straits Settlements.....	509	Cuba.....	29
Pzemysl, Poland.....	333	Cyprus.....	67
Pakov (prov.), Russia.....	354	Czechoslovakia.....	237
Pakow (city), Russia.....	355	Dahomey.....	245
Puebla (state), Mexico.....	14	Dominican Republic.....	569
Puerto Barrios, Guatemala.....	31	Dutch East Indies.....	77
Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.....	209	East Africa.....	635
Puerto Cortes, Honduras.....	38	Ecuador.....	549
Puerto Estrella, Colombia.....	153	Egypt.....	160, 165
Puerto Montt, Chile.....	143	Enireta.....	564
Puerto Plata (prov.), Dominican Republic.....	73	Federated Malay States.....	590
Puket (dept.), Siam.....	502	Finland.....	494
Pulantien, Kwantung.....	490	France.....	261
Pulo Cambing Island, Malay Archipelago.....	635	French Guinea.....	122
Punjab (states), India, British.....	458	French Indo China.....	571
Punjab (prov.), India, British.....	458	Germany.....	287
Puno (dept.), Peru.....	192	Gold Coast Colony.....	290, 297
Puno (city), Peru.....	193	Greece.....	36
Punta Arenas, Chile.....	143	Guatemala.....	178
Puntarenas (prov.), Costa Rica.....	26	Guiana, British.....	179
Puntarenas (city), Costa Rica.....	26	Guiana, Dutch.....	82
Punta (dept.), Rumania.....	346	Haiti.....	643
Futunayo (com.), Colombia.....	153	Hawaii.....	455
Fuy-de-Dôme (dept.), France.....	263	Hedjaz.....	40
Fyatigorsk, Russia.....	355	Honduras.....	298, 303
Pyrañées-Orientales (dept.), France.....	263	Hungary.....	109
Prygos, Greece.....	291	India, British.....	467
Pryites, Hungary.....	302	India, French.....	468
		India, Portuguese.....	311
Q		Italy.....	572
Qena, Egypt.....	561	Ivory Coast.....	87
Quarrying:		Jamaica.....	490
Greece.....	296	Japan.....	314, 319
Italy.....	310	Jugo-Slavia.....	557
United Kingdom.....	417	Kamerun.....	583
Quebec (prov.), Dominion of Canada.....	1, 4	Madagascar.....	320
Quebec (city), Canada.....	1	Malta.....	20
Quebracho:		Mauritius.....	595
Argentina.....	117	Mexico.....	326
Paraguay.....	188	Morocco.....	636
Queen's (co.), Ireland.....	601	Netherlands.....	625
Queensland (state), Australia.....	14	New Caledonia.....	46
Querétaro (state), Mexico.....	14	New Zealand.....	558
Querétaro (city), Mexico.....	31	Newfoundland and Labrador.....	51
Quesaltenango (dept.), Guatemala.....	31	Nicaragua.....	332, 335
Quesaltenango (city), Guatemala.....	109	Nigeria.....	100
Quilmes, Argentina.....	161	Panama.....	337, 343
Quito, Ecuador.....	556	Paraguay.....	687
Quittah, Gold Coast Colony.....		Persia.....	559
		Peru.....	527
R		Philippine Islands.....	527
Rabat, Morocco.....	592	Poland.....	527
Rabaul (Bismarck Archipelago), New Guinea.....	637	Porto Rico.....	345, 350
Radium, Australia.....	608	Portugal.....	590
Radnor (co.), Wales.....	401	Principal Countries.....	
Ragusa, Jugo-Slavia.....	314	Protectorate of Southwest Africa.....	527
Railways:		Rhodesia, Northern.....	527
Abyssinia.....	519	Rhodesia, Southern.....	527
Albania.....	217	Rumania.....	527
Algeria.....	577, 579	Russia.....	527
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	566	S. Thomé and Príncipe.....	527

	Page		Page
Railways (cont.):		Rhodesia, Southern (cont.):	
Salvador.....	57	Exports.....	526, 527
Senegal.....	573	Gold.....	527
Siam.....	507	Imports.....	526, 527
Sierra Leone.....	559	Livestock.....	527
Spain.....	382	Minerals.....	527
Straits Settlements.....	512	Post Offices.....	527
Switzerland.....	394	Production and Industry.....	527
Togo.....	560	Railways.....	527
Tripoli.....	590	Silver.....	527
Tunis.....	589	Telegraphs.....	527
Turkey.....	398	Telephones.....	527
Uganda Protectorate.....	553	Tobacco.....	527
United Kingdom.....	421	Rhône (dept.), France.....	263
Uruguay.....	205	Riau Lingga Archipelago, Dutch East Indies.....	623
Venezuela.....	215	Rice:	
Zanzibar Protectorate.....	554	Australia.....	603, 604
Raisins, Spain.....	377	Brazil.....	133, 135
Raitea Island, Leeward Islands.....	636	Ceylon.....	450
Rajaburi (dept.), Siam.....	502	China.....	441
Rajputana (agency), India, British.....	458	Chosen.....	487
Raick Islands, Marshall Islands.....	617	Dutch East Indies.....	632
Rampur, India, British.....	459	Egypt.....	563
Rancagua, Chile.....	143	Fiji Islands.....	616
Randers, Denmark.....	248	French Indo China.....	454
Rangoon, India, British.....	459	Guiana, British.....	176
Rapa Island, French Pacific Islands.....	636	Hawaii.....	642
Ratak Islands, Marshall Islands.....	617	India, British.....	463
Ravenna (prov.), Italy.....	306	Italy.....	309
Ravenna (city), Italy.....	307	Japan.....	477
Rawalpindi, India, British.....	459	Kelantan (state), Malay States.....	496
Recife (Pernambuco), Brazil.....	128	Perlis (state), Malay States.....	495
Recklinghausen, Germany.....	278	Peru.....	197
Regensburg (Ratisbon), Germany.....	278	Philippine Islands.....	651
Reggio Calabria (city), Italy.....	307	Siam.....	506
Reggio di Calabria (prov.), Italy.....	306	Spain.....	380, 381
Reggio Emilia (prov.), Italy.....	306	Taiwan.....	490, 490
Regina, Canada.....	307	Richard Toll, Senegal.....	573
Reims, France.....	263	Riga, Russia.....	355, 365
Remscheid, Germany.....	278	Rimnicu Sarat (dept.), Rumania.....	346
Rendova Island, Solomon Islands.....	638	Rioabamba, Ecuador.....	161
Renfrew (co.), Scotland.....	402	Rio Branco, Brazil.....	128
Rennell Island, Solomon Islands.....	638	Rio Cuarto, Argentina.....	109
Resistencia, Argentina.....	109	Rio Muni (dist), Spanish Africa.....	596
Retalhuleu (dept.), Guatemala.....	31	Rio de Janeiro (state), Brazil.....	128
Retalhuleu (city), Guatemala.....	31	Rio de Janeiro (city), Brazil.....	128
Rethymno (dept.), Greece.....	291	Rio del Rey, Kamerun.....	557
Rethymno, Greece.....	291	Rio Grande (dept.), Nicaragua.....	41
Reunion:		Rio Grande (city), Nicaragua.....	41
Agriculture.....	585	Rio Grande (dist.), Nicaragua.....	41
Area and Population.....	584	Rio Grande do Norte (state), Brazil.....	128
Cables.....	584	Rio Grande do Sul (state), Brazil.....	128
Cities, Population.....	585	Rio Negro (ter.), Argentina.....	108
Commerce.....	585	Rio Negro (dept.), Uruguay.....	41
Exports.....	585	Rivas (dept.), Nicaragua.....	41
Forest Resources.....	585	Rivas (city), Nicaragua.....	41
Imports.....	585	Rivera (dept.), Uruguay.....	202
Rum.....	585	Riyadh, Turkey.....	395
Sugar.....	585	Roads:	
Reval, Russia.....	355	Albania.....	217
Rhenock, Sikkim.....	508	Algeria.....	579
Rhodesia, Area and Population.....	526	Austria.....	225
Rhodesia, Northern:		Baluchistan.....	425
Agriculture.....	527	Basutoland.....	525
Commerce.....	527	Belgian Congo.....	522
Exports.....	527	China.....	442
Forest Resources.....	527	Cyprus.....	239
Imports.....	527	Czecho-Slovakia.....	245
Minerals.....	527	Dahomey.....	570
Post Offices.....	527	French Guinea.....	571
Railways.....	527	Greece.....	297
Telegraphs.....	527	Hungary.....	303
Rhodesia, Southern:		India, British.....	466
Agriculture.....	257	Johore (state), Malay States.....	495
Asbestos.....	527	Kedah (state), Malay States.....	495
Chrome ore.....	527	Liberia.....	591
Coal.....	527	Madagascar.....	583
Coke.....	527	Morocco.....	595
Commerce.....	526, 527	Netherlands.....	326
Corn.....	527	Nigeria.....	558
		Perlis (state), Malay States.....	459

	Page		Page
Roads (cont.):		Rumania (cont.):	
Rumania.....	350	Money Orders.....	351
Rochampton, Australia.....	589	Money, Weights and Measures.....	350
Roi Et (dept.), Siam.....	553	Oats.....	351
Roman (dept.), Rumania.....	215	Parcel Post.....	350
Romanatsi (dept.), Rumania.....	554	Petroleum.....	350
Romanovskii, Russia.....	202	Post Offices.....	350
Rome (Roma), Italy.....	602	Postal Rates.....	351
Romy, Russia.....	573	Production and Industry.....	349-350
Ronango Island, Solomon Islands.....	502	Railways.....	349-350
Rosario, Argentina.....	306	Roads.....	350
Roscommon (co.), Ireland.....	346	Rye.....	350
Ross and Cromarty (co.), Scotland.....	355	Salt.....	350
Rostock, Germany.....	307	Shipping Routes.....	351
Rostov-on-Don, Russia.....	355	Silk.....	350
Roubaix, France.....	508	Telegraphs.....	350
Rotterdam, Netherlands.....	638	Telephones.....	350
Rotuma Island, Fiji Islands.....	109	Territorial Changes.....	350
Rouen, France.....	402	Wheat.....	350
Rousse (Rustchuk) (dist.), Bulgaria.....	402	Russell Island, Solomon Islands.....	638
Rovigo (prov.), Italy.....	278	Russia:	
Rovno, Russia.....	355	Agriculture.....	360
Roxburg (co.), Scotland.....	402	Alcohol.....	363
Rubber:		Area and Population.....	354-355
Belgian Congo.....	522	Automobiles.....	360
Bolivia.....	124	Barley.....	363
Borneo.....	426	Cable Rates.....	363
Brasil.....	134, 135	Cities, Population.....	355
Ceylon.....	450	Coal.....	361
Dutch East Indies.....	632	Commerce.....	356-359
Federated Malay States.....	495	Consular Regulations.....	361
Fiji Islands.....	616	Copper.....	361
French Indo China.....	454	Crops.....	360
Guiana, British.....	175	Customs Tariff.....	363
Hawaii.....	442	Exports.....	356-359
Kamerun.....	557	Fisheries.....	362
Kelantan (state), Malay States.....	496	Forest Resources.....	360
Liberia.....	591	Gold.....	361
Papua.....	637	Imports.....	356-359
Perlis (state), Malay States.....	495	Industrial Establishments.....	361
Peru.....	197	Iron.....	361
Siam.....	506	Lead.....	362
Solomon Islands.....	638	Mail Time.....	363
Straits Settlements.....	512	Manufactures.....	362
Uganda Protectorate.....	553	Minerals.....	360-362
World's Production.....	697	Money Orders.....	363
Rufisque, Senegal.....	573	Money, Weights and Measures.....	361
Rum:		Naphtha.....	360
Barbados.....	61	Oats.....	363
Guiana, British.....	176	Parcel Post.....	361
Jamaica.....	86	Petroleum.....	361
Martinique.....	91	Platinum.....	361
New Caledonia.....	636	Postal Rates.....	363
Reunion.....	585	Potatoes.....	360-362
Rumania:		Production and Industry.....	360-362
Agriculture.....	349-350	Provinces.....	354-355
Area and Population.....	346	Railways.....	363
Automobiles.....	391	Rye.....	360
Barley.....	350	Salt.....	362
Cable Rates.....	351	Shipping Routes.....	363
Cities, Population.....	347	Silver.....	361
Coal.....	350	Steel.....	360
Commerce.....	347-349	Sugar.....	360
Consular Regulations.....	351	Sugar beets.....	360
Consular Representatives.....	351	Telegraphs.....	363
Crops.....	350	Tobacco.....	360
Customs Tariff.....	351	Waterways.....	363
Exports.....	347-349	Wheat.....	360
Imports.....	347-348	Zinc.....	361
Language.....	350	Russian States, New.....	363-368
Mail Time.....	351	Rutland (co.), England.....	401
Maize.....	350	Rutschuck, Bulgaria.....	236
Minerals.....	350	Ryazan (prov.), Russia.....	354
		Ryazan (city), Russia.....	355
		Rybinsk, Russia.....	355
		Rye:	
		Australia.....	603, 604
		Austria.....	223
		Belgium.....	231
		Czecho-Slovakia.....	242, 243

	Page		Page
Rye (continued):		S. Thomé and Principe (cont.):	
Denmark.....	250	Postal Rates.....	599
Finland.....	258, 259	Railways.....	599
Germany.....	283	Shipping Routes.....	599
Hungary.....	302	S. Thomé Island.....	599
Ireland.....	416	St. Vincent Island, Windward Islands.....	105
Italy.....	309	St. Zagora (dist), Bulgaria.....	230
Jugo-Slavia.....	317	Sakai, Japan.....	471
Netherlands.....	325	Sakai (ter.), Senegal.....	573
Norway.....	329	Salama, Guatemala.....	31
Portugal.....	341	Salamanca (prov.), Spain.....	370
Rumania.....	350	Salamanca (city), Spain.....	369
Russia.....	360	Saldé, Senegal.....	573
Spain.....	380, 381	Salé, Morocco.....	592
Sweden.....	386, 387	Salerno (prov.), Italy.....	306
Switzerland.....	392	Salerno (city), Italy.....	307
Union of South Africa.....	540	Saliany, Russia.....	355
United Kingdom.....	414, 415, 416	Salonica (dept.), Greece.....	291
World Production.....	693	Salonica (city), Greece.....	291
Ryfylke (dist.), Norway.....	327	Salop (co.), England.....	401
		Salt:	
		Australia.....	608
		Austria.....	224
		Bolivia.....	725
		Chile.....	146
		French Equatorial Africa.....	575
		Greece.....	296
		India, British.....	465
		India, Portuguese.....	468
		Jugo-Slavia.....	317
		Peru.....	196, 198
		Poland.....	335
		Rumania.....	350
		Russia.....	362
		Spain.....	379, 380
		Switzerland.....	393
		Union of South Africa.....	542
		United Kingdom.....	417
		Salta (prov.), Argentina.....	108
		Salta (city), Argentina.....	109
		Saltillo, Mexico.....	14
		Salto (dept.), Uruguay.....	202
		Salto (city), Uruguay.....	202
		Saltpetre, India, British.....	465
		Saltpetre, Gold Coast Colony.....	586
		Salvador.....	53-58
		Agriculture.....	57
		Area and Population.....	53
		Automobiles.....	601
		Cable Rates.....	58
		Cities, Population.....	53
		Climate.....	53
		Coffee.....	57
		Commerce.....	53-57
		Consular Regulations.....	58
		Consular Representatives.....	58
		Customs Tariff.....	58
		Exports.....	53-57
		Imports.....	53-56
		Manufactures.....	57
		Minerals.....	57
		Money Orders.....	58
		Money, Weights and Measures.....	58
		Parcel Post.....	58
		Post Offices.....	58
		Production and Industry.....	57
		Postal Rates.....	58
		Railways.....	58
		Roads.....	58
		Shipping Routes.....	58
		Telegraphs.....	58
		Telephones.....	58
		Salzburg (prov.), Austria.....	219
		Salzburg (city), Austria.....	219
		Samana (prov.), Dominican Republic.....	73
		Samar Island, Philippine Islands.....	645
		Samara (prov.), Russia.....	354
		Samara (city), Russia.....	355
		Samarand (prov.), Russia.....	355
		Samarand (city), Russia.....	355
		Samara (Papua), New Guinea.....	637

	Page		Page
Samarang (Java), Dutch East Indies	629	Santiago, Panama	48
Samoa Islands, Pacific Islands:		Santiago de Cuba	63
Area and Population	638	Santiago del Estero (prov.), Argentina	108
Cable Rates	639	Santiago del Estero (city), Argentina	109
Exports	638	Santiago de los Caballeros, Dominican Republic	73
Imports	638	Santo Domingo (prov.), Dominican Republic	73
Mail Time	639	Santo Domingo City, Dominican Republic	73
Money Orders	639	Santuv, China	429
Parcel Post	639	San Vicente (dept.), Salvador	53
Shipping Routes	639	San Vicente (city), Salvador	53
Wireless Station	638	São Luis, Brazil	128
Samos (dept.), Greece	291	São Paulo (prov.), Brazil	128
Sanshui, China	338	São Paulo (city), Brazil	128
Sanstarem (dist.), Portugal	192	Saône-et-Loire (dept.), France	263
San Carlos, Peru	73	Sapporo, Japan	471
Sanchez, Dominican Republic	161	Sarajevo, Jugo-Slavia	315
San Cristobal, Ecuador	209	Saratov (prov.), Russia	354
San Cristobal, Venezuela	638	Saratov (city), Russia	355
San Cristobal Island, Solomon Islands	143	Sarawak, Borneo	306
Sancti Spiritus, Cuba	73	Sardinia (dept.), Italy	402
San Felipe, Chile	143	Sark Island, United Kingdom	263
San Felipe de Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic	100	Sarthe (dept.), France	471
San Fernando, Chile	73	Saskatchewan (prov.), Dominion of Canada	1, 4
San Fernando, Trinidad	73	Saskatoon, Canada	1
San Fernando de Monte Cristi, Dominican Republic	73	Sassandra, Ivory Coast	306
San Francisco de Macoris, Dominican Republic	73	Sassari (city), Italy	307
San Francisco Gotera, Salvador	53	Sault Ste. Marie, Canada	1
San José (prov.), Costa Rica	26	Savaii Island, Samoan Islands	638
San José (city), Costa Rica	26	Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica	83
San José (dept.), Uruguay	202	Savoie (dept.), France	263
San Juan (prov.), Argentina	108	Scarborough, Tobago	101
San Juan (city), Porto Rico	93	Scheelite, Australia	608
San Juan del Norte (dist.), Nicaragua	41	Scheelite, Federated Malay States	494
San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua	41	Schiedam, Netherlands	322
Sancti (Saint), Polten, Austria	219	Schwyz (canton), Switzerland	391
San Luis (prov.), Argentina	108	Scotland, Area and Population	401, 402
San Luis Potosi (state), Mexico	14	Scotland, Cities, Population	402
San Luis Potosi (city), Mexico	14	Scotland, Counties	217
San Marcos (dept.), Guatemala	31	Scutari, Albania	217
San Marcos (city), Guatemala	31	Sebastopol, Russia	355
San Marino, Area and Population	313	Sebkotane (ter.), Senegal	573
San Miguel, Salvador	53	Secondee, Gold Coast Colony	556
San Pedro, Paraguay	184	Sefrou, Morocco	592
San Pedro Macoris (prov.), Dominican Republic	73	Segovia (prov.), Spain	370
San Pedro Macoris (city), Dominican Republic	73	Seine (dept.), France	263
San Pedro Sula, Honduras	38	Seine-et-Marne (dept.), France	263
San Salvador, Salvador	53	Seine-et-Oise (dept.), France	263
San Salvador Island, British West Indies	59	Seine-Inferieure (dept.), France	263
San Sebastian, Spain	369	Selangor (state), Federated Malay States	493
Sansing, China	429	Selkirk (co.), Scotland	402
Santa Ana, Salvador	53	Semipalatinsk (prov.), Russia	355
Santa Barba de Samana, Dominican Republic	73	Semipalatinsk (city), Russia	355
Santa Catharina (state), Brazil	128	Sendai, Japan	471
Santa Clara (prov.), Cuba	63	Senegal:	
Santa Clara (city), Cuba	63	Area and Population	568, 573
Santa Cruz (ter.), Argentina	108	Cables	573
Santa Cruz (dept.), Bolivia	122	Cities, Population	573
Santa Cruz (city), Bolivia	122	Commerce	573-574
Santa Cruz, Guatemala	31	Exports	573-574
Santa Cruz (Canaries), Spain	369	Imports	573
Santa Cruz Islands, Solomon Islands	638	Railways	573
Santa Cruz del Seybo, Dominican Republic	73	Telegraphs	573
Santa Fé (prov.), Argentina	108	Telephones	573
Santa Fé (city), Argentina	109	Territories	573
Santa Isabel, Fernando Po Island	596	Waterways	573
Santander (prov.), Spain	370	Sensuntepeque, Salvador	53
Santander (city), Spain	369	Seoul, Chosen	230
Santander Norte (dept.), Colombia	153	Seraing, Belgium	230
Santander Sur (dept.), Colombia	153	Serbia	314, 315, 317
Santa Rosa (dept.), Guatemala	31	Sergipe (prov.), Brazil	128
Santa Rosa, Honduras	38	Sericulture, Japan	478
Santiago (prov.), Chile	143	Serpukhov, Russia	355
Santiago (city), Chile	143	Serres (city), Greece	291
Santiago (prov.), Dominican Republic	73	Sesannum, India, British	463
		Setif, Algeria	578
		Sevilla (prov.), Spain	370

	Page	Shipping Routes (cont.):	Page
Sevilla (city), Spain	369	India, French	467
Seybo (prov.), Dominican Republic	73	India, Portuguese	468
Seychelles Islands:		Italy	312
Area and Population	550	Jamaica	87
Cocanuts	550	Japan	491
Commerce	550	Jugo-Slavia	319
Currency	551	Leeward Islands	90
Exports	550	Madagascar	584
Imports	550	Martinique	92
Livestock	550	Mexico	21
Sfax, Tunis	585	Morocco	596
Shahjahanpur, India, British	459	Netherlands	326
Shale:		New Caledonia	636
Australia	608	New Guinea	638
New Zealand	623	New Zealand	625
Shanghai, China	429	Nicaragua	47
Shansi (prov.), China	429	Norway	331
Shantung (prov.), China	429	Panama	52
Shasi, China	429	Paraguay	190
Sheffield, England	402	Persia	501
Shensi (prov.), China	429	Peru	200
Sherbrooke, Canada	1	Philippine Islands	654
Shetland (co.), Scotland	402	Porto Rico	336
Shibin-el-Kom, Egypt	561	Portugal	344
Shikoku Island, Japan	469	Portuguese Guinea	599
Shimonoseki, Japan	471	Rumania	351
Shinchiku, Taiwan	488	Russia	363
Shipbuilding:		S. Thomé and Principe	599
Curaçao	70	Salvador	58
Japan	482	Samoa Islands	608
World	702	Siam	508
Shipping Routes:		Sikkim	508
Abyssinia	520	Spain	383
Afghanistan	424	Straits Settlements	513
Algeria	579	Sweden	389
Angola	597	Switzerland	394
Argentina	119	Tonga Islands	627
Australia	615	Trinidad	103
Austria	226	Tunis	590
Azores	228	Turkey	398
Bahama Islands	59	Union of South Africa	546
Baldichistan	425	United Kingdom	422
Barbados	61	Uruguay	207
Belgian Congo	523	Venezuela	216
Belgium	234	Virgin Islands of the United States	104
Bolivia	125	Windward Islands	105
Brazil	139	Ships and Shipping, Merchant tonnage of the	
Bulgaria	239	World, Tonnage Definitions	701, 702, 703
Cape Verde Islands	598	Shirati, East Africa	549
Ceylon	450	Shiraz, Persia	498
Chile	150	Shizuoka, Japan	471
China	443	Sholapur, India, British	459
Colombia	159	Shortland Island, Solomon Islands	638
Costa Rica	30	Shumla, Bulgaria	236
Cuba	68	Shuri, Japan	471
Curaçao	72	Shusha, Russia	355
Czechoslovakia	246	Sialkot, India, British	459
Denmark	253	Siam:	
Dominican Republic	77	Advertising Media	508
Dutch East Indies	635	Agriculture	506
Ecuador	167	Area and Population	502
Egypt	564	Automobiles	691
Federated Malay States	494	Cable Rates	508
Fiji Islands	617	Climate	502
Finland	261	Commerce	502-506
France	279	Consular Regulations	508
French Indo China	454	Consular Representatives	508
French West Africa	569	Customs Tariff	502
Germany	288	Departments	502
Greece	297	Exports	502-506
Guam Island	616	Forest Resources	506
Guatemala	37	Imports	502-505
Guiana, British	179	Language	508
Guiana, Dutch	181	Livestock	506
Guiana, French	182	Lumber	506
Haiti	82	Mail Time	508
Hawaii	643	Minerals	506, 507
Honduras	40	Mining Industry	506, 507
Honduras, British	25	Money Orders	508
Hungary	368	Money, Weights and Measures	507
India, British	466		

	Page		Page
Siam (cont.):		Simbirk (prov.), Russia	354
Parcel Post	508	Simbirk (city), Russia	355
Post Offices	507	Simferopol, Russia	355
Postal Rates	508	Simpson Harbor (Bismarck Archipelago) New Guinea	637
Production and Industry	506-507	Sinaloa (state), Mexico	14
Railways	506	Sind (prov.), India, British	458
Rice	506	Singapore (city), Straits Settlements	509
Rubber	506	Singapore Island, Straits Settlements	509
Shipping Routes	506	Siquia (dist.), Nicaragua	41
Teak	506	Siracusa (prov.), Italy	306
Telegraphs	507	Siracusa (city), Italy	307
Telephones	507	Sisal:	
Tin	506-507	Hawaii	642
Trade Methods	506	Mexico	19
Tungsten	507	Papua	637
Wireless Stations	507	Sitra Island, Bahrain Islands	424
Siberia, see Russia		Sivas, Turkey	396
Sicily (dept.), Italy	306	Sjania (dept.), Greece	291
Sidibe Abbes, Algeria	578	Skaraborg (govt.), Sweden	385
Siena (prov.), Italy	306	Skien, Norway	328
Siena (city), Italy	307	Skobelev, Russia	355
Sierra Leone:		Sligo (co.), Ireland	240
Area and Population	559	Smichow, Czechoslovakia	402
Commerce	559	Smolensk (prov.), Russia	354
Currency	560	Smolensk (city), Russia	355
Exports	559	Smyrna, Turkey	396
Imports	560	Society Islands, French Pacific Islands	636
Post Offices	559	Sodermanland (govt.), Sweden	385
Railways	559	Sodermanland (govt.), Sweden	384
Telegraphs	559	Sodermanland (govt.), Sweden	384
Telephones	559	Sodermanland (govt.), Sweden	384
Sierra Leone, Protectorate of:		Soerabaya (Java), Dutch East Indies	629
Area and Population	560	Soerakarta (Java), Dutch East Indies	629
Exports	560	Sofia (city), Bulgaria	236
Imports	560	Sofia (city), Bulgaria	236
Sigüiri (ter.), French Guinea	570	Sognog Fjordane (dist.), Norway	327
Sikkim:		Sohag, Egypt	561
Area and Population	508	Sokoto, Abyssinia	515
Cities, Population	508	Sokotra Island:	
Commerce	508	Area and Population	551
Copper	508	Dairy Products	551
Exports	508	Livestock	551
Imports	508	Solingen, Germany	278
Products	508	Solola (dept.), Guatemala	31
Shipping Routes	508	Solola (city), Guatemala	31
Silesia (prov.), Czechoslovakia	219, 240, 333	Solomon Islands (British):	
Silk:		Area and Population	638
China	441	Copra	638
France	272	Money, Weights and Measures	638
French Indo China	454	Rubber	638
Hungary	302	Solomon Islands (German), Pacific Islands	638
Japan	479	Somaliland, French, see French Somaliland	
Rumania	350	Somaliland, Italian, see Italian Somaliland	
Raw, World's Production	700	Somaliland Protectorate:	
Silver:		Area and Population	551
Australia	608	Cities, Population	551
Bechuanaland Protectorate	525	Commerce	551
Belgium	233	Currency	551
Canada	6	Exports	551
China	442	Imports	551
Colombia	157	Telegraphs	551
Czechoslovakia	245	Transportation	551
France	270	Wireless Stations	551
Honduras	39	Somerset (co.), England	401
Hungary	302	Somme (dept.), France	263
India, British	465	Somoto, Nicaragua	41
Japan	480	Sondrio (prov.), Italy	305
Madagascar	583	Sonora (state), Mexico	14
Mexico	18	Sonsonate (dept.), Salvador	53
New Zealand	623	Sonsonate (city), Salvador	53
Norway	329	Sochow, China	429
Peru	196, 198	Soria (prov.), Spain	370
Rhodesia, Southern	527	Soriano (dept.), Uruguay	355
Russia	361	Sormovo, Russia	327
Spain	379, 380	Sör-Tröndelag (dist.), Norway	333
Sweden	387	Sonowice, Poland	585
Taiwan	490	Sousse, Tunisia	
Turkey	398	South Africa, British, see Basutoland; Bechuanaland Protectorate; Nyasaland Protectorate; Rhodesia; Swaziland Protectorate; Union of South Africa.	
United Kingdom	542		
World's Production	699		

	Page		Page
South Africa, Union of, see Union of South Africa		Spain (continued):	
South Australia (state), Australia	601	Sugar	381
South Holland (prov.), Netherlands	321	Sugar beets	381
Southwest Africa, Protectorate of:		Sulphur	380
Agriculture	559	Sulphuric Acid	379
Area and Population	558	Tares	380
Cities, Population	558	Telegraphs	382
Commerce	558	Telephones	382
Diamonds	558	Textile Industry	377-378
Exports	558	Tin	380
Imports	558	Vetches	380
Livestock	558	Wheat	380, 381
Minerals	559	Wine	377
Railways	559	Wolfram	380
Soya-bean oil, China	441	Zinc	379-380
Soya-beans:		Spandau, Germany	278
Chosen	487	Spanish Africa, see Fernando Po Island.	
Japan	478	Spanish Town, Jamaica	83
Spain:		Spelt, Germany	283
Advertising Media	382	Spoge Fisheries, Tunis	489
Agriculture	380-381	Srinagar, India, British	401
Area and Population	369-370	Stafford (co.), England	521
Asphalt	380	Stanleyville, Belgian Congo	627
Automobiles	380	Starbuck Island, British Pacific Islands	328
Barley	380, 381	Stavanger, Norway	355
Beans	380	Stavropol, Russia	354
Cable Rates	383	Stavropol (prov.), Russia	465
Cement	379	Statite, India, British	
Cities, Population	369	Steel:	
Coal	380	Belgium	232
Coke	379	France	270
Commerce	370-375	Germany	287
Consular Regulations	383	Japan	481
Consular Representatives	382	Jugo-Slavia	317
Corn	379, 380	New Caledonia	361
Crops	380, 381	Russia	379
Customs Tariff	383	Spain	379
Electric Power	378	World's Production	696
Emigration	370	Stettin, Germany	278
Exports	370-375	Stewart Island, New Zealand	618
Fisheries	381-382	Steyr, Austria	219
Hydroelectric development	378	Stirling (co.), Scotland	402
Imports	370-375	Stockholm (govt.), Sweden	385
Iron	379, 380	Stockholm (city), Sweden	384
Language	382	Straits Settlements:	
Lead	379, 380	Advertising Media	513
Lentils	380	Area and Population	509
Lignite	380	Automobiles	691
Livestock	381	Cable Rates	513
Mail Time	383	Climate	509
Manganese	380	Commerce	509-512
Manufactures	377-379	Consular Regulations	513
Mercury	379, 380	Copra	512
Meslin	380	Customs Tariff	513
Metallurgical Industry	379	Exports	509-512
Mill	380, 381	Immigration	509
Minerals	379, 380	Imports	509-511
Money Orders	383	Language	513
Money, Weights and Measures	382	Mail Time	513
Oats	380, 381	Money Orders	513
Olive oil	377	Money, Weights and Measures	512
Parcel Post	383	Postal Rates	513
Pearls	380, 381	Production and Industry	512
Phosphoric	380	Railways	513
Platinum	379	Rubber	512
Post Offices	382	Shipping Routes	513
Postal Rates	383	Tin	512
Power Plants	378	Trade Methods	509
Production and Industry	377-382	Stratford, Canada	1
Provinces	370	Stuttgart, Germany	278
Railways	382	Styria	314, 315
Raisins	377	Suchava (dept.), Rumania	346
Rice	380, 381	Suchitepeques (dept.), Guatemala	31
Rye	380, 381	Sucre, Bolivia	122
Salt	379, 380	Sucre (state), Venezuela	209
Shipping Routes	383	Sudan, see Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	
Silver	379, 380	Suez, Egypt	561
Steel	379	Suez Canal	563
		Suffolk (co.), England	401

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	Page		Page
Telegraphs (continued):		Telephones (cont.):	
Honduras	40	Hungary	303
Honduras, British	24	Italy	312
Hungary	303	Ivory Coast	572
India, British	466	Jamaica	490
India, Portuguese	468	Japan	319
Italy	311	Jugo-Slavia	584
Ivory Coast	572	Madagascar	584
Jamaica	87	Malay States, Unfederated	495, 496
Japan	490	Malta	320
Jugo-Slavia	319	Mauritius	550
Kamerun	557	Morocco	595
Madagascar	584	Netherlands	636
Malay States, Unfederated	496	New Caledonia	12
Mauritius	550	Newfoundland and Labrador	46
Mexico	595	Nicaragua	558
Morocco	326	Nigeria	335
Netherlands	636	Poland	527
New Caledonia	12	Porto Rico	350
Newfoundland and Labrador	46	Rhodesia, Southern	58
Nicaragua	558	Rumania	573
Nigeria	526	Rumania, Southern	507
Nyasaland Protectorate	52	Senegal	559
Panama	189	Sierra Leone	362
Paraguay	500	Spain	394
Peru	199	Switzerland	560
Philippine Islands	653	Togo	589
Poland	527	Tunisia	553
Porto Rico	350	Uganda Protectorate	421
Portugal	343	United Kingdom	205
Principal Countries	687	Uruguay	205
Rhodesia, Northern	527	Zanzibar Protectorate	346
Rhodesia, Southern	527	Telorman (dept.), Rumania	299
Rumania	363	Temesvar, Hungary	355
Russia	58	Temir-Khan-Shura, Russia	143
Salvador	573	Tenmuco, Chile	429
Senegal	507	Tengyueh, China	14
Sierra Leone	559	Tepic (ter.), Mexico	306
Somaliland Protectorate	551	Teramo (prov.), Italy	226
Spain	362	Terceira Island, Azores	354
Swasiland Protectorate	528	Terek (prov.), Russia	628
Switzerland	560	Ternate (dist), Dutch East Indies	370
Togo	589	Teruel (prov.), Spain	592
Tunisia	398	Tetuan, Morocco	233
Turkey	553	Textile Industry:	
Uganda Protectorate	421	Belgium	442
United Kingdom	215	China	272
Venezuela	327	France	284
Telegraph (dist.), Norway		Germany	464, 465
Telephones:		India, British	467
Abyssinia	519	India, French	310, 311
Afghanistan	424	Italy	484, 485
Algeria	579	Japan	197
Austria	225	Netherlands	197
Bahama Islands	59	Peru	335
Belgian Congo	523	Poland	377, 378
Bulgaria	238	Spain	420
Canada	9	United Kingdom	699
Chile	150	Textiles, World's Consumption and Production	355
Cuba	245	Theodosia, Russia	128
Czechoslovakia	570	Theresina, Brazil	573
Dahomey	253	Thiès (ter.), Senegal	626
Denmark	77	Three Kings Islands, Kermadec Islands	1
Dominican Republic	166	Three Rivers, Canada	572
Ecuador	166	Tissali, Ivory Coast	429
Egypt	564	Tibet	108
Federated Malay States	494	Tierra del Fuego (ter.), Argentina	354
France	472	Tiflis (prov.), Russia	355, 367
French Guinea	571	Tiflis (city), Russia	322
French Indo China	454	Tilburg, Netherlands	620
Germany	287	Timaru, New Zealand	686
Gold Coast Colony	557	Time Differences	628
Greece	297	Timor Archipelago, Dutch East Indies	635
Guatemala	36	Timor Island, Malay Archipelago	608
Guiana, British	178	Tin:	
Hawaii	643	Australia	522
Honduras	40	Belgian Congo	125
Honduras, British	24	Bolivia	442
		China	

	Page		Page
Tin (cont.):		Tonga Islands (cont.):	
Czechoslovakia	245	Postal Rates	627
Dutch East Indies	633	Shipping Routes	627
Federated Malay States	494	Sing, French Indo China	451
India, British	465	Tonnage, Definitions	703
Perlis (state), Malay States	495	Toowoomba, Australia	602
Portugal	343	Torino (dept.), Italy	305
Siam	506, 507	Toronto, Canada	1
Spain	380	Totonicapan (dept.), Guatemala	31
Straits Settlements	512	Totonicapan (city), Guatemala	31
Swasiland Protectorate	528	Tottori, Japan	471
Union of South Africa	542	Toulon, France	263
United Kingdom	418	Toulouse, France	263
World's Production	696	Toultscha (dept.), Rumania	346
Tipperary (co.), Ireland	402	Townai, Belgium	230
Tiraspol, Russia	355	Townsville, Australia	602
Tirnovo (dist), Bulgaria	236	Toyama, Japan	471
Tivouane (ter.), Senegal	573	Toyohashi, Japan	217
Tlaxcala (state), Mexico	14	Trana, Albania	355
Tobacco:		Transcaucasian Province, Russia	355
Australia	605	Transcaucasian (prov.), Russia	354, 355
Austria	225	Transvaal (prov.), Union of South Africa	529
Belgium	231	Transvaal (prov.), Union of South Africa—	
Borneo	426	Gold	541, 542
Brazil	135	Trapani (prov.), Italy	308
Bulgaria	238	Trapani (city), Italy	307
Chosen	487	Tras-os-Montes (prov.), Portugal	333
Cuba	67	Travancore (state), India, British	458
Dominican Republic	76	Trebisond, Turkey	396
France	269	Treinta y Tres (dept.), Uruguay	202
Germany	285	Trengganu (state), Malay States Unfederated:	
Greece	294	Area and Population	496
Haiti	82	Commerce	496
Hawaii	642	Exports	496
Honduras	39	Imports	496
Hungary	302	Production and Industry	496
Jamaica	86	Treviso (prov.), Italy	305
Japan	478	Treviso (city), Italy	307
New Caledonia	136	Trichinopoly, India, British	459
Nyasaland Protectorate	526	Trieste, Italy	218
Paraguay	188	Trikkala (dept.), Greece	291
Peru	197	Trikkala (city), Greece	291
Philippine Islands	651	Trinidad, Bolivia	122
Porto Rico	96, 98, 99	Trinidad, West Indies	100-103
Rhodesia, Southern	527	Area and Population	100
Russia	360	Asphalt	103
Turkey	397	Automobiles	103
Union of South Africa	540	Cable Rates	103
Uruguay	205	Climate	100
Tobago Island, West Indies	101, 103	Cocoa	103
Tobolsk, Russia	355	Commerce	101-103
Togo:		Consular Regulations	103
Area and Population	560	Consular Representatives	103
Commerce	560	Customs Tariff	103
Exports	560	Exports	101-103
Imports	560	Fruits	103
Livestock	560	Imports	101-102
Post Offices	560	Manjack	103
Production and Industry	560	Money Orders	103
Railways	560	Parcel Post	103
Telegraphs	560	Petroleum	103
Telephones	560	Postal Rates	103
Wireless Stations	560	Production and Industry	103
Tokeland Islands, British Pacific Islands	627	Shipping Routes	103
Toko, Taiwan	488	Sugar	103
Tokushima, Japan	471	Tobago Island	101-103
Toledo (prov.), Spain	370	Tripoli:	
Tolima (dept.), Colombia	153	Area and Population	590
Toluca, Mexico	14	Automobiles	591
Tomsk, Russia	355	Cables	590
Tonga Islands:		Cities, Population	590
Area and Population	627	Commerce	590
Cables	627	Exports	590
Copra	627	Fruit	590
Exports	627	Imports	590
Imports	627	Railways	590
Mail Time	627	Sponge Fisheries	590
Money Orders	627	Tripoli (city), Tripoli	590
Money, Weights and Measures	627	Tripolitsa, Greece	291
Parcel Post	627	Tristan da Cunha Islands	560
		Trivanchum, India, British	459

	Page		Page
Troitsk, Russia.....	355	Tunis (cont.):	
Trollhattan, Sweden.....	384	Wine.....	589
Troma (dist.), Norway.....	327	Wool.....	589
Trondhjem, Norway.....	328	Zinc.....	589
Troppau, Czechoslovakia.....	38	Tunis (city), Tunisia.....	585
Trujillo, Honduras.....	249	Turgai (prov.), Russia.....	355
Trujillo, Peru.....	193	Turin (Torino), Italy.....	307
Trujillo (state), Venezuela.....	209	Turkistan (prov.), Russia.....	355
Tsaritayn, Russia.....	355	Turkey:	
Tsarskoye Selo, Russia.....	355	Agriculture.....	397
Tsingtau, China.....	429	Area and Population.....	395-396
Tsu, Japan.....	471	Automobiles.....	691
Tuamotu Islands, French Pacific Islands.....	636	Cable Rates.....	399
Tubuai Islands, French Pacific Islands.....	636	Chrome Ore.....	398
Tucopia Islands, Solomon Islands.....	638	Cities, Population.....	396
Tucuman (prov.), Argentina.....	108	Coal.....	397
Tucuman (city), Argentina.....	109	Coffee.....	397
Tula (prov.), Russia.....	354	Commerce.....	396-397
Tula (city), Russia.....	355	Consular Regulations.....	399
Tulcan, Ecuador.....	161	Consular Representatives.....	398
Tulcar, Madagascar.....	580	Copper.....	398
Tumbes (prov.), Peru.....	193	Customs Tariff.....	398
Tumbes (city), Peru.....	193	Exports.....	396-397
Tunapuna, Trinidad.....	100	Fisheries.....	398
Tungsten:		Forest Resources.....	397
Argentina.....	117	Gold.....	396-397
Bolivia.....	125	Imports.....	398
Canada.....	6	Iron.....	398
France.....	270	Language.....	398
India, British.....	465	Mail Time.....	399
New Zealand.....	623	Manganese.....	398
Peru.....	198	Manufactures.....	398
Siam.....	506	Minerals.....	399
Tungurahua (prov.), Ecuador.....	161	Money Orders.....	399
Tunisia:		Money, Weights and Measures.....	398
Advertising Media.....	589	Parcel Post.....	399
Agriculture.....	588-589	Petroleum.....	398
Area and Population.....	585	Post Offices.....	398
Automobiles.....	691	Postal Rates.....	399
Barley.....	589	Production and Industry.....	397-398
Beans.....	589	Railways.....	398
Cable Rates.....	589	Shipping Routes.....	398
Cities, Population.....	589	Silver.....	398
Commerce.....	585-588	Telegraphs.....	398
Consular Regulations.....	590	Territorial Changes.....	395
Consular Representatives.....	589	Tobacco.....	397
Cork.....	589	Zinc.....	398
Corn.....	589	Turks Islands, British West Indies.....	58
Crops.....	589	Tuscany (dept.), Italy.....	308
Exports.....	585-588	Tutova (dept.), Rumania.....	346
Fisheries.....	589	Tutuila Island, Samoan Islands.....	638
Forest Resources.....	588	Tuzla, Jugo-Slavia.....	315
Hides and Skins.....	589	Tver (prov.), Russia.....	354
Imports.....	585-588	Tver (city), Russia.....	355
Iron.....	589	Twillingate, Newfoundland.....	210
Lead.....	589	Tyrol (prov.), Austria.....	219
Lignite.....	589	Tyrone (co.), Ireland.....	402
Livestock.....	589		
Mail Time.....	590		
Manganese.....	589		
Manufactures.....	589		
Minerals.....	589		
Money Orders.....	590		
Money, Weights and Measures.....	589		
Oats.....	589		
Olive Oil.....	589		
Parcel Post.....	590		
Peas.....	589		
Phosphate.....	589		
Post Offices.....	589		
Postal Rates.....	590		
Potatoes.....	589		
Production and Industry.....	588-589		
Railways.....	589		
Roads.....	589		
Shipping Routes.....	590		
Sponge Fisheries.....	589		
Telegraphs.....	589		
Telephones.....	589		
Wheat.....	589		

U

Ubangi, Shari-Chad Colony, French Equatorial Africa.....	575
Ubangi-Shari Circumscription, French Equatorial Africa.....	575
Ubon Rajatani (dept.), Siam.....	502
Uddevalla, Sweden.....	384
Udine (prov.), Italy.....	305
Udine (city), Italy.....	307
Udorn (dept.), Siam.....	502
Ufa (prov.), Russia.....	354
Ufa (city), Russia.....	355
Uganda, Lake, East Africa.....	549
Uganda Protectorate:	
Agriculture.....	553
Area and Population.....	552
Beans.....	553
Cocoa.....	553
Coffee.....	553
Commerce.....	552
Cotton.....	553
Crops.....	553

	Page		Page
Uganda Protectorate (cont.):		United Kingdom:	
Exports.....	552	Advertising Media.....	422
Fruit.....	553	Agriculture.....	414-417
Imports.....	552	Area and Population.....	401-402
Railways.....	553	Automobiles.....	691
Roads.....	553	Barley.....	414, 415, 416, 417
Rubber.....	553	Beans.....	414, 415, 416, 417
Sweet Potatoes.....	553	Cable Rates.....	422
Telegraphs.....	553	Chalk.....	417
Telephones.....	553	Cities, Population.....	402
Uji-Yamada, Japan.....	471	Clay.....	417
Ujpest, Hungary.....	299	Coal.....	417
Ukraine, New Russian State.....	364	Commerce.....	403-413
Ukraine:		Consular Regulations.....	421
Area and Population.....	367	Consular Representatives.....	421
Cities, Population.....	367	Copper.....	418
Provinces.....	367	Crops.....	414-417
Uleaborg, Finland.....	257	Customs Tariff.....	421
Ulm, Germany.....	278	Exports.....	403-413
Ullster, Ireland.....	402	Fisheries.....	419
Uman, Russia.....	355	Flax.....	415, 416
Unfederated Malay States, see Malay States, Unfederated.		Gold.....	418
Union of South Africa:		Hay.....	415, 416, 417
Advertising Media.....	546	Hops.....	415, 416
Imports.....	540	Imports.....	403-407
Area and Population.....	529	Iron.....	417, 418
Asbestos.....	542	Lead.....	418
Automobiles.....	691	Limestone.....	417
Barley.....	540	Livestock.....	415, 416
Cities, Population.....	529	Manufactures.....	419-420
Climate.....	529	Metallurgical Industry.....	420
Coal.....	542	Minerals.....	417-418
Coke.....	542	Money Orders.....	420-421
Commerce.....	530-539	Money, Weights and Measures.....	418, 419
Consular Regulations.....	546	Oats.....	414, 415, 416, 417
Copper.....	542	Parcel Post.....	422
Corn.....	540	Peas.....	414, 415, 416, 417
Cotton.....	540	Population, Occupations.....	414
Crops.....	540	Post Offices.....	421
Customs Tariff.....	546	Postal Rates.....	422
Dairy Products.....	540	Potatoes.....	415, 416, 417
Diamonds.....	542	Production and Industry.....	414-420
Exports.....	530-538	Quarrying.....	417
Fisheries.....	541	Railways.....	421
Flint.....	542	Registered Companies.....	419
Gold.....	541, 542	Rye.....	414, 415, 416, 417
Graphite.....	542	Salt.....	417
Imports.....	530-539	Sandstone.....	417
Industrial Establishments.....	542-545	Shale.....	417
Language.....	546	Shipping.....	421
Lead.....	542	Shipping Routes.....	422
Lime.....	542	Silver.....	418
Livestock.....	540	Telegraphs.....	421
Magnesite.....	542	Telephones.....	421
Mail Time.....	547	Textile Industry.....	420
Manufactures.....	542-545	Tin.....	418
Minerals.....	541-542	Vegetables.....	414, 415, 416, 417
Mining Industry.....	541-542	Wheat.....	414, 415, 416, 417
Mining Stores.....	538-539	Zinc.....	418
Money Orders.....	547		
Money, Weights and Measures.....	546	United States:	
Oats.....	540	Exports.....	655, 656,
Parcel Post.....	547	Foreign Trade.....	657, 658, 659, 660, 662, 664, 667
Postal Rates.....	547	Imports.....	661, 662, 664
Production and Industry.....	540-545	Upper Austria (prov.), Austria.....	219
Provinces.....	529	Upper Senegal and Niger:	
Rye.....	542	Area and Population.....	574
Salt.....	542	Cities, Population.....	574
Shipping Routes.....	546	Exports.....	574
Silver.....	542	Imports.....	574
Sugar.....	540	Livestock.....	574
Tea.....	540	Production and Industry.....	574
Tin.....	540	Uppsala (govt.), Sweden.....	385
Tobacco.....	540	Uppsala (city), Sweden.....	384
Wattle-bark.....	540	Uraba (com.), Colombia.....	153
Whaling.....	541	Urak (prov.), Russia.....	355
Wheat.....	540	Urak (city), Russia.....	355
		Uranium, Australia.....	608
		Uri (canton), Switzerland.....	391

	Page		Page
Uruguay.....	201-207	Venezuela.....	208-216
Advertising Media.....	206	Venezia (dept.), Italy.....	305
Agriculture.....	201, 205	Venezia (prov.), Italy.....	305
Area and Population.....	201, 202	Venezuela.....	208-216
Automobiles.....	205	Advertising Media.....	206
Cable Rates.....	207	Agriculture.....	208, 214
Cities, Population.....	202	Area and Population.....	209
Climate.....	201	Asphalt.....	215
Commerce.....	202-204	Automobiles.....	209
Consular Regulations.....	206	Cable Rates.....	214
Consular Representatives.....	205	Cacao.....	209
Crops.....	206	Cities, Population.....	208
Customs Tariff.....	202	Climate.....	215
Departments.....	202, 203, 204	Coal.....	214
Exports.....	202, 203	Coffee.....	209-214
Imports.....	202, 203	Commerce.....	216
Industrial Establishments.....	205	Consular Regulations.....	216
Livestock.....	205	Consular Representatives.....	216
Maize.....	205	Customs Tariff.....	216
Manufactures.....	201, 205	Exports.....	209-214
Meat Industry.....	204	Forest Resources.....	208, 214, 215
Minerals.....	205	Gold.....	215
Money Orders.....	206	Imports.....	209-212
Money, Weights and Measures.....	205	Iron.....	208, 215
Oats.....	207	Livestock.....	215
Parcel Post.....	207	Manufactures.....	205
Postal Rates.....	204	Minerals.....	215
Production and Industry.....	205	Money Orders.....	216
Railways.....	205	Money, Weights and Measures.....	215
Shipping Routes.....	205	Parcel Post.....	215
Telephones.....	205	Pearl Fisheries.....	215
Tobacco.....	205	Petroleum.....	215
Wheat.....	205	Post Offices.....	215
Wine.....	205	Postal Rates.....	215
Uskub, Jugo-Slavia.....	315	Production and Industry.....	208-215
Uslutun (dept.), Salvador.....	53	Railways.....	215
Uslutun (city), Salvador.....	53	Roads.....	216
Usumbura, East Africa.....	321	Shipping Routes.....	214
Utrecht (prov.), Netherlands.....	322	Sugar.....	214
Utrecht (city), Netherlands.....	322	Telegraphs.....	215
Utsunomiya, Japan.....	471	Venezia (Venezia), Italy.....	307
Uvea Island, New Caledonia.....	637	Vera Cruz (state), Mexico.....	14
		Vera Cruz (city), Mexico.....	14
		Vergara (prov.), Panama.....	45
		Verdun, Canada.....	305
		Verona (prov.), Italy.....	307
		Verona (city), Italy.....	307
		Verviers, Belgium.....	230
		Vest-Agder (dist.), Norway.....	327
		Vestfold (dist.), Norway.....	327
		Vianna do Castelo (dist.), Portugal.....	338
		Viborg, Finland.....	257
		Vicenza (prov.), Italy.....	305
		Vicenza (city), Italy.....	307
		Victoria (state), Australia.....	601
		Victoria, Brazil.....	128
		Victoria, Canada.....	1
		Victoria, Kamerun.....	557
		Victoria, Labuan Island.....	513
		Victoria Island, British Pacific Islands.....	627
		Victoria, Lake, East Africa.....	549
		Vidin (dist.), Bulgaria.....	236
		Vienna, Austria.....	219
		Vienna, Comoro Islands.....	263
		Vienne (dept.), France.....	645
		Vigan, Philippine Islands.....	209
		Villadecuria, Venezuela.....	184
		Villa del Pilar, Paraguay.....	338
		Villa Real (dist.), Portugal.....	184
		Villarica, Paraguay.....	354
		Vilna (prov.), Russia.....	354
		Vilna, Lithuania.....	355
		Vinnitsa, Russia.....	88, 99
		Virgin Islands, British, West Indies.....	88, 99
		Virgin Islands of the United States:	
		Area and Population.....	104
		Cable Rates.....	104
		Commerce.....	104
		Exports.....	104
		Imports.....	104
		Money, Weights and Measures.....	104

	Page		Page
Virgin Islands of the United States (cont.):		Wheat (continued):	
Production and Industry.....	104	Bulgaria.....	238
Shipping Routes.....	104	Canada.....	34
Vitebek, Russia.....	355	Chile.....	148
Vitebek (prov.), Russia.....	354	Cyprus.....	239
Viti Levu Island, Fiji Islands.....	616	Czecho-Slovakia.....	242, 243
Vitoria, Spain.....	369	Denmark.....	250
Viscaya (Biscay) (prov.), Spain.....	370	Egypt.....	563
Viseu (dist.), Portugal.....	358	Finland.....	258-259
Vladikavkas, Russia.....	355	France.....	269
Vladimir (prov.), Russia.....	354	Germany.....	283
Vladimir (city), Russia.....	355	Hungary.....	302
Vladivostok, Russia.....	355	India, British.....	463
Vlaskha (dept.), Rumania.....	346	Ireland.....	416-417
Vadana, Greece.....	291	Italy.....	309
Vohynia (prov.), Russia.....	354	Japan.....	478
Volo, Greece.....	291	Jugo-Slavia.....	317
Vologda (prov.), Russia.....	354	Netherlands.....	325
Vologda (city), Russia.....	355	New Zealand.....	622
Volak, Russia.....	355	Norway.....	329
Voralberg (prov.), Austria.....	219	Peru.....	197
Voronezh (prov.), Russia.....	354	Portugal.....	341
Voronezh (city), Russia.....	355	Rumania.....	350
Vosges (dept.), France.....	263	Russia.....	360
Vratsa (dist.), Bulgaria.....	236	Spain.....	380, 381
Vyatka (prov.), Russia.....	354	Sweden.....	386, 387
Vyatka (city), Russia.....	355	Switzerland.....	391
Vyasma, Russia.....	355	Tunis.....	589
Vyernyi, Russia.....	355	Union of South Africa.....	540
		United Kingdom.....	414, 415, 416, 417
		Uruguay.....	205
		World's Production.....	694
		Wicklow (co.), Ireland.....	402
		Wien Neustadt, Austria.....	219
		Wiesbaden, Germany.....	278
		Wigtown (co.), Scotland.....	402
		Willemsstad, Curacao.....	70
		Wiltshire (co.), England.....	401
		Windbuk, Protectorate of Southwest Africa.....	559
		Windsor, Canada.....	1
		Windward Islands.....	104, 106
		Agriculture.....	104, 105, 106
		Area and Population.....	104
		Cable Rates.....	105
		Commerce.....	104, 105, 106
		Coffee.....	105
		Consular Regulations.....	105
		Customs Tariff.....	105
		Exports.....	105, 106
		Imports.....	105, 106
		Island of Grenada.....	104, 105
		Island of St. Lucia.....	106
		Island of St. Vincent.....	105
		Parcel Post.....	106
		Postal Rates.....	106
		Production and Industry.....	105, 106
		Shipping Routes.....	105
		Sugar.....	106
		Wine:	
		Algeria.....	579
		Argentina.....	116
		France.....	269
		Germany.....	283
		Greece.....	264
		Italy.....	309
		Portugal.....	341
		Spain.....	377
		Tunis.....	589
		Uruguay.....	205
		World's Production.....	694
		Winnipeg, Canada.....	1
		Wireless Stations:	
		Australia.....	615
		East Africa.....	549
		Ecuador.....	166
		Eritrea.....	590
		French Equatorial Africa.....	575
		Guam Island.....	616
		Hawaii.....	643
		Italian Somaliland.....	590
		Ivory Coast.....	572

LIBRARY

	Page	Z	Page
Wireless Stations (continued):			
Japan.....	490	Zaandam, Netherlands.....	322
Madagascar.....	584	Zabose, Germany.....	278
Morocco.....	595	Zacapa (dept.), Guatemala.....	31
Philippine Islands.....	553	Zacapa (city), Guatemala.....	14
Samoa Islands.....	507	Zacatecas (state), Mexico.....	14
Siam.....	551	Zacatecas (city), Mexico.....	53
Somaliland Protectorate.....	560	Zagreb, Hungary.....	561
Togo.....	240	Zakataly (prov.), Russia.....	354
Witkowitz, Czecho-Slovakia.....	608	Zakataly (prov.), Russia.....	645
Wolfram:		Zamboanga, Philippine Islands.....	370
Australia.....	494	Zamora (prov.), Spain.....	209
Federated Malay States.....	343	Zamora (state), Venezuela.....	291
Portugal.....	380	Zante (dept.), Greece.....	291
Spain.....	7	Zante (city), Greece.....	553
Wood Pulp:		Zanzibar Protectorate:	
Canada.....	260, 261	Area and Population.....	554
Finland.....	112, 115	Cocoanuts.....	554
Wool:		Cloves.....	553-554
Argentina.....	622	Commerce.....	553-554
New Zealand.....	499	Exports.....	553-554
Persia.....	599	Imports.....	554
Tunis.....	401	Manufactures.....	554
Worcester (co.), England.....	429	Money, Weights and Measures.....	554
Wuchow, China.....	428	Post Offices.....	554
Wuhu, China.....	278	Railways.....	554
Wursburg, Germany.....		Roads.....	554
		Telephones.....	553
Y		Zanzibar (city), Zanzibar Protectorate.....	553
Yakutsk, Russia.....	355	Zanzibar Island, Zanzibar Protectorate.....	370
Yalta, Russia.....	471	Zaragoza (prov.), Spain.....	369
Yamagata, Japan.....	467	Zaragoza (city), Spain.....	321
Yanaon (col.), India, French.....	291	Zealand (prov.), Netherlands.....	551
Yanina (dept.), Greece.....	291	Zeyla, Somaliland Protectorate.....	355-367
Yanina (city), Greece.....	261	Zhitomir, Russia.....	
Yap Island, Caroline Islands.....	200	Zinc:	
Yaracuy (state), Venezuela.....	354	Australia.....	608
Yaroslavl (prov.), Russia.....	355	Austria.....	223, 224
Yeisk, Russia.....	355	Belgium.....	232
Yekaterinburg, Russia.....	355	Bolivia.....	125
Yekaterinodar, Russia.....	354	Czecho-Slovakia.....	245
Yekaterinoslav (prov.), Russia.....	355	France.....	270
Yekaterinoslav (city), Russia.....	355	French Indo China.....	454
Yelets, Russia.....	355	Germany.....	277, 287
Yelisavetgrad, Russia.....	355	Greece.....	296
Yelisavetpol (prov.), Russia.....	354	Italy.....	310
Yelisavetpol (city), Russia.....	355	Peru.....	196, 198
Yemen, Imamate of.....	395	Poland.....	335
Yerba Maté, Brazil.....	132, 135	Russia.....	361
Yerba Maté, Paraguay.....	186, 187	Spain.....	379, 380
Yezl, Persia.....	498	Sweden.....	387
Yokkaichi, Japan.....	471	Tunis.....	589
Yokohama, Japan.....	471	Turkey.....	398
Yokosuka, Japan.....	471	United Kingdom.....	418
Yonesawa, Japan.....	471	Ziskow, Czecho-Slovakia.....	240
Yonne (dept.), France.....	263	Zlatoust, Russia.....	355
York (co.), England.....	401	Zwickau, Germany.....	378
Yucatan (state), Mexico.....	14	Zwolle, Netherlands.....	322
Yunnan (prov.), China.....	429	Zug (canton), Switzerland.....	291
Yuriev, Russia.....	355	Zulia (state), Venezuela.....	209
Yuzovka, Russia.....	355	Zurich, Switzerland.....	391

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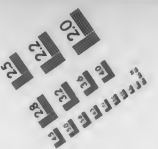
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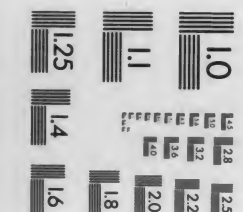
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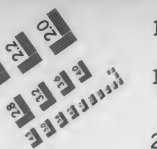


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PRECISIONSM RESOLUTION TARGETS



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1303 Geneva Avenue
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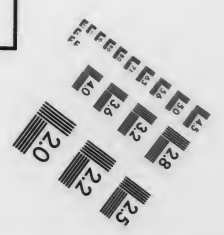
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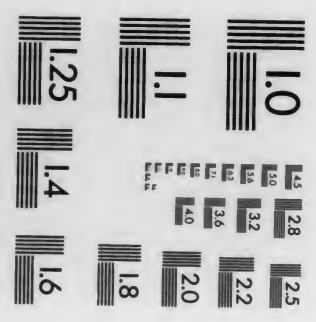
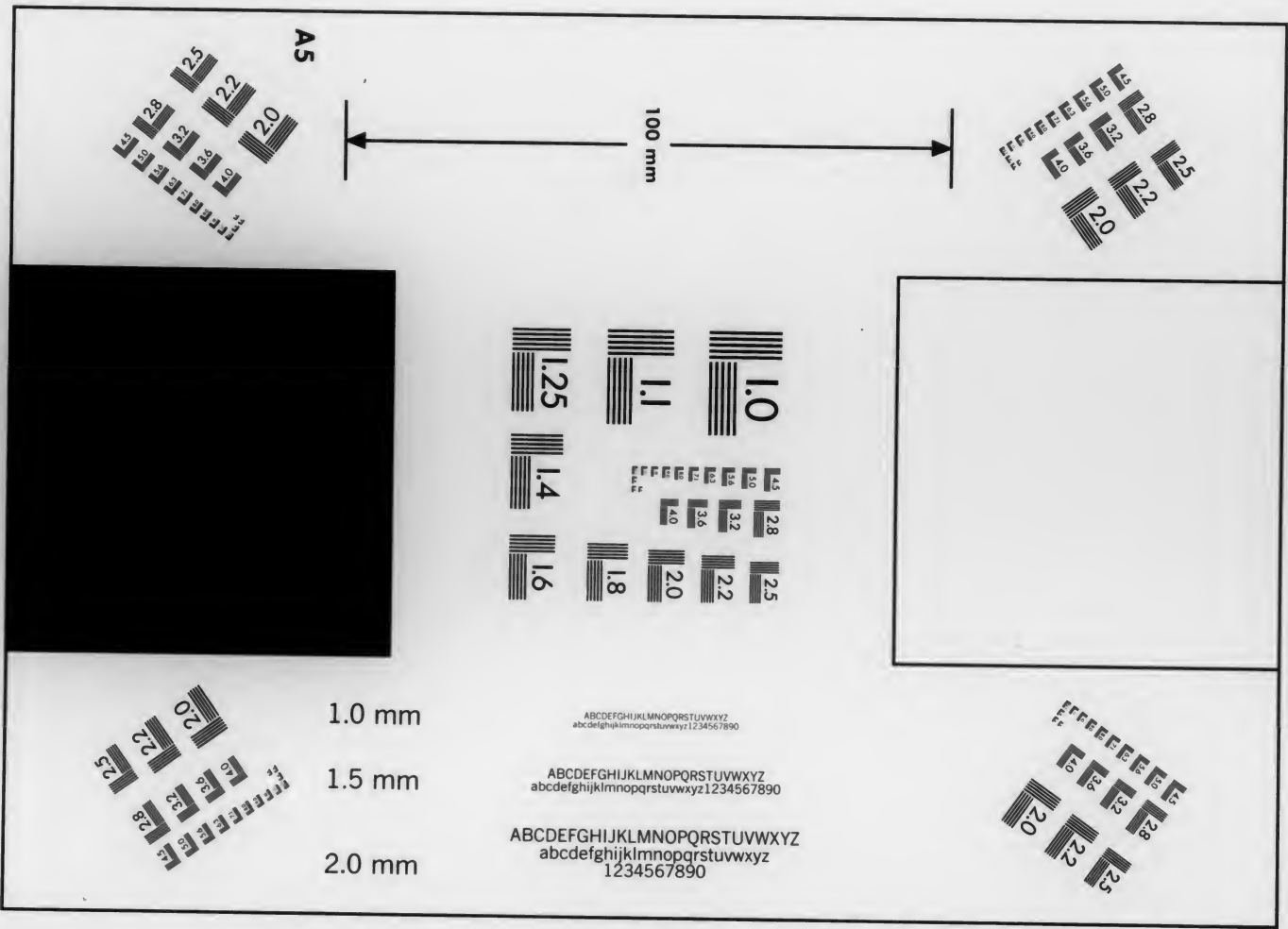
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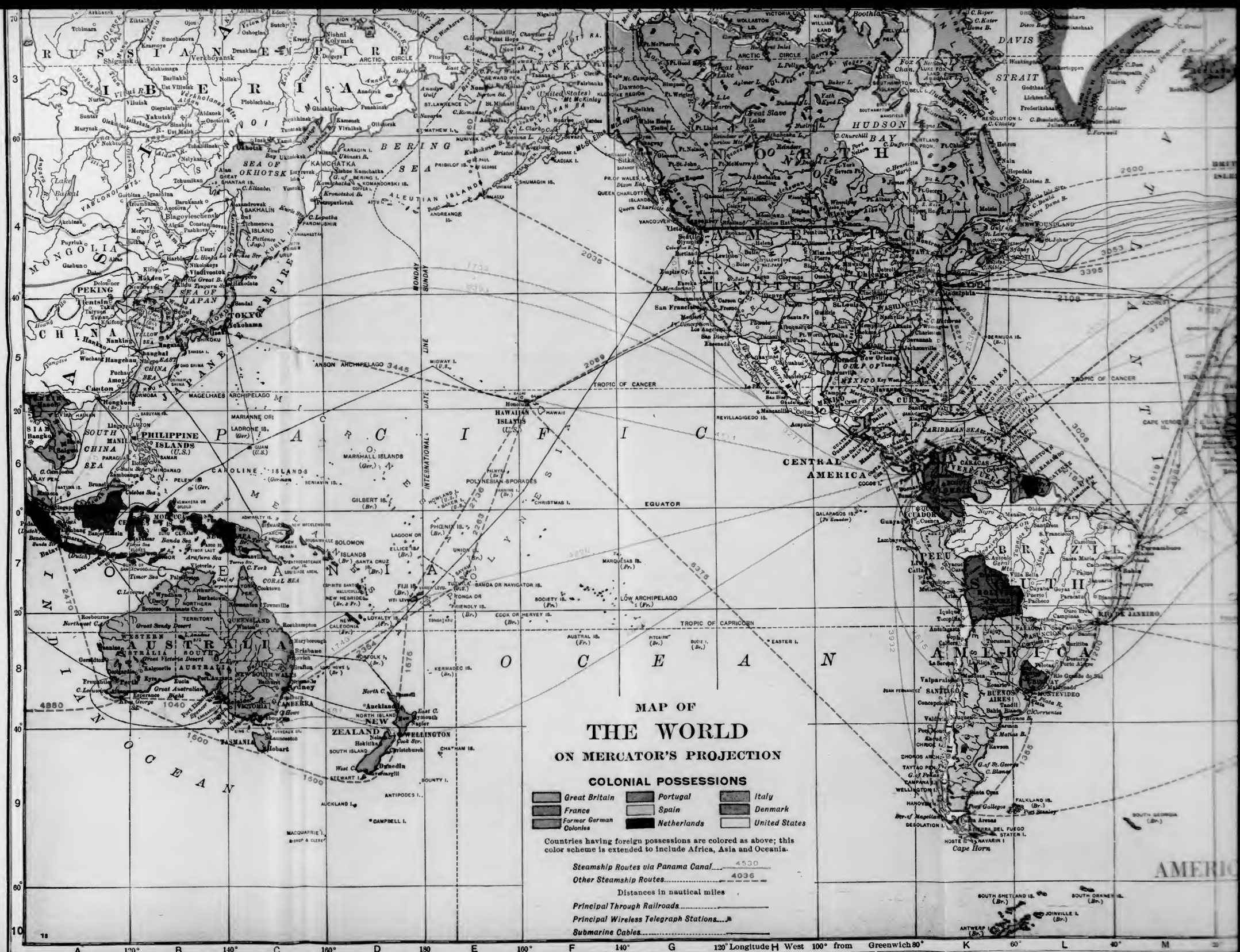
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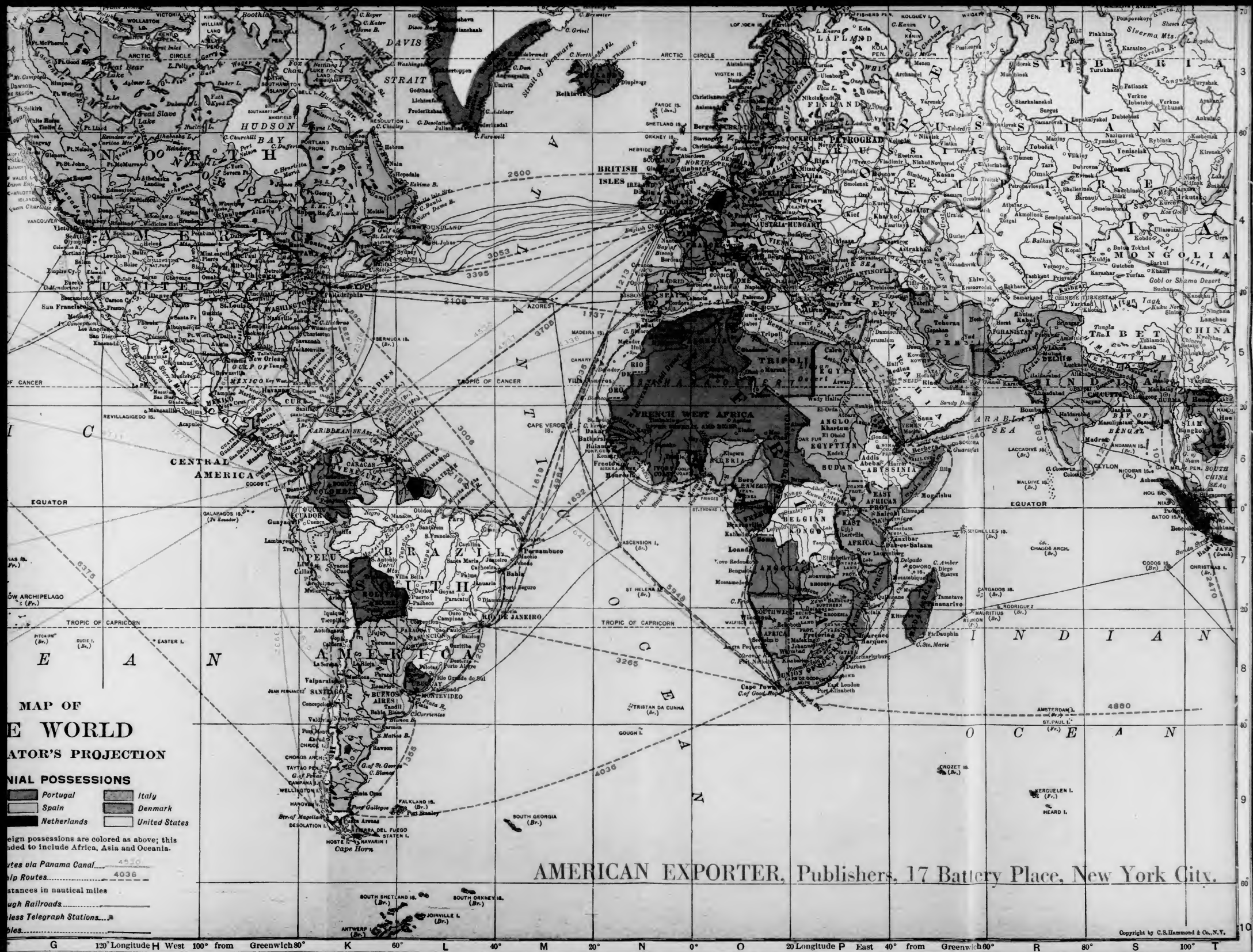
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Former German Colonies	Netherlands	United States

Countries having foreign possessions are colored as above; this color scheme is extended to include Africa, Asia and Oceania.

- Steamship Routes via Panama Canal..... 4530
Other Steamship Routes..... 4036
Distances in nautical miles
Principal Through Railroads.....
Principal Wireless Telegraph Stations.....
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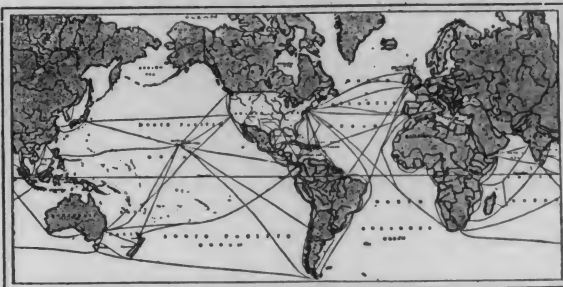
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